

Gentleman's Magazine :

AND

Historical Chronicle.

From JANUARY to JUNE, 1820.

VOLUME XC.

(BEING THE THIRTEENTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE FIRST.

PROBESSE ET DELECTARE



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

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052
GEN/M.
VOL 90 (Pt. 2)
TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT. 1820

ON COMPLETING THE FIRST PART OF HIS XCIII VOLUME

LET others tell of wars and warlike deeds,
Of mortal heroes, and immortal steeds;
Of Fairy land, of Virgins spotless white,
And doughty Champions born to do their
right;

Or let them jocund hail the festal ring,
Far other joys than these be mine to sing!
Give me, ye gods! a nobler race to run,
Some Muse my guide; my theme Apollo's
son.

Sylvanus! Guardian of the letter'd store,
Son and High Priest of him we bards adore!
Others have sung him in the cool retreat
Of shady groves, retir'd from Summer's
heat;

(Far from Augusta's tosy tow'ring spires,
Yet humble balanc'd with her high de-
sires;)

Have tun'd their harps, to hymn his spring
of days,

His rising glories, and his growing lays;
Each brightening still his praise in every
strain,

Agreeing still to show the task how vain,
Yet fondly urg'd the course the 'mpotent to
gain.

Still be it mine to mark 'midst Winter's
frore,
His added laurels greener than before;
His years unshackled by the weight of
time,

With ardour hast'ning on a second prime.
O could I praise his purity of thought,
His wisdom, strength, and justice, as I
ought!

Or trace his steps thro' each luxuriant
scene,

His fancy rov'd, and still shall rove, I
ween;

Or could I paint his skill to read the heart,
Mocking the timmer's superficial art;
Or chaunt his virtues equal to their worth,
Pure as the fire that gives the sun-beams
birth;

Monarchs should from their envied great-
ness flee.

To live in Fame, SYLVANUS, great as thee.
But Jove forbids, and I the task forbear;
A grateful task, which greater well might
share,

His deathless pages must record his praise,
Himself alone must his own trophies raise,
Yet not alone, fair Science and her train
Of lesser Arts, or equals of her reign,
With pride shall own SYLVANUS' foster'ing
hand.

And bid to latest time his memory stand
Methinks, thro' ages yet to come, I see
Admiring Genn bend green minds to thee;
Each virgin Muse lead on, with hand un-
seen,

Their youthful steps, where Knowledge
ever green

Springs in thy bounte us garden of the
mind,

Like branching laurel that outlives the
wind.

First whyt'rob'd Polyhymn, a lead's the
way;

To mark the strength of Rhetoric's grace-
ful sway.

She reads each thought, looks thro' each
rich design,

And wond'ring owns her flow'ry paths were
thine.

Calliope her winning tribute gives,
And Clio doats upon thy faithful leaves.

Nor dares the stately Buskin'd Dame re-
fuse,

Or laughing Goddess of the Mimic Muse,
To celebrate thy praise in rites divine,
While holy Themis consecrates thy shrine.
Urania becks thee to her spangled throne,
E'en Time the spoiler of most men's re-
nown;

Invert his scythe to hand yours safely
down.

JAS. GRIMES.

10800 4976

P R E F A C E.

WE have once more to thank our Readers for the encouragement which we continue to receive, and to congratulate them and ourselves, under reasonable hopes of improving Times : and, if the prompt operation of Law has suppressed the danger of turbulent spirits, Literature has had labours of great difficulty, in the check which it has been obliged to oppose to restless innovations, founded upon the most controvertible principles. Persons who are somewhat elevated beyond the vulgar, by moderate education and accomplishment, are often desirous of distinguishing themselves, and commence Authors, not with the view of instruction or public benefit, but for reputation only. Each one has a favourite topick, a professional view of every subject ; and public institutions are to veer, like weathercocks, in order to be suited to the plans of this or that Pamphleteer or Projector. Tell them that their plans are serious infringements of the Wisdom of Experience ; and affect both person and property ; that there is a science, attached to business, not to be acquired, but by habituation and practice ; and that, if they themselves were put into the situations, which they represent as the most fit and proper, and obliged to act upon the ideas which they suggest as the only perfect ones, they would find them impracticable ; and that if, as one man has an equal right with another to attention, they were permitted to occupy the time of our public men, persons intentionally or unintentionally dangerous, would acquire unmerited consequence ; add, that as nine pamphlets out of ten are written from private motives, to please a party, religious or political, or to gain a name ; and that every one has a right, if he so pleases, to refuse reading or hearing them, yet nothing will appease them short of a dictatorship over the minds of mankind. Now it is of infinite importance to the interests of Society, that there should be Periodical Journals of the form of our own, were it only in this view, of acting as Clerks of the Market, to prevent the Literary Public Stomach from being seriously injured by eating unwholesome food. The high utility of such Journals may be illustrated by an apposite instance. Not many years ago some of our leading Reviews were in the hands of able, but prejudiced Sectaries, who were in the habits of viewing all subjects in their own partial light ; but, since the establishment of the great Quarterly Journals, every subject of any moment to the Publick is sure to be most elaborately discussed, in a proper scientific techni-

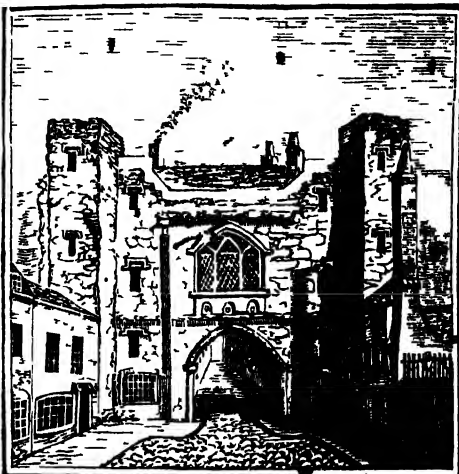
cal form, by men of rank in life, and high acquisitions, who are above dependance on their professional situations; and the result is, that they abhor and check rash and foolish innovations, while they place real and safe improvements in a luminous view, and warmly recommend them. Things of this very high character can only be executed by persons resident in large cities, and who can have access, upon particular subjects, to documents, not of a general kind; nor will many of our best Scholars, who have large works in hand, sacrifice the time and labour (as it is very considerable) which is required for such elaborate essays. But they are many of them equally capable, and most of them equally patriotic in the promotion of public good, and prevention of public mischief, to whom, the open form of such Journals as our own, is favourable for the promulgation of their valuable opinions; and thus many a huge and alarming project, which undetected might even harass the Senate, is discovered and exploded by exposure only to the Publick, in the most fair and impartial manner. Factions are founded upon private interests; and therefore have in reality no claim upon Legislation, which, in first principles, implies rejection of every topick for consideration, which has not a bearing upon the good of the whole. Nor would it be possible by means of the Parliamentary Debates, mere Quarterly Reviews, or Newspapers, unaided by the Monthly Journals, to have a full and complete view of the different and multifarious subjects which are of import to the Publick, in relation especially to various sciences and professions; for it is the plan of these Tribunals to notice nothing, to which a previous public interest has not been attached.

Upon grounds then of Literary Utility, we have ventured thus to plead our cause, and to say more would be improper. We have only spoken in vindication of our plan, that of discussing public questions, or matters of utility, and preserving valuable matters of very perishing structure.

June 30, 1820.

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New Times
British Press
P Ledger M Advert
M Post M Herald
Courier-Globe
Star Statesman
Sun Traveller
General Evening
St James Eng Chron.
Com Chron & Mail
London Packet
London Chronicle
Courier de Londres
B. Mercury M
12 Weekly Papers
14 Sunday Papers
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Bathurst Boston
Brighton Bristol 5
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Cambridge Circular
Carmarthen Chelms 2
Cheltenham Chest 3
Chester Chronicle
Country 2 Cumbria
Derby Devises
Doncaster Dorchester
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Hereford 1-Hull 3
Hunts 1 Ipswich
Kent 4 Lancaster
Leeds 3-Leicester 2
Lichfield Liverpool 6
March 4-Maiden 2
Manchester 5
Newcastle 2
Norfolk Norwich 1
N. Wales Northamp
Nottingham 2 Oxt 2
Plymouth 3 Preston
Reading Salisbury
Salop Sheffield
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(the supposed Residence of the Family of the Poet), both in Oxfordshire;
and of the CONSANGUINITARIUM, at LEICESTER.

* * * The Wood Engraving in this Page (by Mr. Hughes), now used for the first time,
represents accurately the present appearance of ST JOHN'S GATE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICKERO'S HEAD, 26, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAYD.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rev. *Egerton Leigh*, Archdeacon of Salop, and Rector of Upton on Severn, died at Bath in 1760. The dates of his preferments, his epitaph, and any biographical notices, would much oblige N. S.

FRANCIS laments that in our public buildings some of the columns, enrichments, &c. seem to be injudiciously introduced; not from appearing beautiful in an architectural drawing of the elevation, but from the objects when finished (by the best artists), being commonly seen from the ground or pavement, by which they appear too much foreshortened and imperfect. This remark may apply to Statuary in many instances, — the female figures in the Cupola of the Bank Rotunda, the pillars in the New Reduced Office, &c.

S. R. H. S. suggests, "that in the opinion of some very intelligent friends; several of the Life-boats throughout England are at present *very much neglected*, and unless some effort be made at several of our ports, the advantages of that admirable invention will be lost!" — We hope this is *not* very general.

E. remarks, in reference to a passage in our last Volume, p. 304, that the earliest mention of a *windmill* he has met with, is the grant from Odo de Dammartin to the Priory of Tanrigge, Surrey. This is supposed to be about the time of Richard I. i. e. between 1189 and 1199. One is mentioned in Walton on the Hill, Surrey, 25 Edw. I. 1295.

A CORRESPONDENT says, "In your Obituary, vol. LXXXIX. is p. 378, you style the Rev. K. Davis late Rector of St. Saviour's, Southwark. That church never was a rectory. The two officiating Clergymen are styled Chaplains. If the deceased ever officiated there, it must have been as Curate, as he certainly was not a Chaplain. The present respectable gentlemen of the church, the Rev. W. Mann and Dr. Harrison, have filled these stations for several years past."

W. P. communicates the following fact relative to the cure of cancers: "A lady in years above 50, of a very full habit, yet ever moderate in diet, and of a mild quiet disposition, married, and only once a mother, was about 20 months ago considered by superior surgical opinion, affected in the breasts with incurable cancer. — She is now perfectly well, — the enlargement gone, and her natural cheerfulness seen again in every feature. The remedy has been a decoction of Dandelion Root: it is very bitter, and was taken in such quantity as the stomach would bear: the roots were not scraped."

F. I. would be glad to learn "what became of the daughters of Lucy, second daughter of John Knyvett of Norwich, esq. by her two husbands Thomas Holt and John Field: by the first she had Elizabeth-Anne, and by the second Lucy, and Catherine. — Did any of them marry, or leave issue?"

A. Z. observes, "I find it stated in your Obituary for Dec. 1814, that the *first Lord Coleraine* purchased the estates of Driffield and Kemsford, co. Gloucester. This is a mistake. In Bigland's Gloucester is the following mention: 'John or George D'Oungier, or Honger, a merchant in London, purchased the manorial estate (of Dreffield), extending over the whole parish, of Sir John Pretymann of Lodington, in the reign of Charles the First, in 1651.' Sir R. Atkyns says, in his Hist. of Gloucester, p. 212, 'There is an Inscription in the Church (of Dreffield) for John Honger of London, merchant, who died 1654; another for George Henger in 1688; the burial of John Honger in 1654, is the first entry of the name of Honger in the Dreffield Register. The present Lord thereof (the manor of Dreffield) is Sir George Honger, &c. He was High Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1693 or 1695, and Justice of the Peace in the time of Queen Anne.' It is probable that John and George Honger, both being Turkey merchants, purchased this estate jointly; and the death of John happening so soon after, may have occasioned the doubt whether John or George was the purchaser."

G. C. B. asks, — "Have all persons crests and mottos; and if they have, can they change them to any other without giving notice, or receiving a grant from the Heralds' College? — What family of the Chesworths bore 'per pale Gu. and Ar. a pale engrailed (another plain) Or,' and what crest and motto did they bear? — In history we frequently read of illegitimate children assuming their father's name; though more frequently their mother's, — can they assume either?"

Mr. T. Wilberforce is evidently, from his query, no adept in judicial astrology.

We are obliged to Mr. GRIMES for his communication, which came too late to be used in the place intended. It shall be reserved for some future opportunity.

A Memoir of the late Mr. Richard Miles, the eminent numismatic antiquary, in our next; with Mr. Terevyan's Poem on the Ten Commandments, &c. &c.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE;

For JANUARY, 1820

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. URBAN,

Christ Church,
Oxford, Jan. 20.

THE "Memoir of Dr. Cyril Jackson," inserted in your last November Magazine, contains some reflections upon Bishop Bagot, formerly Dean of Christchurch, which have occasioned surprize and pain to many of your Readers; to those especially who were educated at that College, while he presided over it.

A general assumption is adopted in the "Memoir," that "the discipline under the Bishop's *lax* administration was considerably impaired;" and it appears to be supported by several particular intimations; namely, that in 1783, when he quitted the Deanery, his successor had "to put altogether on a *new* footing the course of Public Instruction, and the detail also of Private Tuition; to *reinstate* the public Lecturers in their functions, to *revive* the various Collegiate Institutions, Rules, Customs, and Exercises," enumerated with much detail in the "Memoir;"—most of which (as it should seem) had at that time (1783) fallen into neglect and disuse.

These are no light imputations upon the character of a person to whom a grave public trust had been committed, and who had hitherto enjoyed the reputation of having discharged it conscientiously and honourably.

No man personally acquainted with the Bishop does not know, that the very turn and temper of his mind excluded the possibility of remissness and "laxity" of conduct. An anxious persevering earnestness was; to a very remarkable degree, the predominant feature of his natural character; influenced, wherever duty was concerned, by the most scrupulous sense of religious obligation. And to his intense, unremitted, and faithful vigilance, in the execution of his ar-

duous duties at Christ Church, his sacrifices of his comforts, and often of his health, there are many yet living and grateful witnesses.

It may be therefore fairly presumed, that the discipline of the College was not "impaired" by any culpable administration of it under a ruler of this description. The delineation is taken from actual knowledge, and it is faithfully made.

But, for the Bishop's entire exculpation, it is not sufficient to rest on mere presumption, nor is it necessary to do so. Your present Correspondent, happening to have been himself conversant with the transactions of the time, is able to meet the circumstantial details also of the "Memoir," so far as Bishop Bagot is affected by them; and to oppose to the imputations, which are plainly implied, a statement of facts which remain within his own recollection, and which can be in great measure confirmed by local documents yet in existence.

For the sake of clearness, it should be stated previously, that Dr. Bagot was appointed to the Deanery of Christ Church in the beginning of the year 1777. Dr. Markham (*sacertissimum profecto nomen et nobis omnibus carissimum*) being promoted to the Archbishopric of York; that during the three preceding years Dr. Bagot had holden the office of Sub Dean, and with it (in consequence of the Dean's absence with the princes) the whole effective government of the College; and that he quitted the Deanery in June 1783, when he was succeeded by Dr. Cyril Jackson.

These dates being premised, and the Reader's indulgence being craved for unavoidable egotism and local allusions, we may return to the details before mentioned. It is unquestionable, that into the system of Private



vate Tuition Dean Jackson did introduce, from time to time, very considerable improvements; and they were, like all his other measures, judicious and useful. But it is not so clear, in what sense he is said to have renovated "altogether the course of Public Instruction, and reinstated the Public Lecturers in their functions."

The facts will be found to be these. The Public Lectures are classed in three departments; Divinity, pure Mathematics, and Logic, with its kindred subjects. The establishment of a Lecture in Divinity is perhaps coeval with the foundation of Christ Church. For the last fifty years, at least, it has (except with accidental intermissions) been read constantly during every term, and attended regularly. In 1783, and for some time antecedently, Dr. Randolph (afterwards Bp. of London) had the office of Divinity Reader. The two other departments of the Public Lectures were established under the auspices of Dean Markham, and had become (in addition to the Tutor's usual courses of private instruction) an effective part of the general system in 1774. From that time to the present, they have gone on with little variation. They have always been delivered, one or the other of them, daily, during Term; the attendance of the young men, according to their standing, having been constantly required, and their progress, from time to time, the subject of regular inquiry;—not less so during Dean Bagot's time than it has been ever since. When it is recollected, that through the whole period of his Deanery, down to 1783, all these Public Lectures were in the hands of Bishop Randolph and of Dr. William Jackson (afterwards Bp. of Oxford), it does not appear that in that very year the Lectures could be renovated, or the Lecturers "reinstated." It may be added, that, very soon after Dr. Cyril Jackson had become Dean, both these distinguished men quitted this, together with their other collegiate employments, in consequence of promotion; but that the same courses of Public Lectures were carried on by their successors for many years after, and under Dean Jackson's direction, upon the same plan as before.

A history nearly the same with the foregoing may be given of another essential part of the Christ Church discipline; namely, of the system of

Examinations at the close of every Term, usually known by the name of "Collections," and which are stated, in the "Memoir," to have been "revived" in 1783. The Institution is really antient; but it was in the latter part of Dean Markham's time that it assumed the efficient form which it has ever since continued to retain.—Your present Correspondent, together with numerous contemporaries, had for fourteen times to stand before the Examination Table, while Dean Bagot sat at the head of it;—and they all found it expedient to beware of going there unprepared.

Whether, after 1783, "the Annual Speeches of the Censors became invested with additional dignity and weight" (see *Gent. Mag.* Nov. page 460), it is not for the present Writer to decide. It is certain that, for some years immediately preceding that date, Bishop Randolph and Bishop Jackson had held the office; and (whether it were owing to their eloquent exhortation, or to any other cause) it is certain also, that the University Prize for Latin verse came into Dean Bagot's College for five successive years: the victors being, in 1777, Lord Colchester; in 1778, the late Mr. Sawkins; in 1779, Lord Grenville; in 1780, Marquis Wellesley; and, in 1781, the present Dean of Christ Church.

In the domestic exercises, likewise, which are specified in the "Memoir," viz. in the weekly Themes and Verses, and the annual College Competitions, in Latin verse and prose (not forgetting the elegant *Lent Verses*), all the foregoing names, together with many others, their contemporaries in Dean Bagot's time, were continually conspicuous. Nor did the succeeding race degenerate from the fair example.

All the material points of the "Memoir," which appear to affect Bishop Bagot's reputation, have now, it is presumed, been satisfactorily explained. If any, having the same tendency, remain unnoticed, it is because they are obviously trite and trifling: for the singular conceit of restraining the youth from "going to bathe," or other public diversions," and the whimsical grouse of "Tutors, Porters, and other Servants," co-operating in a "System of Pelice," (page 459, col. 2), cannot be serious.

* *Bathe* was a typographical error for *balls*.

It must, after all, appear extraordinary, that upon a subject possessing so much intrinsic matter for eulogium, recourse has been had to the weak topics of comparison and contrast. Dr. Cyril Jackson's high character did not require that others should be lowered, for the sake of increasing its elevation. It did not need the expedient of displaying its lustre by darkening the objects which surrounded it. The virtues which commanded the devotion of all who came within his sphere, and the transcendent powers which he so long dedicated to the service of Public Education and to the support of Orthodox Religion, offered from within themselves copious sources of just and appropriate panegyric. But it should not have been forgotten, that Bishop Bagot also deserved well of his College and of his University, and of the Church of England.

SUUM CUIQUE.

P. S. As the Writer of this Paper has rested the proof of his facts chiefly upon his personal testimony, his name is communicated to Mr. Urban herewith.

Mr. URBAN, *Hunmanby, Jan. 13.*

I HAVE great pleasure in transmitting the Lines, requested in your Magazine for Dec. 1819, p. 487, by the grateful Pupil of Dean Bagot, whom Cowper classed with Louth, in a distich of high compliment, in one of his rhymed compositions.

Si mihi, si liceat traducere leniter ævum,
Non pompam, nec opes, nec mihi regna
peto :

Vellem ut Divini pandens mysteria Verbi,
Vitam in secreto rure quietus agam.
Curtatis decimis modice beatus agello,
Virtute et purâ sim pietate sacer.

Adsint et Grævæ comites Latæque Camæni;

Et faveat, lepidâ Conjuge, castus Hymen.
Quid restat ? Tandem inibi, Cura Dolor-
que, valete :

Hoc tantùm superest discere. nosse mori.

The greatest part of his wishes were granted; and he had, happily for himself, the unwonted moderation to acquiesce in them. He did not desire more than enough. I take leave to attempt a hasty version:

Oh might I gently wear my life away,
Not madd'nd with wealth, or powers imperial
sway ; [nook;
But rather, in some sweet sequester'd
Uttering bright comments on the Holy
Book ;

With modest glebe, and tithes paid un-
compell'd,

And not in title only 'Reverend' held.
And O the Greek, the Roman Muse, be
mine,

And mine a Wife—worth more than all
the Nine!

What more? I bid you Care and Pain,
good bye—

Remains but—last great task—to learn
to die.

Before I dismiss this venerable subject, I cannot help noticing, that the classical compliment paid to Dr. Jackson's memory in the last Westminster Prologue (see it in vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 600), obviously refers to the preceding lines. F. WRANGHAM.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 14.*

AS a proof that, notwithstanding the national jealousies which at all times subsisted, and will, I fear, ever subsist, between the English and the French, the best understanding prevails amongst the celebrated Writers of both Nations; I send you the inclosed, which I request you would have the goodness to insert in your valuable Magazine. The original Letter has been in my hands, and I make myself responsible for its authenticity. M. F. H.

Mr. Thomas Taylor, the Platonist, sent by a Mr. Johnson, who is related to the Duke of Wellington, his Translations of Jamblichus's Life of Pythagoras, and of Select Works of Plotinus, to Mons. Boissonade, Greek Professor of the University of Paris, accompanied with the following Inscription :

"Viro eruditissimo Boissonado,
Δωρον τούτου μικρον μιν,
Sed μεγάλου τιμηματος τιμηριον,
Mist

Thomas Taylor."

On the receipt of which the Professor sent him the following Epistle :

"Tayloro, viro eruditissimo,
J. F. Boissonade.

Johnsonus vir clariss. mihi Jamblichum et Plotinum à te elegantissime vernacula lingua versos tradidit; pro quo munere gratissimo, gratias tibi, ut par est, ago maximas. Ni me fallit Bibliopola quidam Lipsiensis, qui non paucis abhinc annis, vanis me promissis delusit, spero fore ut possim tibi brevi, Proclum in Cratylum a me è codicibus editum offerre, αντιδωρον tenuissimum, pro splendidis illis, eruditissimisque voluminibus, quibus me tam benigne ditavisti. Vale, vir eruditissime, mihi que favere perge.

"Lutet, Sept. 19, 1816."

*** The

“* The following extract from a Letter written in 1795 by Mr. Twining to his late brother, the Rev. Thomas Twining, at Colchester, has been transmitted to us. It is so applicable to the present times, and contains so much good sense, that we have great pleasure in laying it before our Readers. EDIT.”

“London, Nov. 27, 1795.

“11th head. The Meeting in *Palace-yard*.—Could Mr. Fox and the Duke of Bedford possibly imagine, that from such a Meeting the sense of the inhabitants of Westminster was to be collected? Mr. Wilkes was once told, by his adversaries, that they would take the *sense* of the *Ward*,—‘do,’ replied Wilkes, ‘and I will take the *nonsense* of the *Ward*, and beat you 10 to 1.’—This subject leads me naturally enough, to my 12th head, the *Times*.—I am most sorry to see *such* times! but if I were to indulge myself in expressing my sorrow; if I were to say all I think, my Letter (pretty long already) would swell beyond, far beyond, Letter size; and yet I cannot remain wholly silent.—To be as brief then as I can. I think I may make a *new division* of the inhabitants of this island. I may divide them into the *Supporters*, and the *Opposers*, of the two Bills, now before Parliament. I consider the *Supporters* of the Bills, as persons wishing to preserve the Constitution of this Country; and to secure us from that scene of horror which must attend its overthrow.—I consider the *Opposers* of the Bills, either as persons *intending* and *anxiously wishing* to promote general confusion, or as persons willing to *risk* even such confusion, *in order to get into place*.—Though I think I am right, as to my *general description* of the *Opposers* of the Bills, yet I am willing to admit, that there are, amongst them, many, who do not deliberately *mean* to do what is wrong, but who are completely *deceived*. The conduct of these people should be added to the crimes of those who delude them. Is it possible, that any person wishing to live in peace, and wishing to preserve the Constitution of his Country, can think that the Meetings which have been held for some time past, should be still held; and that the opinions which have been spread so industriously, should continue to be spread. Now

it is evident, that the laws already in force; interpreted by juries as we find they are—are insufficient to prevent these Meetings, and to stop the open communication of these opinions. According to my notion, any Constitution that would not admit, upon any account whatever, of any alteration, would be a bad Constitution: it would be a bad Constitution *for such beings as men*. I have adopted the present and *popular* meaning of a Constitution; a thing made up, one would think, of a given unalterable quantity of rights, privileges, liberties, &c.: whereas the *Constitution* is rather, I imagine, composed of, *King, Lords, and Commons*: who have a right to alter the quantities of rights, liberties, &c. When certain rights, privileges, and liberties, were secured to us, by our ancestors (whether by Charter, or the Bill of Rights, or any other way, it matters not), the object was, that we should be the better, *i. e.* the happier for them. If those ancestors could have foreseen, that their descendants would, at some distant day, use a part of those rights and liberties to confound *all* right, and *all* liberty: that the *best* part of the Constitution would be employed to overthrow the Constitution itself; and that thus, what was intended to *form*, would actually *destroy* our happiness: if our venerable ancestors could have foreseen all this, would they have secured to us so *many* rights and so much liberty? Certainly not. But, unfortunately, *we see*, what they could not *foresee*. These things strike me so forcibly, that, unless the present Bills pass, without their being so *modified* and weakened, as to render them ineffectual; I consider that the adversary must prevail! God only knows—for I am serious when I think of these matters—how they will end! Opinions, which, if the *weak* law does not call them so, sober reason must call, seditious, are preached, publicly, every night; and they are devoured with avidity.—At this very moment, I firmly believe, that nothing but the military keeps us quiet. There is a vast force in and near town. Well! But if the Bills *do* pass, what then? There, again, the prospect is uncomfortable; for even in *Parliament*, the doctrine of resistance has been preached! and much industry and ingenuity have been

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The Queen.—Bust of a Grecian Lady.

been exerted, to prevent the Bills from answering the end intended, if they should pass. I hope, however, that Mr. Pitt will be firm, and successful. *That way, we have some chance, the other we have none at all.*—It is not unusual, to have a cause injured by injudicious friends."

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 15.

IN addition to Dr. Watkins's Account, and that of your correspondent L. G. page 488, of your last Volume, respecting the late Queen; I take the liberty of communicating the following anecdote, if you think it worthy of insertion. Wanstead-house, the present residence of W. L. Pole, was offered, and preparations made, for the reception of the Queen, but why she did not rest there I know not. A little time after her marriage she visited the house with the King.—Upon his Majesty being received at the entrance of the grand saloon by the groom of the chambers, he took him by the arm, saying, "you and I, Sir, will go together, and let the ladies enjoy their own conversation."

He conversed with this gentleman in the most affable manner, and finding that he had been in France and Italy, made many enquiries respecting them, and the persons who were there at the time of this gentleman's travels. On taking leave, he told him, if he would come to St. James's he should be glad to see him, and assist him, and turning to the Queen, "It is well," said he, "Charlotte, you did not stop here in your way to the palace; for that would have been thought a mean residence after seeing this elegant mansion." F. B.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 16.

IN your Magazine for December, 1819, p. 543, you have inserted some verses "On seeing a beautiful female at the British Museum gazing on the Grecian Lady."

Permit me to send you Mr. Foubroke's fine apostrophe on this Bust, as it occurs in his "Critiques on the Townley Statues," published in a periodical Miscellany many years ago, and to the mass of the publick probably unknown; perhaps by others forgotten.

"No. 35. A **BUST OF AN UNKNOWN GRECIAN LADY**, represented in the character of Isis. *It is gracefully*

terminated by the flower of the Nymphaea Lotus, upon which it appears to rest.

I have placed the above in capitals, to express my admiration of this precious relic of antiquity, worthy to be classed with the Apollo and other celebrated works. I think, that the murdered Winckelman, even amidst the pangs of a dying convulsion, would have given a smiling glance upon this illustrious chef-d'œuvre. If ever there was a face, which blended respect and love, it is that of this juvenile matron. We Northern Barbarians regard beauty with the gluttony of an epicure, and "Zounds, what rare dishes! Gods, how I could eat ye;" would be the gross sentiments, were here to be seen the still celebrated beauty of the girls of Sparta, attired by the sweet music of the Oriental voice; but the Grecian Lady preserves a look of dignity, which deprecates desire. Be it, that the Medicean Venus was the beauty which Prometheus created, there is still a physiognomy, depending chiefly upon the eye, and its adjacent parts, possessing a dignity, sweetness, and vivacity, which is far beyond the chill tame uniformity of faultless beauty. Such is this exquisite bust. Perhaps it was made at the particular request of thy beloved, lovely and amiable fair one! and the sweet assurance of his heart, and the conscious pride of thy triumph, sat glorious upon thy features, and exhibited that blessedness of tranquil delight, which pervaded thy full soul! Perhaps love and fortune were united in thy happy history, Grecian Lady! Perhaps, at the moment, when thou wast sitting to the sculptor, the whispers of love were poured into thy enraptured ear, by the admiring monarch of thy heart."

There is a considerable resemblance in the form of the face of this bust, and its attitude, to a singular statue of Isis, re-engraved by Montfaucon (vol. II. part. II. B. i. c. vi. § 4.) from Boissard. As to the Lotus flower, it was the primitive symbol of the passive means of production personified under the denomination of this goddess. (Dallaway's Arts, p. 300.) The Bust is at first sight not so striking, as it has appeared to Mr. Foubroke, perhaps not an object of interest to any person unacquainted with sculpture;

ture; but the minute investigation of a connoisseur discovers in the physiognomy all the soul, thought, and dignity, which Mr. Fosbrooke ascribes to it. It is this strength of expression more than beauty, and that strength indicative of the softer emotions, which is its characteristic. It is somewhat discoloured by the vapour of the fire, which are obliged to be kept in winter. ICONOPHILOS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 24.

"THE Christianity of the New Testament impregnable and imperishable," by Mr. Evans, you are pleased to review in this most favourable manner: "This well-timed Discourse of a conscientious Dissenter may be read with pleasure by all who sincerely 'profess and call themselves Christians,' whatever may be their shades of difference, or their respective denominations. The authenticity of the sacred Scriptures, and the sublime truths which they inculcate, are, or ought to be, alike interesting to all; and they are ably supported by Mr. Evans; who in his Preface observes, 'When the *Enemy* is at the gate, internal dissensions cease. Fervently it is hoped, that the *friends of REVELATION*, relinquishing an excessive attachment to minor articles, both of faith and of practice, and insisting on the *facts* of the New Testament, in which *all* agree, will unite more closely together in the hallowed bands of love and charity.'"

Sincerely rejoicing in hope that time, and a better knowledge of things, may produce some approximation to the heartily to-be-wished-for event, Universal Charity, a beneficed Clergyman of the National Religion is yet at a loss to know how the complex machinery of Dissent can be brought under obedience to the "unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." For now that the licentious cry of undefined liberty has been appeased by a relaxation of some of the Christian laws enacted for the establishment of general peace and good-will amongst men, what has been the consequence? In one instance, the wretched Carlile has availed himself of the opening, and attempted to disgorge that odious stench with which the fiend-like malice of a *Paine*, had filthily stuffed the nostrils of the

world. This has given the alarm to Mr. John Evans, who not only fearfully affirms, "that when the *enemy* is at the gate, internal dissensions cease, but fervently hopes, that the *friends of REVELATION*, relinquishing an excessive attachment to *minor articles* both of faith and practice, and insisting on the *facts* of the New Testament in which *all* agree, will unite more closely together in the hallowed bands of love and charity."

As far as the essentials of religion are preserved and conducted in the National Church, no doubt can be entertained of her safety, in the want of any real knowledge of Christ Jesus her Lord. When the public service of the Church on every Lord's-day leads men to the attentive consideration of the multiplied portions of Holy Scripture; such as the Psalms, the Lessons from the Old and New Testament, the Epistles and Gospels, and many other extracts from the Bible, can these be said to be minor articles, about which such variety of distracting opinions are floating in the world. Are they not rather the most essential instruments by the means of which faith is secured, and practice encouraged? The inexplicable noisy bustle of opinions, under the sanction of which Dissenters *agree to differ*, must then be upon those *minor articles* to be found in the Book of Common Prayer as the compositions of men. But in this point of view, the Church ought surely to have the credit of good sense, in understanding what she prayeth for, during the whole of her religious service. And when all and every prayer is directed to the great Creator of all things, through the merits and mediation of a Redeemer, can the service be termed otherwise than reasonable? And has it not been so understood for centuries past? To her *Forms*, therefore, must be attributed all that discordancy of opinion which has so long, and so hostilely invaded the peace of the Church, and at length also that of the conscientious Dissenter. The alarm is now gone forth, that the *Enemy* is at the gate, and a serious wish is entertained that all *denominating* Christians might unite closely together in the hallowed bands of love and charity. To this truly Christian hope, Churchmen will most assuredly consent.

J. W.
Mr.



H. Walter del.

PYRTON MANOR-HOUSE, CO. OXON.



HOUSE AT MILTON, CO. OXON.

The Supposed Residence of the Augustus of Milton the Poet.

Mr. URBAN, *Hollyport, Jan. 1.*

THE maxim has, I believe, been frequently acknowledged, nor do I expect it to be disputed, that a circumstance trifling in itself, may by an alliance to a great subject, become a matter of interest to the world.

Under this impression, the following extract from the Register Book of Marriages at Pyrtou in Oxfordshire, relating to the patriot Hampden, may not, perhaps, unjustly claim a place amongst more valuable information communicated in your widely-circulated Publication; and I think will not be unacceptable to your Readers; especially as the knowledge of such trifles is frequently of infinite service to the Historian, in affording facts of undisputed authority, by means of which to ascertain the date or truth of others more momentous.

"1619, John Hampden of Hampden, Esq. and Mrs. Elizabeth Symeon, daughter of Mr. Edward Symeon, of Pyrtou, was married the 24th June, in the 17th year of King James."

The family of this celebrated man still reside at their mansion in the village from whence they have assumed their appellation.

The Symeons; who are of interest only as having been connected to the former, lived at the Manor House in Pyrtou. Whether they were possessed of the manor or not, I am not informed. The house is still remaining; it is antient of course, but in a fair condition, and is occupied by a very respectable family of the name of Badcock, as a farm-house.

The sketch sent herewith (*see the Frontispiece to the present Volume*), shows its present state. I understand that it has been modernized within the memory of some people now living.

There is an antient Bust in the Hall, supposed to be that of the Patriot; but I think the features are coarser than any likeness I have seen of him.

The village of Pyrtou is about four miles from Chalgrove Field, where Hampden was wounded; he was brought to Pyrtou immediately in his way to Hampden, till proper conveyance was procured for him.

Yours, &c. HENRY WALTER.

GENT. MAG. January, 1820.

Mr. URBAN, *Milton, Jan. 2.*

I SEND you some account of Milton in Oxfordshire, a place which, from associations connected with it, is not wholly unworthy of the attention of the Antiquary. The principal part of my information I have derived from the manuscripts of the Rev. Thos. Delafield, a former vicar of this place, a gentleman to whose antiquarian researches this part of the county of Oxford is deeply indebted. Upwards of 20 quarto volumes in his own hand-writing, supported by authorities, and adorned with well-executed drawings of the arms of the families mentioned in them, now remain in the Bodleian Library, a monument of his industry and perseverance.

Milton, or Middelstone, as it is styled in Domesday Book, is divided into four hamlets; of these Great Milton alone possesses a place of public worship, though it appears from various evidences, that a chapel of ease formerly existed at Little Milton. "There joyneth to Great Milton, Little Milton," says Leland, "and there is a chappel of ease dedicated to St. James" and as a further proof, in a small plot of ground in Little Milton, called the Chapel heys, fragments of human bones have frequently been dug up.

The circumstance, however, which must give the greatest interest to the history of this place is that of its being the residence of the ancestors of our immortal Poet of the same name. It is much to be lamented that there are no records precisely fixing what part of his family lived there, or how many descents removed from him. The Registers do not any where contain the name of Milton, but that deficiency may be easily accounted for, from the circumstance of the family having probably quitted the parish previous to their commencement, which was in the year 1550. The Poet, we learn, was born in Breadstreet, in 1608, at the house of his father, a scrivener, while his grandfather was the keeper of Shotover Forest, which at that time extended very near to Milton. It is probable, therefore, that the grandfather and his ancestors, then and previously, were possessed of the estate and mansion in that parish. The house which has been always assigned as the paternal

nal residence of the Miltons, is now standing; and in size and consequence appears well adapted to a gentleman of moderate fortune at a time when that description of gentry were more common than at present.

I have herewith sent you a small Drawing of this house (see the *Frontispiece of the present Volume*); although this cannot be proved to have been the residence of the family, yet the traditions to that effect are so strong and numerous, that there can be little doubt of the truth of the essential fact.

The remains of antiquity in this Parish are not very considerable. Dr. Plot, in his *Natural History of Oxfordshire*, has described a British coin of Prasutagus, the husband of the heroic Boadicea, which was dug up at Little Milton, (C. 10. S. 6. Tab. 15. No. 21.) and we learn by *Stev. Antiqu. Abridg.* that a certain grange of the Benedictines at Abingdon stood on the South side of the Church at Great Milton, about or previous to the year 1272; which is further corroborated by Leland, who says, "at this place I have heard say, there was many years since a Priory of Monks, a cell, as one told me, to Abbingdon Monastery. The house of the Priorie was by likelihood where the farmer's house is now, hard by the churchyard, for there appears great foundations of buildings; some say that Monsieur de Zouche's house was where this farm-house is, and the voyce is that Zouche had the Priorie land given him."

The earliest possessors of this parish, of whom we have any authentic account, are the De Zouche's, whose residence was that mentioned by Leland, who, further speaking of this family, says, "in the Church of Milton is an highe tombe of freestone, with the image of a knight and ladye, with an epitaph in French, declaring that Rich. de Zouche and Helene his wife lie buried there." This tomb has long since disappeared, nor can any account be obtained of its removal. From this family descended William de Zouche, who left two daughters his heirs, of whom Elizabeth married Thomas de Camoie, who in her right succeeded to the manor, together with that of ~~Wotton~~ ^{Wotton}, an adjoining parish. They had issue a son, Richard, who died in the life-time of his father, leaving

issue a son, named Hugh, who at length succeeded to the estates, and was summoned to Parliament from the 7th year of Richard II. till the 8th of Henry V. 1421. This Manor was then styled *Lamois Manor*. An anecdote may be recollected of one of this family, who, in the reign of Edward I. sold his wife by a regular indenture of bargain and sale. This Manor subsequently passed to the Danvers's, from them to the Bray's, and afterwards to Sir Michael Dormer. This gentleman, the son of Geoffrey Dormer, a woolstapler of Thame in this county, was elected Lord Mayor of London in the year 1541; and was succeeded in this property by his son Ambrose Dormer, who died in the year 1566. His eldest son Michael received the honour of knighthood, and erected the sumptuous monument at the East end of the South aisle of the Church. The alabaster figures of the knight in complete armour and that of his lady, are recumbent upon an altar of the finest marble; pillars of the same material support a canopy over their heads, the sides of which are adorned with different escutcheons of the family, and four sculptured figures of Death, of about a foot in length, are disposed at each corner. The whole is executed with considerable taste and skill. The son and heir of this gentleman was Sir Robert Dormer, Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1628, who died Aug. 17, 1649. The eldest son of Sir R. Dormer was Wm. Dormer, Esq. who rebuilt the family residence, situate in the hamlet of Ascot, with great splendour, but which was burnt to the ground by an accidental fire, which took place while the workmen were completing the interior. Thus William Dormer, says Wood, went to Uxbridge Fair in 1683; and on his return died at High Wycomb, "having (to use his own quaint expression) then and before taken too much of the creature, whereupon he was brought to Milton and buried." He married one of the daughters of Edmund Waller, Esq. of Beaconsfield (the Poet), and had by her four children.

Sir Michael Grene purchased the Manor of Great Milton of Sir Michael Dormer in the year 1580; and the terrier, attesting a composition of immemorial standing between the vicar

vicar and the farmers of the rectory, was drawn up in the year 1632, and signed among others by this gentleman. He sold this Manor in his lifetime to the Lord Keeper Coventry. With the exception of Chilworth, the united manors of this parish are now the property of John Blackall, Esq.

Yours, &c. E. E.

(To be continued in our next.)

ILLUSTRATIONS OF CAMBRIAN HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

Ceubren yr Ellyll.

A FEW years ago was to be seen on the road-side near Nannau, in Merionethshire, the seat of Sir R. W. Vaughan, Bart. M. P. a large hollow oak, known by the name of the "Spirit's blasted Tree" (*Ceubren yr Ellyll*). The event which gave rise to so ghostly an appellation, is preserved by tradition among the mountain peasants in this part of Merionethshire, and founded on a deadly feud that subsisted between the celebrated "wild, irregular Glyndwr*," and his kinsman Howel Sele, then resident at Nannau. When Owen took up arms against the English, his cousin Howel, who possessed great influence in the country where he lived, declined to embrace a cause which, though perhaps laudable, and somewhat conformable to the rude spirit of the times, he foresaw would be unsuccessful, and bring down upon his country increased rigour and oppression. His refusal provoked the choleric Chieftain, and laid the foundation of an enmity which, though not immediately conspicuous, was not the less inveterate. I transcribe from Pennant the result of their quarrel:

"Owen and this Chieftain had been long at variance. I have been informed that the Abbot of Cymmer Abbey, near Dolgellen, in hopes of reconciling them, brought them together, and to all appearance effected his charitable design. While they were walking out, Owen observed a doe feeding, and told Howel, who was reckoned the best archer of his day, that there was a fine mark for him! Howel

bent his bow, and pretending to aim at the doe, suddenly turned and discharged the arrow full at the breast of Glyndwr, who fortunately had armour beneath his clothes, so received no hurt. Enraged at this treachery, he seized on Sele, burnt his house, and hurried him away from the place; nor could any one ever learn how he was disposed of, till forty years after, when the skeleton of a large man, such as Howel, was discovered in the hollow of a great oak, in which Owen was supposed to have immured him in reward of his perfidy."

This oak, the terror of every peasant for miles round*, remained in its place till within these few years, when one morning, after a very violent storm, it was discovered, to the great regret of its worthy proprietor, blown to the ground, and its superannuated vitality destroyed for ever. All that could be done with it was done. Sir Robert had it manufactured into work-tables, cabinets, drinking-vessels, and, to extend its circulation still further, into snuff-boxes; these are distributed among the Baronet's friends, and highly are they valued by their fortunate possessors, not only as the gifts of a gentleman almost idolized in Merionethshire, but as the relics of so venerable and remarkable a parent.

Margaret uch Ewan.

If female worth deserves to be recorded, surely the *accomplishments* of Margaret uch Ewan should not be passed over unnoticed. Few ladies in North Wales have attained so much renown as Margaret of Penllyn, whose abilities were by no means circumscribed by etiquette, or confined within the sphere of the general occupations of a woman. Passionately addicted to the joys of the chase, in her kennel were always to be found some of the choicest dogs in the country; and that she might not experience the torments of that fashionable monster, *ennui*, she would, to use a vulgar phrase, "turn her hand to any thing." She was a boat-builder, shoemaker, joiner, and blacksmith, by

* "And to this day the peasant still
With cautious fear avoids the ground;
In each wild branch a spectre sees,
And trembles at each rising sound."

Ceubren yr Ellyll, or The Spirit's blasted Tree, a Legendary Tale, by the Rev. G. Warrington, inserted in the Notes to Scott's "Marmion."

* The present very respectable proprietor of Nannau is a descendant of Owen's, whose family name was Vychau, now modernized and softened into Vaughan, and not Glyndwr. He was so called from his patrimony of Glyndwidy, near Cbrwen, in Merionethshire.

turns; could manage a horse or a boat with admirable dexterity, and at sixty years of age, was the best wrestler in Caernarvonshire. Among her milder and more feminine accomplishments were those of music and witchcraft; the former was limited to a performance on her national instrument the harp, and the violin; and we cannot be surprized that she was accounted skilful in the latter, when we consider the simple beings among whom she dwelt, and her various occupations. The late Mr. Hutton, who visited North Wales, thus describes Margaret and the simple manners of the natives of this retired spot of the principality:

"'Mong the rocks of Llanberis *, where
 foot comes not nigh, [eye,
 No eye sees their summit except a bird's
 Nor aught in the prospect appears to the
 sight, [delight;
 But water and mountain, yet they give
 Quite silent for miles thro' these regions
 you go, [blow.
 Except when the surly wind chooses to
 "But few are their neighbours, and
 fewer their quarrels, [barrels;
 And fewest of all are good liquors and
 In stockings and shoes are no mighty sums
 spent,
 In building, or gaming, or eating, or rent;
 Instead of regaling in luxury there,
 We see life sustain'd with the most simple
 fare;
 Their health and their harmony are not
 disjointed, [appointed.
 For, as they expect not, they're not dis-
 "Robust are the females, hard labour
 attends them,
 With the fist they could knock down the
 man who offends them;—
 Here liv'd Peggy Evans, who saw ninety-
 two, [100;
 Could wrestle, row, fiddle, and hunt a fox
 Could ring a sweet peal, as the neighbour-
 hood tells, [there been any bells;
 That would charm your two ears—had
 Enjoy'd rosy health in a lodging of straw,
 Commanded the saw-pit, and wielded the
 saw;—
 And tho' she's deposited where you can't
 find her, [her."
 I know she has left a few sisters behind

Megan had many suitors; and, as if determined to maintain the superiority which Nature had bestowed upon her, she gave her hand to the most effeminate of her admirers.

* Llanberis is a small village at the foot of Snowdon; near it there is a vale of great picturesque beauty, which takes its name from the village.

Pride of Ancestry.

Giraldus Cambrensis, in his "Cambriæ Descriptio," observes, that the Welsh possessed in an eminent degree an unbounded pride of pedigree; his words are:—"Genealogiam quoque generis sui etiam de populo quilibet observat, et non solum avos, atavos, sed usque ad sextam vel septimam, et ultro procul generationem memoriter et promptè genus enarrat in hunc modum: Resus filius Gruffini, filii Resi, filii Theodori, filii Æneæ, filii Oeni, filii Hoeli, filii Cadelli, filii Roderici Magni, et sic deinceps *."—This feeling, always laudable when confined within reasonable bounds, is, in some degree, perceptible among the modern inhabitants of Cambria; but to such an excess has it been carried since Giraldus visited our country, that it has become a matter of derision to our more enlightened neighbours, the English.

A few years ago there lived at Dolgelly in Merionethshire, an individual who, although moving in a low sphere of life, was extremely tenacious of the celebrity of his illustrious progenitors. This was Robin Edwards, "Guide General to Cader Idris and the Waterfalls," whose character will be better exemplified by the following copy of a paper, delivered by him to such strangers as visited his neighbourhood for the purpose of viewing its numerous beauties:—

"Robert Edwards,

second son of the celebrated Tanner, William Edwards, ap Griffith, ap Morgan, ap David, ap Owen, ap Llewelyn, ap Cadwaladr, great-great-great grandson of an illegitimate daughter of that illustrious hero,—no less famed for his irresistible prowess when mildly approaching under the velvet standards of the lovely Venus, than when he sternly advanced with the terrific blunder of the bloody Mars,—and Sir Rice ap Thomas, who was the son of Anne, alias Catharine, daughter of Howel ap Jenkin of Ynys-y-maengwyn, thirteenth in descent from Cadwgan, a lineal descendant of Bleddyn ap Cynfin, Prince of Powis. Since his nativity, full four and eighty times hath the Sun rolled to his

* "Rice ap Griffith, ap Rice, ap Tudor, ap Einion, ap Owen, ap Howel, ap Cadell, ap Roderic the Great, and so on." This is part of the pedigree of the Royal House of South Wales.

summer

summer solstice*. Fifty years was he host of the Hen and Chickens, Pen-y-front, twenty of which he was Apparitor to the late Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Bangor, and his predecessors; by chance made a glover, by genius a fly dresser and angler; is now, by the all-divine assistance, conductor to and over the most tremendous mountain Cader Idris; to the stupendous cataracts of the Cayne and the Mowdach; and to the enchanting cascades of Dol-y-melynlyn, with all its beautifully-romantic scenery; Guide-general and magnificent expounder of all the natural and artificial curiosities of North Wales; professor of grand and bombastical lexicographical words; Knight of the most anomalous, whimsical, yet perhaps happy, order of hair-brained inexplicables."

Poor Robin, with all his eccentricities, is now gathered to those fathers he so enthusiastically venerated. I remember him well, and am greatly indebted to him for many an hour's amusement during my boyish days; he was a famous story-teller, and abounded in all the traditionary tales known in Merioneth, and almost every other shire in North Wales; the rehearsal of which afforded him great delight, and gave full scope to the garrulity and circumstantiality for which he was noted. But his glory consisted in conducting a party to the "most tremendous mountain Cader Idris," and to the neighbouring waterfalls. Then, arrayed in his best suit, his head decorated with a large equilateral cocked-hat, and his diminutive person bestriding a poney as dwarfish as himself, he proudly led the way; and, I suspect, experienced as much satisfaction as his renowned ancestor Bleddyn ap Cynfyn ever did when riding to the field at the head of his numerous and brave vassals. He was a harmless, and, in his way, a very entertaining personage; his memory will not speedily be forgotten by those who have had the pleasure of his amusing company. He died in 1810 or 1811. R.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Boston, N. America,
Nov. 16, 1819.

I SEND you a drawing of a Medal which has been in my family a

* The paper, of which the above is a copy, was printed in 1806; in the March of that year, he completed his eighty-fourth year.

long time. I can trace it back to one of my ancestors who came to this country about 70 years ago, and probably brought it with him from England at that time. It is of silver, about the size of a shilling, but much thinner, and is engraved, and not struck with a die, as those medals intended for circulation*.

Observing the eagerness with which your Correspondents search out every thing relating to your deceased worthies, I have sent you a copy of the Inscription inserted by Mr. Bowyer, the celebrated Printer, in the books he presented to Harvard University; of which mention is made by Mr. Nichols, in his "Literary Anecdotes:"

• "Collegio Harvardensi,
novi orbis decori et ornamento,
veteris admirationi,
Academis Britannicis virtuti
et moribus non tam æmulo
quam exemplo,
• monusculum hoc donat
Gulielmus Bowyer."

A TRANSATLANTIC READER.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 12, 1819.

AS your Magazine may be justly considered the true Antiquarian Repository, I make no apology for sending you a notice of the discovery of a great number of human bones which were some time ago dug up in the vicinity of Aylesbury. Some workmen employed in digging gravel in the Northern part of the parish, discovered within a few yards of the course of a small brook which separates it from the neighbouring parish of Brieton, and very near to the turnpike road leading from Aylesbury to Winslow, the remains of several skeletons. They were found lying in various directions and postures, some with the heads towards the East, others the contrary way, and, in a word, as if thrown promiscuously into holes which had been hastily dug to receive them. Some of them were within three feet of the surface, others four or five; but according to the information given me upon the spot, none at a more considerable depth. The number of skeletons amounted to thirty-eight; and as the labourers

* The Medal is that of James I. and his son Henry; it is engraved in Gent. Mag. for June 1788, and explained in vol. LIX. pp. 799. 805; LX. 218; and LXI. 331. EDIT.

proceed

proceed in getting up the gravel, it seems probable that many more may be hereafter discovered. The bones are for the most part those of adult subjects; and from the appearance of the teeth, with few exceptions, scarcely past the middle age. Some locks of hair were observable still hanging to one or two of the skulls; and at least in one of them the brain had not wholly lost its figure or consistency. These latter were imbedded in the dark-coloured stiff clay, which obtains very generally in and about the vale of Aylesbury, and is known by geologists under the appellation of *oak-tree clay*. Where the bones had lain in the beds of gravel, they generally appeared drier and more decayed. Some few of the bones evidently belonged to tall men, but afforded nothing very particular with reference to their stature. The meadow in which these relics have been found, abounds with green patches, irregularly distributed about its surface; and there are evidently enough to be traced, several holes or pits which have not yet been examined. With the exception of a small buckle found lying upon the neck of one of the skeletons, and a piece or two of an horse-shoe, I could not ascertain that any thing whatsoever, which might have been supposed to be buried at the same time with the bodies, was discovered.

Very various conjectures were made by the visitors who, attracted by curiosity from time to time, inspected the progress of the discovery. Some were at first inclined to suppose that there had formerly been a place of execution near the spot: but that idea was, I believe, soon abandoned, in consequence of the number as well as the appearance of the bones. The most probable account is,—that these were the bodies of soldiers slain during the civil wars of Cromwell. History, it is true, has not preserved many particulars of the contests to which, at that eventful period, we may venture to refer the loss of so many lives; but it is quite too much to suppose that these bones have lain here ever since the Saxon times, a period of more than twelve hundred years having intervened since the reduction of the town of Aylesbury by that people, under *Cuthbert*. The spot in which they have been found is about a mile

Northward of the parish church; the ground immediately contiguous has been of late years considerably raised, in order to form and improve the line of turnpike-road which formerly was in wet seasons frequently overflowed by the neighbouring brook. Over that brook (which by the bye is the original, though here inconsiderable, stream, that, after a course of a few miles, is dignified by the title of “the river Thames”) is a small bridge of two arches, forming one of the principal approaches to Aylesbury; and, very probably, a spot where it may have been thought proper to station an advanced guard for the protection of the Southern bank; and to interrupt an enemy in advancing towards the town.

According to Lord Clarendon's account, Aylesbury was garrisoned for the Parliament during 1644 and the succeeding year; and although, as Mr. Lysons truly observes, “it does not appear to have sustained any siege from the Royal army,” it was deemed of great importance, and in all probability must have been exposed to the occasional loss of many of the troops stationed there, as well as very likely to have been the means of destroying numbers of assailants in those predatory excursions which there is good authority for believing to have been at the time very common in this neighbourhood, although not particularized by the historians of that period. Boarstall or Boistal House (situated upon an antient domain, now belonging to the family of Aubrey), then one of King Charles's garrisons, was a perpetual annoyance to the Parliamentary forces at Aylesbury. In the spring of the year 1644 Boarstall was one of the smaller garrisons which it was thought advisable to abandon. It was accordingly evacuated by the King's forces, and the fortifications destroyed. Immediately the Parliamentarians, who “had experienced much inconvenience from the excursions of their neighbours,” took possession of it, and greatly annoyed the Royal garrison at Oxford, by intercepting provisions, &c. whereupon Colonel Gage undertook to reduce it, which he is related to have effected with great gallantry. Lady Denham, the then proprietor of the mansion, having fled away in disguise; and “the garrison

ison left there by Col. Gage, nearly supported itself (says Lord Clarendon) by depredations in Buckinghamshire, particularly in the neighbourhood of Aylesbury." It also appears that the King fixed his head-quarters at Buckingham for some time, in 1644. Hence it seems but reasonable to suppose that severe conflicts might have taken place in the vicinity of so important a post as this of Aylesbury, although not particularly described or handed down to us in the page of History: and that the bones now discovered may be more reasonably referred to that period than to one so much more remote, as the days of our Saxon ancestors, is confirmed by their general appearance, freshness, the mode in which they were buried, the particular spot where they have lain, and every other circumstance connected with the subject, which has come to the knowledge of

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Thaxted, Jan. 3.*

ON reading your Magazine (Supplement), vol. LXXXIX. part i. p. 604, I find your Correspondent G. B. wishes to be informed where the law which awards the punishment of death for killing a game-cock is to be found, and also of the nature of the crime for which Turpin was tried and afterwards executed.

As to the law, I cannot give any information; but I have in my possession a Newgate Calendar, in which the account of Turpin's life and villainies are fully given; by which it appears, that after living some time in a cave on Epping Forest, and having committed a murder, he went to Long-Sutton, in Lincolnshire, and stole some horses, for which he was taken into custody, but escaped from the constable, and went to Welton, in Yorkshire, where he went by the name of John Palmer, and assumed the character of a gentleman. While there he shot a cock belonging to his landlord, on which a neighbour told him that he was doing wrong, and Turpin threatening to shoot him too if he waited while he loaded his gun, his neighbour informed his landlord of what had passed; he was taken into custody, and carried before a Bench of Justices then assembled at Beyerley, and being unable to give

security for his good behaviour, was committed to Bridewell.

The Magistrates, after making inquiries into his mode of living, and finding him a suspicious character, removed him to York Castle, where he had not been a month, when two persons from Lincolnshire came and claimed a mare and foal, and likewise a horse, which he had stolen in that county. When he had been imprisoned some time it was found out (through letters that came to him) that his real name was Richard Turpin, the noted highwayman. He was brought to trial, convicted on two indictments (the account does not say for what crimes, but I presume for stealing the horses as above), received sentence of death, and was executed at York on the 10th of April 1739. M. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Kilbourne, Jan. 4.*

AS your pages are peculiarly devoted to the illustration of every thing that is curious in Antiquity; some of your Readers may be able to explain the origin of the following custom.

On returning from the country, I happened to sleep at St. Alban's on the night of the 31st of December last, and was awakened early the next morning by a confused noise of boys and girls in the street, crying for sale "*Popladys! Popladys!*"

Enquiring at breakfast-time the meaning of those words, I was informed, that it was a very ancient practice in that town, to cry and sell in the streets and in the Baker's shops, on New Year's Day, a species of cake or bun, called *Poplady*, one of which was brought to me. It was a plain cake, like the *Cross Buns* sold on Good Friday; but instead of being circular was long and narrow, rudely resembling the human figure, with two dried raisins or currants stuck in to mark the eyes, and another to represent the mouth, the lower part being formed somewhat like the outer case of an Egyptian mummy.

As the Abbey of St. Alban's is celebrated in Monkish story, it is probable that this cake is a relic of Roman superstition: perhaps a variety of the *Yule Cake*, which we are told, in Brand's Popular Antiquities, was sometimes made in confectionery to represent

represent the infant Christ or the Virgin Mary. But whence the name of *Poplady*? Can it be a corruption of *Pope Lady*—the *femule Pope*—alluding to the fabulous tale of *Pope Joan*, recorded by *Platina* in his *History of Sovereign Pontiffs*?

If you, Sir, or any of your Correspondents can throw any light on this curious, though ridiculous custom, it will oblige, S. P.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 1.
WHILST other modern improvements in Art and Science stand recorded in the Reports of the respective Societies whose peculiar objects they are, the improvements made during the present reign in the art of Coinage are suffered to pass by unregarded; possibly because they are too artless for the Society of Arts. too little scientific for the Royal Society, and too little like profitable trading concerns to attract the notice of the Board of Trade.

To extend the knowledge of them, permit me the use of a few of your columns to be occupied with a chronological account, extracted from the only work which has hitherto condescended to notice them *at large**.

Nothing of importance was done until the year 1769, when the Act to continue duties for the encouragement of the Coinage of money was made perpetual.

As the expediency of originally passing this Act was, in the minds of those who considered the subject, extremely problematical, making it perpetual, and thereby satisfying all doubts upon the subject, must be allowed to be an improvement, from which might be augured the rapid progress which the coins afterwards made towards perfection.

At the commencement of the present reign, in the year 1760, the gold coins were known to be considerably diminished by filing, &c. No steps, however, were taken to prevent the practice until the year 1774 †, when a general recoinage of gold was determined upon, and the practice of weighing gold coins (a practice borrowed from the wisdom of the Chinese) was established by statute, which condescended to borrow so much from that people, but was at the same time aware that it would not become the wealth of such a nation as ours, to imitate their æconomy in not coining the more precious metals.

Tables of the weights at which the gold coined at different periods was to be current, were published by authority, to the great convenience of the filers and sweaters, who were taught by them how far they could legally go. This was undoubtedly an imitation of the Parliamentary wisdom in the reign of King William III. when a proper time was graciously allowed to the clippers of the silver coin, in which they could exercise their talents with full effect, and safety ‡.

In the year 1783 the counterfeit copper money was complained of as a great grievance by the inhabitants of *Westminster*. This very naturally produced a statute to forbid the counterfeiting of the current coin of *Ireland*, to the great relief of London and Westminster §.

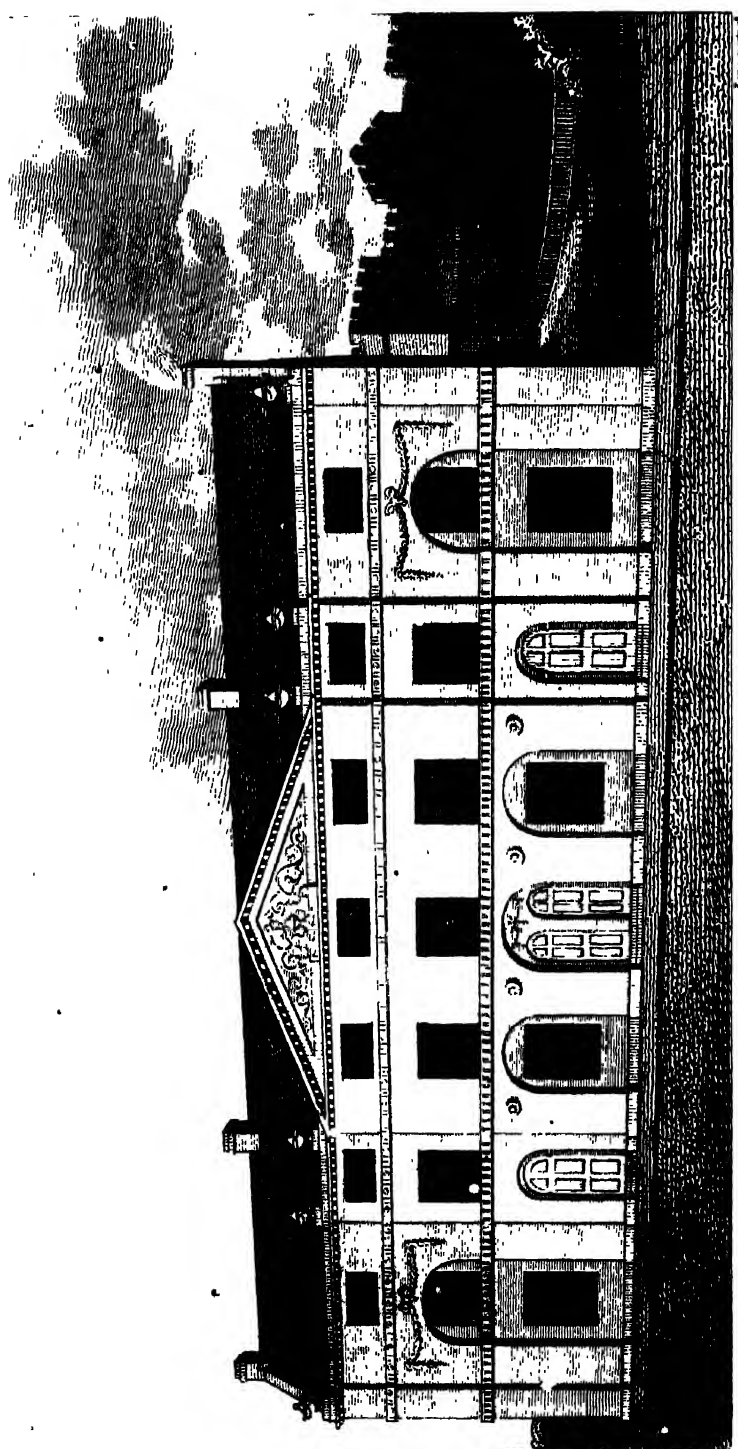
In 1787, the want of silver money occasioned an effort to supply it, which by great exertion was carried on to the amount of about 80,000*l*. It was undoubtedly judicious not to extend it beyond that sum, as the great recoinage in King William's reign, which was conducted upon the

* "Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain, by the Rev. Rogers Ruding."—The late Lord Liverpool, in a Letter to the King, speaks in high terms of some of them, that is, of the recoinage of gold, and the plan of weighing it in common traffick. The more modern improvements he unfortunately did not live to see. Judging, however, from what he actually did approve, there can be but little doubt that these would likewise have been honoured by his support.

† This delay was doubtless intended to furnish Government with a stronger case than it would have had in 1760, from the progress, which the clippers, &c. might make in the deterioration of the coins.

‡ See the Statute 7 & 8 William III. Chap. 1.

§ Upon mature deliberation, a coinage of copper was determined upon, and issued in July 1797; the impatience of the people, who are not accustomed to deliberate, but to act from their immediate imaginary feelings, having in 1784 commenced a coinage of private tokens.



CONSANGUINITARIUM, AT LEICESTER.
With Four Houses in front, built by the Founder on his place of his Birth.

same principles, had almost totally disappeared, and therefore it was not prudent to risk much with a possibility of the same effect being produced.

In 1797 the mint being found unequal to the conduct of a copper coinage of large extent, Mr. Boulton, of Birmingham was authorized to coin for Government. By this plan the fortune of an ingenious man was made, and the monies were allowed relaxation from their labours of stamping the head of his present Majesty upon the neck of the King of Spain, in order to give his dollars currency here.

It was afterwards found to be expedient to put the dollars also into Mr. Boulton's Mint, in order to efface entirely the Spanish impression, and to convert them into Bank Tokens *.

In the following year the subsisting Committee of the Council for coins was dissolved, and a new Committee was appointed, whose first determination went to sanction the currency of Mr. Boulton's heavy copper coinage with the lighter Tower half-pennies. About twenty years afterwards they changed their opinion, and all the Tower half-pennies were called in for the purpose of recoinage.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 1.

I recorded the endowment of an Establishment in the Borough of Leicester, by the late John Johnson, esq. and named by him the *Consanguinitarium*. And in vol. LXXXIV. p. 296, the Institution is farther noticed, in an account of the death of its philanthropic Founder.

I request you to insert a View of this comfortable place of refuge; which is a handsome stone-building, consisting of five houses, in Southgate-street, near the Water-house pump. (See Plate II.) It is partly screened in the view by four neat

dwelling-houses, which bound the street, erected on the spot where Mr. Johnson was born. Each of the almshouses has a room on the ground-floor, and a chamber over it: the rooms are neat and convenient; and the windows glazed with beautiful stained glass. To each inhabitant is given a printed copy of the Rules and Orders *.

N. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 2.

THE Coinage of a Nation may be called, not unaptly, its *Livery*: it wears the badge of office, and from its splendour or meanness, may be judged the wealth or property of the State. Collectively, it is the servant of the whole community to which it belongs, but individually, each piece of coin is the servant of the possessor. Every body has its services, from the prince to the beggar; and as every one employs it, so every one, according to the use he may be supposed to make of it, ought to contribute towards its formation. As it sustains a most important public function, so it ought, in all nations, to have a salary assigned to it.

When nations are once possessed of a material that all men covet, it soon becomes obvious, that a convenient form is required for its circulation, and coins called *money* have been invented for that purpose. The prerogative of coining money, and fixing its denomination, is properly vested in the monarch or ruling power, and the denomination being once fixed, ought, on no pretence whatever, to be changed, because it would violate all contracts; all the transactions of fair dealing between man and man being founded on the *invariability* of national currency. Yet there have been princes, who, mistaking price for value, have sometimes altered the one in hopes to obtain the other; but Providence has placed this beyond the power of man. A King may, by his prerogative, raise the denomination of a piece of coin, but that cannot in the least increase its value, if its weight continues the same.

* These Tokens were declared by Dr. Darwin to be inimitable, from the superiority of their workmanship, and the power of the coining machine; and I do believe, that, by the help of a statute to protect them, and of steel gauges to detect the counterfeits, they have not been imitated to any very large amount.

GENT. MAG. January, 1820.

* These are printed in Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. I. p. 528.

A coin-

A commercial people having no mines of their own, and not having by conquest exacted bullion from other nations, can obtain it only by having had something to sell, or having performed some service; hence it is, that the coin of such a nation, is exclusively the property of the people, except only such part of it as the executive Government may periodically require for the exigencies of the State, which again reverts to the people in ceaseless rotation. The coin that each man honestly possesses, be it little or much, is decidedly and distinctly his own; he has given value for it; and he will not part with it but on the same terms. Into such a nation coins must have crept by slow degrees, and being once formed and designated by the ruling power, it becomes the duty of the executive, to preserve them as near as possible in the same state as at their first issue, which can be effected only by that prerogative, which first established their quality and weight, forbidding their circulation after they have become deficient; which determination of the ruling power involves a question of great magnitude.—“Who is to sustain the loss of exchange from old and light, to new and heavy?” The answer of State policy must be, that it should fall upon the individual in whose hands it happened to be found. This, at first sight, will appear not consistent with strict justice, and it can be defended only by the nature of the case;—the deficiency when it does happen must fall some where, and how can it possibly be fixed under easier circumstances than amongst the many who will then have to share it? It is a servant who has become disabled, and his cure will cost but little; whereas if the light coins were suffered to continue in circulation, it would encourage further depreciation, and at last, if called in for recoinage, it must be at an expence to be borne by the nation collectively, and thus occasion a careless observance of deficiencies; but if the charge falls individually, every individual will endeavour to guard against it, and thus become conservator of the coinage. Under such circumstances it will always be maintained in elegant purity; the executive power

will be relieved from the necessity of raising supplies for any deficiency in the old coins; and the nation relieved from what is of far greater consequence, the inconvenience that unavoidably must attend a sudden withdrawing and re-issuing a nation's currency. Where there is a settled salary raised for a constant coining, there will always be a supply for that which is continually withdrawing, neither loss nor gain being suffered on either side, nor any charge whatever made at the time of coining.

The practice of some nations is, to impose a seignorage to defray the expense of coining; but this certainly is both impolitic and unjust;—impolitic because it tends to prevent coining at home, and holds out encouragement to foreigners to imitate it abroad; and unjust, because it throws the charge upon him who brings his bullion to be coined, and thereby performs a public service, and who uses each piece but once: for the moment it escapes from his hands, it enters into the service of the public, every one using it according to his dealings. When its career is stopped, it can be no great hardship to throw the loss upon the possessor, whose traffic will enable him to sustain it; but it would be the very height of injustice to throw upon him, at the same time, any loss that might be occasioned by a previous seignorage.

Thus the *creation* of coins (if I may so express myself) would become the charge of the whole nation: the *renovation* of them would be sustained by its commerce.

Where coinage is so established, it can scarcely ever happen, that a solvent debtor should not be able to find sufficient full weight coins, to satisfy the demands of his creditor; but if at any time it should so happen, it seems a principle of justice that he ought to have the power of doing it by a full weight of bullion. So on the other hand, it seems equally consistent with justice, that at any time when coins have become diminished below the standard of their currency, the creditor should be left to his choice to refuse the coin and demand the weight in bullion.

There are but three metals which the world has agreed to receive as universal

universal equivalents, and of which coins are made; namely, gold, silver, and copper. But copper, though most used, and most useful, in small payments for the internal traffic of a nation, is not acceptable to foreigners, and therefore has not obtained sufficient consideration as a legal tender. Silver has been until lately the principal money of all commercial states; but as both that and gold are universally acceptable, and the mines are more productive of silver than gold, the latter has become the superior metal, and hence has arisen a question as to their relative value. On this subject much discussion has taken place, and endeavours have been made to fix a standard between them; but how can that be fixed by art, which is ever varying in nature? The mines themselves vary sometimes in the quantities produced, and nations vary at different times in the quantities they possess. Kings may, and ought to establish a relative *price* between the coins made of each metal; but their relative *value* is fixed by the dispensations of Providence alone. Should the silver mines become less, and the gold mines productive, then relative value must change, and silver might become the superior metal. The only way that nations can take is to abide by the standard prices they first fix upon, and leave commerce, by the exchange of the two metals, to adjust their value; it will be time enough for particular Governments to interfere, when general acceptance may, by reason of plenty or scarcity, have taken another bias—if nature ordains a change, Governments will be forced to comply. However, there is not much to be apprehended on this score; for centuries have passed away, and no very material change has taken place in the production of the mines. The gold and silver coinage of some nations is as fourteen to one; of some, as sixteen to one; and of others (the greater part) as fifteen to one, which seems to be about the average. Those countries which have fourteen to one, must expect to receive their foreign debts in silver; while those of sixteen to one will be paid in gold; and thus are the metals always tending toward a common equilibrium. A little more than fifty years ago, the relative value of silver to gold was as nine to one in China:

consequently silver was continually travelling from Europe and South America to Asia, till, at length, the proportion has become nearly the same.

In the present state of the world, when commerce is so much extended; circumstances may occur, in which a nation may not only fabricate her own national coins, but also find it convenient to imitate those of far distant nations, in order to tempt them into some particular branch of commerce. Thus the rude pagoda of the Indians, might be made in the same mint that has produced the most exquisite specimens of European coinage, and where it is done with fidelity, no evil can arise from it, though it ought to be prohibited to be done by individuals with as much caution as is used in national currency. It was said in France that during the last Bonapartean war, a vast quantity of twenty franc pieces, with the head of Louis the Eighteenth, was coined in England, in order to procure sustenance for the troops then serving in countries where that coin circulated, and to the honour of Great Britain, they were found to be equally valuable in weight and purity, and are now equally acceptable even in France itself. However, an example such as this, points out to all nations the absolute necessity of making and preserving their currency to the full amount of its several denominations; for, if their currency is depreciated, foreigners will either pay them their debts in their own depreciated coins, or forge an imitation of them; in each case the debt will be discharged at a loss to the native and gain to the foreigner.

Nations who had heretofore accumulated large quantities of coin, may, by reason of a great dearth of bread corn in their own land, or in support of a foreign war, be compelled to spend the whole of their coinage, and thus be reduced to the necessity of substituting an artificial currency; and the *promise to pay* must, for a time, supply the place of actual payment. When thus reduced, nothing but time can restore to the people their ancient standard; they can re-obtain it only by the same means by which it was originally gained;—if the nation has mines of its own, it must wait the supply that the mines afford.

afford, if their war should be successful, they may recover a part of their expenditure; if they are a mercantile people, they may re-establish another coinage by the profits of commerce, and must wait for its operations, which, though slow, are certain; for commerce must inevitably obtain bullion, and consequently coins; and these will be retained by the people, if famine or war does not make a new draught. The balance of trade must always be in favour of a trading people, because they import more than they export; for goods will not be sent if they cannot pay for them, and they cannot pay for them, unless they have obtained money by former exports.

A LOMBAR.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 3.

HAVING been for some years greatly addicted to the perusal of our ancient English Authors (as well those who disperse their thoughts in lofty rhyme as in humble prose) I have acquired a partiality for antiquated words and phrases; and perhaps (as a direct consequence), some degree of astonishment that other Readers either do not understand, or do not relish the use of them as I do—and I was particularly struck on finding, by a late perusal of the *Utopia* (edited by the learned and agreeable bibliomaniac Dibdin), that even this deep-read Antiquary has been sometimes thrown out in his conjectures; and that, in places where I thought there was little difficulty either in the passages themselves, or in supporting and illustrating them by examples of frequent use amongst contemporary authors; not that I have in every case of doubt been able to find a corresponding or even synonymous word, or have at all times discovered the precise meaning of the word or phrase made use of. But I have been surprized, as well with respect to some of the words observed upon by Mr. Dibdin, as by others, that the frequent usage of the same word has not familiarized it to them.

To begin with the second volume of Mr. Dibdin, p. 5. In his note upon the word "*jeopardous*", used by Sir Thomas More as an adjective, he says, that such use of it is of rare occurrence among our old Authors. Now, I not only find the same adjective admitted into Bailey's and Ash's Dic-

tionaries, and used in other places by Sir Thomas More (vide his *General Works*, p. 1403.) but I find the same adjective *jeopardous*, as likewise the adjective *jeopardless*, and the verb *jeopard* in the following places (and in many others infinitely too numerous to be set down), vide *Erasmus's Paraphrase on the Testament*, 1 Corinthians 18, 21, and 22 (reverse of each page). The *Bishop's* and *Cranmer's* Bibles are quite full of those words; but see only 5 Judges, v. 18. 3 Daniel, v. 28. 13 John, v. 37 and 38. 15 Acts, v. 26, and 27 Acts, v. 9.

The *Ship of Fools* (by Cawood), p. 15, 16, has "within his mouth is venom *jeopardous* and "vile," and in the same translation the verb *jeopardie* frequently occurs. "For her he '*jeopardeth* his life,' is in *Munday's Banquet of Dainty Conceits* (9 Harl. Misc. 244.) "The way of Honestie is uneasy, painfull *jeopardouse*," &c. is in *Taverner's Adagies* of Erasmus (1569.) "*Jeoparte* his person for to slee the Kyng" is in *Lydgate's Bochas* (1558), p. 43.

Page 6. Here I agree that the word "*translating*" is now rarely used in the sense of removing or taking away (the translating of a Bishop from one, See to another excepted), but I must refer your Readers to *Bailey* and *Ash*; and to the following passages, "The portion of my people is *translated*;" vide *Bishop's Bible*, Micahs 2. v. 4. "Because of unryghteous dealing a realme shall be *translated*," &c. *Ditto* 10. Son of Sirach, 8. "The bones of our father shoulde be *translated* out of their places." *Do.* 2 Baruch 24. "He *translateth* the mountains or ever they be ware," *Do.* 9 Job. 5. And "Covetousnesse will *translate* the hearts of men to infidelitie," is in *Fenton's Christian Policy*, 1574.

Page 11. The word *Pullein* or *Pullen* will be found in the *Life of Esop*, B.L. "He hought capons and many other *pullen*." Vide also *Bailey* and *Ash*.

Page 16. The word "*skills*" was in more common use than Mr. Dibdin supposes. "Jesus did make plain the things which he spoken for two *skills*," &c. Vide *Erasmus's Paraphrase*, 10 John, v. 71, 72. "It is little force to thee—it *skills* thee nothing." Vide *Fisher* on the seven penitential Psalms (1555), sheet N. 4.

"It *skills* not whether you din'd or no." Gull's Hornbook, by *Decker*. "It *skills* not if the four knaves lie on their backs." Gull's Hornbook. "It *skills* not greatly who impugn's our doom." *Shakespeare's* Henry VI. Part II.

The word "*Knowledge*" is used as a *verb-active* in the same sense as *acknowledge* in many of the early translations of the Bible, viz. *Coverdale's*, *Cranmer's*, the *Bishop's*, *Taverner's*, and *Matthew's*, and even by *Wicliff* in his Testament (1380). It was in such common use in early days that the accession of the syllable "*ac*" seems almost unnecessary. It is in *Coverdale's* Translation of Erasmus, in *Musculus's* Common Places, in *Bishop Fisher's* Sermons, in *Becon's* Sermons, in *Marbeck's* Notes, and in the *Golden Legend*.

Page 39. I think that both *Johnson* and *Bailey* give us the illustration of the word *swing* as here used—"The power of money is no other than the unrestrained tendency of it," &c. Vide *Johnson's* fifth illustration.

Page 46. I do not think that the mode of expression—he *dotes* *for* age—very uncommon. The word *for*, in the sense of *because*, is explained by *Mr. Dibdin* himself in the preceding page; and *Addison* is quoted both by *Johnson* and *Bailey* in the first example, "An old woman begins to dote," &c.

Page 66. *Johnson* is certainly mistaken when he asserts that *wain* is a contraction of *waggon*. Both the words are genuine Saxon, and I should contend that *wain* is the older, and is still a prevailing provincial word. What is more antient in English astronomy than *Charles's wain*? "He maketh the *waynes* of Heaven." 9 Job 9. *Bishop's* Bible. See also *Magna Charta*, 1 Hen.'s. Article 15. *Blackstone's* edition, "*Villanus eodem modo amercietur salvo waynnagio suo si inciderit in misericordiam nostram*," thus translated by *Rastell*, &c. "any others villain than ours, shall be likewise amerced, saving his *wainage*, if he fall into our mercy."

Page 141. *Recklessness* is Saxon for *carelessness* and not for *rashness*. Vide the *Articles* of the Church. See also *Ash* and *Bailey*, and an hundred *Divines*.

Page 167. *Wiped*, in the sense here put, is not an expression peculiar to

master Ralph Robinson. You will find it both in *Ash* and *Johnson*, rendered—to cheat, to defraud, and it is so used in the second volume of *Erasmus's* Paraphrase. *St. James*, fol. 26. "If Fortune blow backward, he shall either bee *wyped* besydes all his goods, and be banished to goe on begging," &c. *Bailey* quotes it (in the same sense) from *Spenser*.

Page 169. The usage of the verb "*to crack*," (to boast or vapour) is by no means peculiar to *Robinson*. *Every Divine*, from *Latimer* and *Hooper* to *Beveridge* and *Tillotson*, uses it in the same sense. In the controversy between *Bishop Jewell* and *Harding*, it is many times repeated. *Sir Thomas More* uses it in other parts of his works; and *Shakespeare*, more than once or twice, "What *cracker* is this same that deafs our ears," *King John*. See also the *Bishop's* Bible, 51 Jer. 55, "and made great *crakes* with your words."

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.
(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, Jan. 4.
IN your last Volume, Part II. p. 495, there is a Letter on the utility of Evening Lectures, signed "A Member of the Church of England." I have, for a great length of time, felt deeply interested in the vast importance of the more general adoption of this measure; and cannot but deplore in common with many others, the consequences that have resulted from the long-acknowledged want of it, being confident that the numbers who dissent from the Church, whether upon the plea of doctrine or discipline (but more particularly the latter), have been greatly increased by this deficiency in the service of the Established Church. Your Correspondent has related the gratifying effects of an Evening Lecture, in a place which he has lately visited. With your leave I will take another course, and briefly observe upon the state of the city wherein I live, and where, I am sorry to say, there is no such practice. With fourteen parish churches, and two chapels for Dissenters, the place is tolerably well supplied with accommodations for the population, which is about 12,000 persons. At nearly all the churches the morning service is regularly read,
and

and a sermon preached every Sunday. At ten of them the evening service is read between the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon, mostly without the addition of a sermon; and only at two churches are there Lectures, which are preached at four o'clock in the afternoon; and though well attended, would, I have no doubt, attract a much greater congregation, if the service began at six or half-past six o'clock. At both the Dissenting Chapels (which together are capable of containing 2000 persons), there is worship in the morning, afternoon, and evening; and though one of the Chapels has been rebuilt lately, and the other considerably enlarged, they are in the evening crowded exceedingly.

The inhabitants of several of the parishes, have endeavoured, without success, to obtain the establishment of an Evening Lecture in their Churches; many of the objections mentioned by your Correspondent have been urged,—“the expense of lighting,” “the danger of imitating the *Methodists*,” and “the possibility of affording greater facilities to youth in forming improper connexions,” with other equally frivolous and unimportant objections, have in most cases silenced the application. The result is, that many hundreds of young persons in this place are left to idle away the precious hours of the Lord's Day in loitering to and fro in the streets, or employing their time in a manner infinitely more dangerous to their morals.

If, Mr. Urban, this was the state of one place only, there would be much to regret; but when we know the same may be said of almost every village, and by far too many towns in the kingdom, when the sublime service which our ancestors in their wisdom designed for the evening, is read so early in the afternoon, as to be almost a continuation of the morning service; when these things, I say, are almost general, some new regulation does indeed seem to be necessary.

In answer to one objection alleged by your Correspondent, “that the Service of the day is sufficiently fatiguing, without additional or superfluous duty,” I would ask, why not read the Evening Service in the evening, instead of the afternoon? And then, with the addition of a sermon,

you have all that constitutes what is commonly called an Evening Lecture. If any pious Clergyman (and of such, I trust, our venerable Establishment can boast, and proudly boast, of many) would make trial of this alteration, an extended audience would soon satisfy him that he had conferred a real blessing on his flock; and a perseverance in so excellent a practice would ensure to his Church a still increasing, rather than a diminishing congregation.

Should your Correspondent be inclined to favour us with some further remarks, I hope he will convey them in a spirit that will better besecm “A Member of the Church of England;” and that he will not again apply to the teachers of those who differ from us, the epithet of “Religious Mountebanks.” Such language as this is neither becoming in a Churchman nor a Christian, and more especially when indiscriminately applied to a class of men, amongst whom, he cannot deny, are to be found many eminent for their piety and virtue.

A LAYMAN, AND A MEMBER OF
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Mr. URBAN, *Somers' Town, Jan. 9.*

IN your last Volume, Part ii. p. 488, J. G. refers to the account of the late Queen's journey from Harwich to London, on her Majesty's first landing in this country, as given by Dr. Watkins. Some of the circumstances of this journey are yet fresh in my memory. I was at that period at Tolleshunt Darcy, within a few miles of Colchester; and with other boys strongly invited by our friends to see the fine sight of a new Queen passing through that town. Doubtless, the route of the Princess, with all the particulars, is to be found in your pages; but the reason of her being taken to spend the night at Witham, in the house of Lord Abercorn, although unprepared, and as I recollect, in the absence of his Lordship, was obviously the more equal division of the journey, which would indeed have been considerably broken by another stage as far as Chelmsford. The Princess's first stage was to Colchester, where she took some refreshment at the house of Mr. Enneu, the then town clerk, and where Mr. Great, the grocer, a descendant of either a high or low Dutch family of the

the name of Von Grot, long settled in Colchester, had the honour of presenting her Highness, on his knees, with a box of candied Eringoe roots, one of the staple articles of that antient town.—To proceed with my gossip, Mr. Urban, the late respectable Dr. Clubbe of Ipswich, son of the Rev. Mr. Clubbe, author of the “Antiquities of Wheatfield,” in turning over the pages of which, you and I have had a laugh in days long past, served his apprenticeship to the brother of this Mr. Great, who was an apothecary. Much about the time of which I speak, Mrs. Eneen sustained a loss of that kind, very ill relished by those who are fond of good eating—she had all her turkies stolen, and that, as was guessed, by no ordinary professional thief.

I have mentioned Tolleshunt Darcy;—in the adjoining parish church, Tolleshunt Knights, about the year 1761, I saw, as I recollect, in the North wall, a very antient monument of soft stone. Upon this tomb reclined at length a knight armed *cap-a-piè*, with two figures at his feet, traditionally said to be his two spaid bitches. As the story went, this knight aided by his two spaid bitches, waged a furious combat with his holiness the Devil, on a certain dispute as to the future site of a house called Barn Hall; the Devil insisting that it should not stand where the building was commenced, and in consequence, pulling all down by night which had been reared by day. Though the knight fought bravely, he does not appear to have been equally *tam Mercurio quam Marti*; for, making an unpardonable blunder in certain responses, which, by the laws of the combat, he was necessitated to make; the subtle Devil vanquished, and declared, he would have him, whether he were buried *by sea or by land, in church or churchyard*; and so, in order to outwit the Devil, he was buried in the church wall. Now, as I have not been at Tolleshunt Knights from that time to the present, I wish much to know whether the knight lies snug and safe in the church wall still?

Seriously, I should be glad to be informed by any of your Correspondents in that part of Essex, whether this antient monument, which was if tolerable good preservation, although

without the slightest vestige of inscription, in 1761, be still in being, or whether it has undergone the usual fate of such in our country churches?

Yours, &c. JOHN LAWRENCE.

Ancient Anecdotes, &c.

from VALERIUS MAXIMUS,
by Dr. CAREY, *West Square.*

(Continued from* vol. LXXXIX. N. p. 509.)

AT a time when Valerius wrote this collection of “*Memorabilia*” (the early part of the first century of the Christian æra), so cautious were the citizens of Marseilles to guard against hostile surprises, that no stranger, who approached their city with a sword or other weapon, was permitted to enter the gates, until he had delivered it into the hands of certain officers stationed there for that purpose, who kept it in their custody during his stay, and returned it to him at his departure.—*Lib. 2, 6, 9.*

The ancient Gauls, under a firm belief of the immortality of the soul, often lent sums of money, which were not to be repaid, until the lenders and the borrowers met in the other world.—*Lib. 2, 6, 10.*

In one of the Thracian tribes, the birth of a child was a subject of lamentation; and a funeral was attended with cheerful rejoicing.—*Lib. 2, 6, 12.*

It was a custom among the Lycians, that, during the period of mourning for a deceased relative, the men should wear the feminine dress, in order that the shame of appearing in that unmanly garb might the sooner induce them to lay it aside, and, together with it, their unavailing regret.—*Lib. 2, 6, 13.*

In the year 501 (U. C.*) the Consul C. Cotta, having occasion to absent himself from his army while engaged in a siege, appointed an officer, a near relative of his own, as temporary commander in his stead. During his absence, the besieged made

* (U. C.)—Although, to the Classical Reader, this needs no explanation, it may be proper to apprise the English Reader, that the numbers accompanying the (U. C.) are the dates of the years from the foundation of Rome, which I shall, henceforward, thus briefly mark, in particular cases, where the dates may be of importance in estimating the manners and customs of different ages.

a furious sortie, set fire to the besiegers' works, and nearly succeeded in storming their camp. In resentment of which disgrace, the Consul, on his return to the army, ordered his unfortunate vicegerent to be severely scourged; degraded him from his rank, and condemned him to serve on foot as a common soldier.—*Lib.* 2, 7, 4.

The Dictator Postumius Tubertus (U. C. 322) punished his own son for having, without orders, quitted his post, to engage the enemy. Although the valiant youth returned victorious from the combat, the father ordered him to be beheaded: [and, if I be not very much mistaken, the punishment of decapitation, in the Roman army, was always preceded by a severe application of the rods.]—*Lib.* 2, 7, 6.

The Consul Manlius (413 U. C.) exercised similar severity against his own son, who, being personally challenged by the commander of a hostile party, had privately gone forth to encounter his challenger, had gallantly defeated and slain him, and returned laden with his spoils.—*Lib.* 2, 7, 6.

While the Consul Calpurnius Piso was carrying on the war against the fugitive slaves in Sicily (U. C. 620), a body of Roman cavalry, under the command of C. Titius, suffered themselves to be surrounded and ignominiously disarmed by a party of the enemy.—As a punishment for their disgraceful and un-Roman submission, the Consul condemned Titius to stand at head-quarters from morn till night, bare-footed, with his vest ungirt, and his gown curtailed: and this penance was continued during his whole remaining term of service; with the additional aggravation of an exclusion from all society, and a prohibition to enjoy the comfort of bathing, which, by a Roman, was deemed almost as necessary as his food.—Nor did the Consul confine his severity to the unfortunate commander of the troop: he further punished the whole corps, by dismounting them, and transferring them to the companies of slingers, the least respectable portion of a Roman army.—*Lib.* 2, 7, 9.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Platistow Acad.* Jan. 4.

PERMIT me to inform your Correspondent C. L. who wishes to

know "the best mode of producing germination in exotic seeds*," that in the year 1793, M. Humbolt discovered that metallic oxydes favour it in proportion to their degree of oxydation. This fact induced him to search for a substance with which oxygen might be so weakly combined as to be easily separated, and he made choice of oxygenated muriatic gas mixed with water. The seeds of cresses soaked in this gas showed germs at the end of six hours; but not in common water till the end of thirty-two hours. The action of the first fluid on the vegetable fibres is quickly announced by a great number of air-bubbles, which cover the seeds, a phenomenon not exhibited by water till at the end of from thirty to forty-five minutes.

In 1796, he resumed the subject in a new series of experiments, and found that, by joining the stimulus of caloric to that of oxygen, he was enabled still more to accelerate the progress of vegetation. He took the seeds of garden-cresses, peas, French-beans, lettuce, and mignonette, equal quantities of which he put into pure water, and the gas at the temperature of 88° Fahrenheit; the cresses exhibited germs in three hours in the gas, but not in water till the end of twenty-six hours. These experiments have since been repeated by several distinguished philosophers. Professor Pohl at Dresden, caused to germinate in oxygenated muriatic acid, the seed of a new kind of *Euphorbia*, taken from a collection of dried plants, 120 years old. Jacquin and Vander Schott, at Vienna, threw into this acid all the old seeds which had been kept 20 or 30 years at the Botanic Garden, every previous attempt to produce vegetation in which had been fruitless, and their latent germinating powers were for the most part stimulated with success; even the hardest seeds yielded to the agency of this acid. Among others which germinated were the yellow *bonduc*, or nickar-tree (*guilandina bonduc*), the pigeon cytissus (*cytissus cajan*), the *dodonaea angustifolia*, the climbing mimosa (*mimosa scandens*), and some new kinds of the *homœa*. See Encyclopædia Londinensis, article Germination.

E. BIRCH.

* See vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 518.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 30.

THE inclosed Letters are the two first of a series, written from the Continent, by a gentleman of York, to a near relation. Besides containing many important facts and observations, they form a very suitable appendix to Letters of a similar kind, written about a century ago, which you lately introduced into your valuable Magazine*. If from the specimen which I have now sent, you are of opinion that they will answer your purpose, and be a source of entertainment and instruction to your Readers, I am permitted by the Author to promise you the remainder.

Yours, &c.

GODFREY.

Dover, July 30, 1818.

On the 28th July, we applied at the French Ambassador's office, in London, for passports. Having obtained them, we proceeded to Herries's Bank, St. James's-street, and supplied ourselves with a competent number of their bills of credit, which are convertible into cash by their correspondents at upwards of 150 of the principal towns on the Continent. At Thomas's, near the Royal Exchange, we procured a supply of gold and silver coin, for immediate use. In 1814, I only received 18 francs for a one-pound note, or 15s. in the pound; in 1815, 20 francs, or 16s. 8d. in the pound; I now obtained 23f. 60c. or 19s. 8d. in the pound.

LETTER I.

Calais, July 31, 1818.

We left Dover Harbour at five minutes past nine, and entered Calais Harbour at five minutes before twelve. The day was fine, and the wind (S.W.) fair. The packet-boat was the *Chichester*; the passage 10s. 6d.

On landing, we left our passports at the proper office, and our luggage was taken to the Custom-house to be examined. If I had had any new cotton stockings, they would have been seized.—We then proceeded to Quillacq's Hotel, and have ordered dinner. We are to procure new passports in lieu of those granted in London, which last will be forwarded to Paris: upon the new passports there is a stamp duty of two francs.

* See vol. LXXVIII. ii. 401; LXXXIX. i. pp. 29, 122, 204.

GENT. MAG. January, 1820.

This country smells of tobacco and burnt wood, as usual. The Pillar on the Pier was erected on the spot where the King landed from England, in April 1814.

LETTER II.

Cambray, Aug. 3, 1818.

As a specimen of French dinners, I will tell you what we had at Quillacq's, premising that the table was a deal board, set upon cross sticks—soup, soles, mutton maitenon, veal fricandeau, potatoes, chicken and artichoke, pastry, cheese, cherries, gooseberries, and plums: this was the dinner for two; the tables d'hôte are on a larger scale.—The Duke of Wellington had announced his intention to sleep at Quillacq's on Friday night, and was expected at half-past eleven. I sat up considering whether I should go to bed (which I felt much inclined to do), or wait the arrival of the Conqueror of France. Whilst I was laid on a large sofa, debating the matter, considering that I might sleep *any night*, but could not see so great a man *any night*; on the other hand, what better should I be for having seen him? besides, he might not come, or might be behind his time, &c. I found my sitting up was not agreeable to the waiter, who every now and then made errands into the room to see if I was wanting to retire. At length, at eleven o'clock, he came into the room, blew out the two candles on the table, and was proceeding to blow out a third on the side-table; and on my calling out for him to leave one candle, he replied, 'Tout le monde va se coucher.' This being the case, I was obliged to retire; for as all the world was going to bed, it was not for John Bull to introduce his bad customs of turning night into day. I could not, however, but suspect that my anxiety to see the Duke, and my having so repeatedly inquired about his arrival, might determine the waiter to baulk me; as the Duke is no mighty favourite with Frenchmen. The next morning, at seven, I went down to the pier, and saw the Duke's carriage embarked aboard the Lord Duncan packet. He was to sail at high water (between ten and eleven). The wind, at W. N. W. was directly against him, and his passage would probably occupy seven or eight hours at least. The sailors were disputing about

about the number of tacks to be made, and the course to be steered, in order to get him soonest over. The Duke slept on the ground-floor of our hotel, in a room looking into the garden; his sitting-room was adjoining his bed-room. He got up between eight and nine, and at nine breakfasted with four or five officers; but the curtains were so much closed, that as we walked in the garden we could distinguish nothing. We determined not to leave Calais till we had seen him.—About half past nine the master of the packet came to summon him. The Duke soon after came to the door, and looked up at the sky for a minute; he returned to his room, and in about five minutes set off to walk to the pier, in company with the officers. He said to Colonel Campbell, who was near him, ‘Is that your carriage, Campbell?’ pointing to one in the Court.—The Duke is about 5 feet 7 inches high; has an enormous nose; is a cheerful smiling man, and without the gravity which the portraits of him represent: he is about 50: he was dressed in a blue frock coat, white trowsers, and short boots. He appears stiff, as if he wore stays: the French say he has armour under his clothes, which I don’t believe; but though not an ostentatious man, he seems a little of the dandy in his dress.—We experienced great politeness at the Custom-house relative to the examination of our luggage. There was in the same room with us at the hotel, a tall genteel young Englishman, who had lost his portmanteau: he sent for some of the finest ready-made shirts; but they were extremely coarse, so short, that they would scarcely reach below the waist, and besides very narrow.—After we had seen the Duke, we set off for St. Omer, in a cabriolet, calculated to contain two persons, and drawn by two horses: this we hired of Mr. Quillacq. The charge for one direct to Paris is 120 francs, but by a circuitous route, which ours is to be, 180.—At the first place of changing horses, the only ostler or stable attendant was an old woman.—The harness as usual was chiefly ropes.—Mount Cassell was visible a great part of the road. We arrived at St. Omer to dinner, at the Ancienne Poste, kept by an Englishwoman. We found a great number of English officers,

with their wives and families at St. Omer; there being two English camps within four miles.—A little girl, with a small harp, played and sung in the streets very delightfully. We had a good dinner; but met with a disappointment in not being able to procure horses forward: there had been a great review the day before by Lord Wellington, which had drawn together the English families from Boulogne, Cambrai, &c. and all the horses were engaged in conveying them back again. Being informed that one of the camps was only *six quarters of an hour distant*, we set off to walk towards it, accompanied by a lad, as guide. We passed a fine old Jesuits’ Church, now converted into a hay chamber or store house. On the road we overtook two Irish women, who were swearing at each other in the English fashion. What must the French think when they hear us complain of their profligacy of manners! the husband of one of the women, a soldier, told us he was a native of Limerick: he and his wife complained much of the expence of living in France; a ration, which in England would cost 4½d. here costs 6d. In England, when the regiment marches, the wives and families of the soldiers, bag and baggage, are conveyed with it; but here, they must go at their own expence, and the French impose on them; she also complained that cotton for the children’s frocks, &c. was much dearer than in England.—The grand Review yesterday commenced at three in the afternoon, and was to have continued till night, with several sham fights, representing actions in Spain, and the battle of Waterloo—but the rain came on, and the Duke stopped the Review in about half an hour after it had begun. After we had walked about two miles we came, in view of the encampment—a great number of white tents, on an eminence about two miles further; and as we found we should see a similar encampment at Cambrai, we did not proceed further. There are ten regiments in the neighbourhood of St. Omer. We were joined on the way back by a Highlander, a soldier in the 71st, who has been 32 years in the army. He is a native of Inverness. The grand theme of his discourse was the superiority of Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Sir D. Baird, under whom

whom he fought in Egypt, over our modern Generals, and the greater hardships he then experienced, than in modern campaigns. On one occasion in Egypt they were two days without water; and his colonel repeatedly laid himself on the ground in a dry pond, and endeavoured to suck moisture for his lips from the mud. Lord Hill he describes as the soldier's friend, and the grand favourite of the army. "As for the *other man*," (he said) "he would not care to hang a soldier on the spot, if he found him *taking any thing from a Frenchman*."—As our road was on rising ground, we had an advantageous view of the venerable Churches of St. Omer. In the evening, we sauntered about the beautiful abbey of St. Bertin: it remains in the same dilapidated state as in 1815, but is no longer used as a military storehouse: the inside is now quite open.—Several young English officers dined in the same room with us. Cricket parties, the gaming-table, and a ball at Lady Clark's, formed the principal topics of conversation: they spent a quarter of an hour in settling a point which regt. wore the handsomest caps, and what officers had the best seat on horseback, &c.—The next morning we proceeded to *Aire*, nine miles, to breakfast. We passed some handsome churches on the way. At our Inn (the Old Post) we were charged for breakfast 5 francs (*viz.* for coffee, and milk, and eggs) but on our offering 4, the landlady was quite content, and at our departure wished us a good *voyage*.—This is a strongly fortified town, and has a noble marketplace, and a handsome town-house. The Church of a Convent in the town has been turned into a storehouse, according to the usual revolutionary custom. Between nine and ten the great bell of the principal Church tolled for mass; the tone was very deep, and the vibrations after the bell was struck, varied from a minor third to a second from the key note.—In front of the entrance of the Church, appeared Christ on the Cross; on mount Golgotha: as the blood spouted out of his side, a little cherub caught it in a cup. The representation was on so large a scale, as to be visible to a considerable distance. The congregation consisted of about 1000 persons. The Church is a fine build-

ing, in the modern gothic stile, with a handsome tower. The organ was a large and good one, but much out of tune. About 20 priests assisted at the mass: the Epistle and Gospel, instead of being read in Latin from the altar, were read in French from a pulpit in the nave. After each was read, the Priest read in French an exposition of the Epistle and Gospel respectively. Each exposition occupied from ten minutes to a quarter of an hour; and as far as I could collect, was plain and intelligible. The people were also very attentive. After this was done, the banns of marriage were published, and all the priests proceeded to the altar, where mass was continued by chanting the Nicene Creed, the priests afterwards making collections through the Church, &c. The chaunting was as untuneable as possible, and all in *canto fermo*, or unison. Throughout the whole country, between Calais and Cambrai, there is no pasture land, but all grain. We have not seen any oxen, and very few sheep; wheat, which is the principal grain, is an abundant crop; oats are thin, and beans are totally burnt up and destroyed. The drought here is more excessive than in England; there were a few showers on Saturday afternoon, after which the weather took up again, and to-day is without a cloud. The thermometer has seldom been higher than 70. It is a much richer country, in point of fertility, than any part of England of the same extent; and in general consists of gently sloping hills, which are so distributed, that the face of the country is usually visible to a considerable distance, and not, as with us, shutting up the view. But about Douay and Cambrai it is as flat as Flanders.

August 3.—We have been dining, indifferently as to our eating, but with a bottle of white Hermitage at dinner, and a bottle of fine Champagne after it; in which we have drank the health of all friends.—If you were here, you would have an excellent opportunity to buy some Cambric handkerchiefs; I understand it is less than half the price you pay for it in England: if I attempt it, I shall probably be imposed upon.

Yours, &c.

X.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Tavistock-place, Jan. 1.*
HAVING undertaken to write the "History and Antiquities of the Hundreds of Chippenham and North Damerham, in the County of Wilts," I feel particularly anxious to render the same as accurate and satisfactory as possible. I am therefore induced to adopt this mode of inquiry, from a persuasion that there are many gentlemen resident in, or belonging to the Hundreds of Chippenham and North Damerham, who can render much valuable assistance in such an undertaking, and who will be most likely to contribute such assistance, when they are assured that it is to promote and effect a Topographical History of Wiltshire. It must be known to the gentlemen of the County, that Sir Richard Hoare has announced his intention of publishing the History of some portions of Modern Wiltshire*, after having completed his interesting Work on the British and Roman Antiquities, and that he has invited different gentlemen to co-operate in this laudable undertaking. This is to constitute part of that Work.† It has often been remarked with surprise and regret, that this County has been singularly neglected by the Topographer and Antiquary; whilst many other English counties have been amply, and even repeatedly illustrated. Till I published two volumes in 1800, and one more copious, and more Topographical, in 1814, there had scarcely been a volume written on the Parochial History of the County†. I therefore more eagerly come forward on the present occasion, and shall zealously endeavour to illustrate the district above named; because it was the scene of my birth and childhood, because I have some esteemed friends there who have promised to assist me, and because I have already collected a large mass of materials towards the Work. Still eager to render "The History of Chippenham and North Damerham Hundreds" equal in accu-

racy and extent of information to that of any other portion of the County, I most earnestly entreat a free and full communication on any subject connected with this undertaking; and can assure my correspondents, that no labour or zeal shall be wanting on my part to amalgamate the materials, to analyze facts, and to elucidate the Topography of these two Hundreds.

Though I have visited every Parish in these two Hundreds, it is my intention to make a more particular survey of each at the earliest opportunity.
 J. BRITTON.

MR. URBAN, *Jan. 10.*

WILL you submit the following to your Lombard friend?

Say there is 10,000*l.* circulating medium, and that this belongs to

1 person.....	£.1000
2 persons £.500 each.....	1000
10 persons.....100 each.....	1000
20 persons.....50 each.....	1000
40 persons.....25 each.....	1000
80 persons.....12 10s. each.....	1000
160 persons.....6 5s. each.....	1000
320 persons.....3 2s. 6 <i>d.</i> each.....	1000
640 persons.....1 11s 3 <i>d.</i> each.....	1000
1280 persons.....0 15s. 7 <i>d.</i> each.....	1000

2553 persons.....£.10,000

£.2000 is borrowed of this sum of 10,000, and lent by the first five description of persons, and taxes are laid on to pay the interest on the 2000*l.* borrowed. What is the effect?—say the taxes are laid on articles of general consumption, malt and tea for instance; who pay these taxes? why say 2553 persons drinking beer and tea; and the taxes being on the number of persons, and not on the property, those that have the least property pay the same as those that have the most; which must, in the end, in the abstract view, soon reduce those that have least, to ruin first, and so on; and thus produce a pressure downwards, which is just the case with the country at the present moment.

But it will be said the 100*l.* per annum, taken away from the whole by the taxes on malt and tea, is returned again in the shape of interest, and that the same money circulates. True, it does so; but it circulates in the shape of an altered property; and as all cannot have the means of acquiring

* See his "Hints on the Topography of Wiltshire."

† The first, entitled "The Beauties of Wiltshire," a third volume of which, to complete the work, is now ready for the press. The second forms part of "the Beauties of England," but may be purchased as a separate work.

acquiring it back again by industry, as some are old and incapable of it, it goes to *change the basis of property*, till the one of little means, incapable of exertion, loses his all. So much for the benefit of unequal taxation.

Try again;—say, instead of unequal taxation, 1*l.* per cent. per annum is taken from the 100*l.* to pay the interest of the money borrowed; those that lend it pay their proportion as well as the others, and the tax is capable of being continued for a much greater length of time without the poorest losing his all: but still in the event, destruction must come to him, if he have no means of increasing his store.

Let it also be recollected, the higher the taxation, the higher the price of every thing must be; then see with what increased force taxation presses upon all who have fixed or limited means of existence,—such as rent-charges, life-annuities, salaries, &c. and these descriptions of persons are not few in this country; putting aside the necessity of increasing the price of labour, to procure a bare existence.

What is then to be done? the old maxim of two evils choose the least, *equalize your taxes*. This will not cure, but will long keep alive.

What has been written may be fallacy; but it appears to me to be truth.

FORTESCUE.

Mr. URBAN, *Dudley Ficarage*,
Jan. 12.

IN addition to the communication of Viator (see volume LXXXIX. Part ii. page 412), concerning Spence, the following, perhaps, will be deemed of some importance, on account of having Shenstone for their author, in whose hand-writing I possess them, prefixed to two volumes (once his property), intitled “*Fugitive Pieces on various Subjects, by several Authors*. Printed for R. and J. Dodsley, 1761.”

“Joseph Spence, M.A. took this degree 2d Nov. 1727; was Fellow of New Coll. Oxon; was elected Poetry Professor 11th July, 1728; which he held ten years. He quitted his Fellowship on being presented by his College to the Rectory of Great Horwood in Buckinghamshire. He never resided at his Living, but made an annual visit to Horwood, and did many acts of charity to the Poor

there. He resided mostly at Byfleet in Surrey, in a small villa given him for life by his pupil, the (then) Earl of Lincoln. In June 1742, he was made Professor of Modern History at Oxford, and 24th May 1754, a Prebendary of Durham. In June 1758, he made a visit, in company with Mr. R. Dodsley, at the Leasowes. From thence, after staying a week or ten days, he and Mr. Dodsley proceeded to Durham, and then went on a tour to Scotland; of which Mr. Spence wrote some account to me. On their return, Mr. Dodsley made an afternoon visit to a distant relation at Duffield in Derbyshire, a Miss Eliz. Cartwright, a handsome, decent, and accomplished young woman; with whose conversation and manners Mr. Spence was so charmed, that he took a memorandum of her in his pocket-book, and left her a genteel legacy in his will. In 1764, Mr. Dodsley died while on a visit to him at Durham, and was buried by his friend in the Cathedral there, August 26, 1768. Mr. Spence was unfortunately drowned in a canal in his garden at Byfleet. He was found flat on his face at the edge, where the water was too shallow to cover his head. He most likely fell down in a fit.—He was of a spare and feeble constitution, very temperate in his hours and way of life, cheerful and entertaining in conversation. His features bore some resemblance to the celebrated Mr. Locke, but had more sweetness and benignity of countenance.—His works are numerous; besides the well-known “*Polymetia*,” in folio, he left some MS vols. now in the possession of the Duke of Newcastle.—In *this* volume,” (i. e. the first volume of *Fugitive Pieces*), “*Crito*, and the Account of the Emperor of China’s Gardens, are by his hand. In the second volume, the Parallel between Magliabechi and Hill was written by him also. He is commemorated by Mr. J. Ridley in his *Tales of the Genii*, under the anagrammatic appellation of *Phesoi Ecneps*, or *Dervise of the Groves*.”

Under the title of the third piece in the first volume, by Wm. Hay, Esq. on “*Deformity*,” Shenstone has written, “The Author was born at Glenburne, near Lewes in Sussex, and died 19 June, 1755.” Under that of the fourth piece, intitled “*Lucina sine Concubitu*, addressed to the Royal Society,”

Society," he has written, "By the celebrated Dr. Sir John Hill, who was born about the year 1716, and died in Nov. 1766." Under that of the first piece in the second volume, intitled "A Vindication of Natural Society," he has written, "By Mr. Burke." Under that of the second piece, intitled "The History and Antiquities of the antient Villa of Wheatfield, in the County of Suffolk," he has written, "By the Rev. Mr. John Clubbe, Rector of Wheatfield, and Vicar of Debenham."

Yours, &c. LUKE BOOKER.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 13.

I AM pleased to see that Mr. Fosbrooke's "Monachism" has been ably reviewed in the last Quarterly Review. The critique having for its object a professed recommendation of Protestant Nunneries, the Reviewers have omitted, as well as the author, to name, among others, who have ardently engaged in attempting to form such establishments, a fair Authoress, who has often been complimented in your pages, Mrs. Whitford, the writer of "Constantia Neville, or the West Indian," &c. The work alluded to is "Thoughts and Remarks on establishing an Institution for the Support and Education of unportioned respectable Females," 1809. Mrs. Whitford, who seems to have had a very large experience in the dissipation of elegant families, appears to have had an asylum for such sacrifices to misfortune in view, and her plan seems to have been pious and wise; the establishment is suggested to be national, and of the religious principles of the Church of England,—the situation, Yorkshire,—education, Scotch. She has quoted Bishop Burnet's favourable arguments, and the Rev. William Tooke, that a similar institution, founded by the Empress Catherine, exists in Russia; with a great deal, we think, of peculiar female knowledge urged in support of it.—She justly observes, that a respectable asylum of this nature would spare from association with vulgar illiterate persons, that description of single women to whom limited incomes have fallen, from the families having been broken up by the death of the fathers.

My opinion is certainly favourable to such institutions, though neither

Carthusian severities, nor the "hairy gown," nor "mossy cell," are requisite; yet a calm sequestered seclusion, with a certain degree of order, regulation, and conformity, would be the best of all for those who, from melancholy disappointments, misfortunes, or tired of the world's woes, seek a final dereliction of life, to avoid insult, ignominy, and affliction.

With the pathos of Mr. Fosbrooke, we may indeed say,

"Alas! these now are no Elysian bowers
To sepulchre among the living dead,
A last thing, when life's day in tempests
lowers, [shrieking hours."
And Grief the painted wines lends of the
Economy of Monastic Life, p. 542.

There are these objections; this is not exactly the age when religious retirement could be accompanied with those particular associations which, in the æras of Catholicism, gave it almost a romantic dignity, and shed over it "a dim religious light" of peculiar sober serenity. Such a description of existence could never be pleasing to those who had been educated in present times; the days when this "sweet simplicity of life" had its pure controul, are very decisively elapsed. If there should be any such modern Institution, it must be very exclusively confined to persons of some superiority of soul and education; and, as Mrs. Whitford observes, those who have

"That peace which goodness bestows ever," Solitude can never be recommended without evil consequences to such as possess vulgar, restless, and vacant habits, instead of the "finer movements of the soul," taste and sentiment.

I am glad to see Mr. Fosbrooke's "British Monachism" very well spoken of by a respectable Work, and one which has appeared to me, perhaps fancifully, rather retreating on most occasions from concession of merit. There is a view which may be taken of the utility of that Work, which is rather peculiar to myself; its power of exhibiting the irrational tendency to nonconformity, and this in a very philosophical manner, by discovering the wretched pride, prejudices, and superstitions of older times; and which is singularly imitated at present, on a much meaner scale, by certain casts of religious thinkers,

thinkers, whose habits of reasoning, and opacities of understanding, would receive much benefit from a little more knowledge, and a little less enthusiasm. The history of Monks discovers to us all the infirmities of human faculties, and that peculiar kind of insanity which we take to have religious excesses for its hobby, and has been so universal in exciting every extravagance, from monastic pomp and pageantry, downwards to its inferior mock-bird in suspicion, gross ignorance, and paltry disgusting attributes, the sectarianism of this country. What I think of a puritanical hierarchy is, that it would resemble the Romish Church in every thing besides its splendour and majesty, that it would debase physical superiority, indeed as the fascinating and admirable author of "Woman" has observed, "Literature, Science, the Arts; all that agitates or embellishes life, all that makes human existence superior to that of the beasts that perish, would be lost, confounded, trampled on;" and this the "British Monachism" convincingly shows.

There is one sect of this country, the Quakers, exceeding all others in practical virtue and good sense, to whom I would not be deemed to allude, or include in my heartfelt consideration. V.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 16.

THE following extract from Felix Parley's Bristol Journal is so congenial with the general tenor of your Magazine, that I doubt not your readily giving it a wider circulation.

M. GREEN.

"The sitting of Parliament which has just passed, will form one of the most important periods of our history. It has been short but eventful; the energy and the wisdom of the Government, backed by the good sense and firmness of Parliament, have rescued us from great danger, and warded off most serious calamities. Never did six weeks produce a greater change in the feelings and situation of the country. What was our condition when Parliament assembled? In extensive districts the laws of the land were nearly suspended, property was violated with impunity, life was threatened without disguise, the operations of industry were interrupted, the transactions of commercial intercourse at a stand, the proprietor was menaced, the Magistrate reviled, defied, and resisted.

A general panic pervaded the whole country; and even in those parts where the storm did not rage, there was a swell upon the face of the waters, which to an experienced observer conveyed too certain marks of a near and tremendous danger. While the Reformers were daily assembling thousands of men at given times and places, in order to accustom the country to the light, preparatory to an explosion, just as we break in a horse to stand fire by flashing an unloaded pistol before his eyes, they were nightly training their adherents to military evolutions, and preparing in secret the arms which were shortly to be put into their hands. Elated by their increasing numbers, and confident in their growing strength, they disdained any longer to conceal their objects, and began openly to proclaim their purposes, and audaciously boast of the certainty of their success: like the beasts of the forest, which creep up to their prey while they think it can escape, but when near enough to be sure of their victim, start forth in the full display of their terrors, the more effectually to arrest its flight, and paralyze resistance. Fortunately we had an Administration neither blind to the danger nor afraid to do their duty; wise enough to see the necessity of assembling Parliament, bold enough not to precipitate the meeting, and, during the interval, to stand themselves in the breach. The measures resolved upon were prepared with moderation, but with firmness; when proposed, they seemed to every dispassionate man what he himself would have suggested, if it had been his business to frame them. They appeared to grow naturally out of the peculiar character of the danger against which they were to provide, and they were voted by triumphant and unexampled majorities. The good consequences are already felt—confidence begins to revive; the seditious and the traitorous are crest-fallen; the well-affected and loyal are re-assured; they feel that their Legislature will stand by them, and, protected by the shield of the Law, they are encouraged to place themselves in an attitude of self defence. These are the glorious moments of the British Constitution; it is in a crisis like this that the lover of his country should fall down and worship."

MR. URBAN, Jan. 20.

I WISH to call the attention of your readers to the Lectures on Botany delivered by Mr. Charles Whitlaw, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, whose system is peculiarly interesting. They are accompanied with transparent Paintings of the various subjects on which he lectures.

Elegant

Elegant and correct delineations of the classes, orders, genera, and species of the LINNÆAN SYSTEM OF BOTANY, and his Natural Orders of Plants, are displayed on a magnified scale, so as to be seen by a large audience. The facility with which students, by his mode of teaching, may comprehend the Linnæan System, and the impressions of the hieroglyphic resemblances, strike the inquiring eye, carry home to the mind ideas lasting as life, and give them just conceptions of the great power and wisdom of the Creator, in the construction and government of the world, and so admirably displayed in the vegetable kingdom, who, from a few simple and primary elements combined in peculiar proportions, educes all that variety and profusion of substances which the vegetable kingdom exhibits.

Mr. Whitlaw, in his last Lecture, concluded his remarks on the great importance of the study of Botany, by an observation from that great and illustrious luminary of science, Francis Bacon, who, having explored and developed the true foundations of human knowledge, with a sagacity and penetration unparalleled in the history of mankind, and having dared to disengage himself from the fetters of academical authority, denounced as vain and idle the visionary speculations of the schools, and boldly pointed out the necessity of a complete and thorough revolution in all pre-established methods of study.

Recommending the more tedious, but yet more successful method of analytical and inductive investigation, and proclaiming truth to be but the image of nature, the great Linnæus has observed, "That existence is surely contemptible which regards only the gratification of instinctive wants, and the preservation of a body made to perish: it is therefore the business of a thinking being to look forward to the purposes of all things, and to remember that the end of creation is, that God may be glorified in all his works."

Mr. Whitlaw has travelled sixteen years as a practical Botanist in the West Indies, Spanish America, the United States, and Canada. He has lectured on Botanical subjects in most of the Colleges in the States and Canada.

BOTANICUS.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 17.
FROM the formidable impressions, which the Examinations for Degrees in the University of Oxford have made upon many parents, I am induced to submit to you some hints. Whether they are adopted, or not, is a matter in which I have no concern. I mean no disrespect to the learned body which has instituted these examinations, nor do I question the manifest propriety of such an institution. I merely speak, from reflection, that it is a hard case for many parents to expend vast sums in the education of sons, who, when they apply for degrees, are *plucked* (as failure upon Examination is denominated) for no other reason sometimes, but, because the Examination crowds too much into one process.

From the time of Aristotle, division of labour has obtained credit for being a grand source of improvement. At present the Examination is divided into a *Little-go* and a *Great-go*; colloquial appellations of the facetious great children, sucking at the bosom of Alma Mater. Such cant terms are common in the language of the Brazen Age. I mean not, however, to offend their beardless manhood, by this humble squib: on the contrary, I solemnly believe that they form the finest and cleverest body of youths in the kingdom; and, as the Examination is a dose of physick, which they are obliged to take, I only wish to render it more palatable.

Instead, therefore, of mixing the Examinations, I think it would be an improvement, if they were divided into three stages, as follows:

Second Year's Standing. The Examination, in the Classicks, which I found upon this principle, that being the nearest to departure from School, there is less oblivion of the proficiency brought from thence.

Third Year's Standing. The *Literæ Humaniores*.

Fourth Year's Standing. Term before the Degree. *Divinity*.

These, I believe, are the chief points of study; and it certainly accords with reason, that the *focus* of mind being directed to one object at a time, a greater solidity of knowledge will be acquired, with infinitely more ease to the students. It is an old rule, that if you mean to do things well, you should never do but
on

one thing at a time. This is an axiom of business, of which the wisdom is not to be disputed.

When I was a Member of the University, and I was a confemporary with Lord Liverpool, Mr. Canning, &c. the public Examinations were not exonerated from the stigma of Vice-sinus Knox. But literary merit was still solicitously regarded by the inculcation of "Original Composition," upon the plan of *Ideas*. For men, who are to plead at the Bar, or write Sermons, nothing can be more instructive or appropriate; and, with a view to professional qualifications, the old plan is of infinitely more consequence than chewing Greek roots, and preserving Herodotus and Thucydides in spirits. I am sorry, therefore, that the old plan of estimating merit by composition is consigned only to the stimulus of the Prizes; but I do not blame the stress laid upon Classical acquisitions, because a great part of the Clergy, being obliged to keep schools for their support, during their early manhood, such acquisitions are highly important. Besides, the Dissenters, in general, substitute a smattering in Natural Philosophy for Classical Proficiency; and, were it not for the Universities, it is doubtful whether Classical Knowledge, beyond the mere parrot-like acquisitions of an upper-class school-boy, would be preserved in the nation. Latin, too, is a substitute for universal language.

AN OLD MASTER OF ARTS.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 14.

I BEG to communicate to you an ancient superstitious custom, still obtaining at Tretyre, in Herefordshire, upon Christmas Eve. They make a Cake, poke a stick through it, fasten it upon the horn of an ox, and say certain words, begging a good crop of corn for the master. The men and boys, attending the oxen, range themselves around. If the ox throws the cake behind, it belongs to the men; if before, to the boys. They take with them a wooden bottle of cyder, and drink it, repeating the charm before-mentioned. I strongly suspect, from the ox and the cake, an allusion to some sacrifice to Ceres; and the *Confarreatio*, the Harvest-home, being a ceremonial appertaining to that goddess; but have no

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means of referring to the new Edition of the "Antiquitates Vulgares," or time to examine the custom archaeologically.

A. B. and C.

MR. URBAN, Barton-street, Jan. 21.

AS you will probably have many Thermometrical accounts transmitted to you this month, allow me to add one, accurately observed on a self-registering Instrument, exposed to the open air in Barton-street, Westminster, denoting the lowest degrees in the present winter.

	Degrees	
Dec. 11, 1819, 13	—	Highbury, 11
Jan. 1, 1820, 16	—	5, 16
— 13, 14	—	13, 14
— 15, 9	—	15, 9
		Eltham, 4
		Stratford, 1
		Tottenham, 1
		Blackheath, } below Zero!

Yours, &c.

J. A.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 20.

AS the object of your Correspondent C. (Mag. for Nov. last, p. 410) in favouring your readers with an account of the family of Clare, with a pedigree thereof, was to correct the anachronisms and inaccuracies of former writers in your volumes, he ought to have been careful lest the same complaint should be made against his statements, which he has brought forward against those of others. I am afraid, however, that some parts of C.'s pedigree will not bear a strict scrutiny; at least, they appear to me to require some further explanation; and, in order to give your correspondent an opportunity of affording such explanation, I shall state the doubts which have arisen in my mind upon the perusal of his letter, &c.

In the first place, C. states, that Fitz Gilbert de Clare, son of Fitz Gelfrey, Earl of Eu, which Fitz Gilbert was called De Clare, from his Seignory of Clare, or Clere, in Normandy, having had a grant of lands on the river Stour, (not Storn) in Suffolk, built a Castle there, which he called Clare, from his own name. Upon reference, however, to Domesday Book, it appears that in the time of K. Edward, "Claram tenuit Aluricus"; it seems, therefore, doubtful,

doubtful, whether the Clare family took their name from their residence in Suffolk, or not; if they did, the coincidence of names is certainly singular.

In C.'s Pedigree, Richard Fitz Gilbert, and his two immediate successors, are called Earls of Tunbridge. I cannot find such a Peerage in any of the books to which I have access. Richard had a grant from the Crown of Tunbridge, where he built a Castle, and from thence was often called Richard de Tonebridge: his son Gilbert was also frequently called de Tonebrige. Instead therefore, of *Earls* of Tunbridge, the more correct designation would perhaps have been *Lords* of that place.

Gilbert de Clare, younger son of Gilbert de Clare, is surnamed Strongbow. This, surely, is incorrect. It was his son Richard, who, from the length and strength of his bow, obtained that surname.

The occurrence which is stated to have been the cause of the loss of its honours to this family, was surely not productive of such an effect. The honours were conveyed out of the family, in consequence of the failure of male issue, and went to those families which intermarried with the heirs general of the Clares. These losses, therefore, could not complete the ruin of the family, which had previously come to a natural end, at least in its main branches; nor could such losses have been increased by joining the Lancastrian party in England, which had no existence for many years after the death of the last male heir of the family, which happened in 1295, 24 Edw. 1.

I should be glad to know the authority which C. has, for deducing the Norfolk family of Clare, from this of Clare. I dare say, he will be at no loss to produce it; but in the Pedigree of the former family, in Blomet. *Norfolk*. vol. xi. 8vo edit. p. 234, &c. such a descent is not hinted at; and there exists no similitude in the arms, which we might have been led to expect would have been the case, had they been descended from the same stock; nor do Clare's arms at all approach those of Fitzwalter, or Baynard, with both which great families, according to C. they claim a common origin.

Your correspondent C. will not, I hope, imagine that these observations are made in the spirit of opposition or controversy; but that they are intended to further the object which he, as well as myself, has in view, the elucidation of facts.

Yours, &c.

D. A. Y.

Mr. URRAN, London, Jun. 10.

AN Association was formed in the City of London, in the year 1799, for the distribution of provisions, or other articles of the first necessity, at reduced prices, to the Poor. For several winters the Committee have adopted the sale of Coals at 9d. a bushel, and Potatoes at 14lb. for 3d. as a mode of relief, the most acceptable and efficacious; for, while it affords material assistance to the industrious and necessitous, it holds out no encouragement to the idle and profligate. Subscribers, moreover, are supplied with a certain number of tickets every month which they may distribute themselves to worthy objects, and thus become their own Almoners, while they promote the views of a most useful and extensive charity.

During the last Season, from January to April, 356 chaldrons of coals, and 72 tons of potatoes, were distributed, affording relief to not less than 2500 poor families, consisting of about 12,500 individuals, residing in various parts of the Metropolis. The expense to the Association amounted to 738l. 9s.

The Committee commenced the delivery of Coals and Potatoes, at the City Public Kitchen, New-street, Blackfriars, on the 20th ult. for the present winter. As a very heavy expenditure attends the distribution, and as the disbursements last year exceeded the subscriptions, it has been deemed necessary earnestly to solicit the liberal Contributions of the affluent and charitable, in aid of an institution which renders such important benefits to the Community.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee of the Association for the relief of the Poor of the City of London and parts adjacent,

R. CLARK, Chamberlain of London, President.

[By whom Subscriptions are received.]
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Newcastle, Jan. 8.*

I HAVE read the Observations of T. W. on the Colonization of the Cape of Good Hope, with considerable interest. His recommendations correspond with my own ideas in many respects; but, although I concur and accord with T. W. and the Government or Administration of this country, in the general plan of making a Colony there; yet it has very often struck me as very imperfect in the manner in which it continues to proceed; that they have taken no steps, no measures for their being better acquainted with that country, although we have now had it in our possession for nearly twenty years. The Travels of Lieut. Patterson, of Vaillant, and of Mr. Barrow, are of no further information than to say, that it is a most extensive country, inhabited literally by nothing else than wild beasts, save here and there a few Dutch Boors; that the climate is capable of producing *Wine, Wheat, and all the Necessaries of Life*; that there are great tracts of country called *Karroo*, that produce nothing, and are perfectly sterile; and that they lie north of the coast from Algoa Bay, or end of Seldanah Bay, by the Cragee River, or near to the Drahen-sleen; and get wandering away to *Graaf Rennett*, as if it was at hand, or as near to the Cape Town, as Windsor or Oxford are near to the capital of England: *Graaf Rennett* is near 600 miles from the Cape Town.

The first thing that should have been set out with, as a temptation to those who might wish to emigrate there, should have been the publishing of a large Map of each division of that extensive country, for the information of those who had ideas of going there. This Map should have been done by our own Engineers: it would have been of double use, not only in making us acquainted perfectly with the boundaries of the course of the rivers, but we should have been generally informed, as to its geological productions, where the valuable mines lie, their possibility of being brought down to the coast and conveyed to Great Britain, &c. &c. And this survey would have not only employed our young engineers, who are wasting their time in coffee-

houses, but it would have given them bread, and instruction in their profession: it would give information to every one going there, to pick out the situation suitable to his own ideas, and corresponding with his line of life, or profession, whether a vine-planter, a corn farmer, a grazier, miller, or any other profession or calling; one of the necessary links of the chain for the formation of a Colony.

The various productions of so extensive a country as the Cape of Good Hope, must naturally be great. We are informed that there is iron in such productive yielding as to be equal to the highest produce of the mines of Sweden; that they yield nearly 80 per cent. This is equal to the greatest produce of that country. Now, as that article abounds within our own colony, is it not worth while to have it pointed out where it lies, the probability of its being brought down to the coast, the making of a road, or, if there can be any chance of its conveyance by water, if only a part of the way? These things point out (what I have before observed) the great call and necessity of having a large and accurate set of Maps of that Colony immediately published.

It will be further of great utility in pointing out the great line of Roads, and the several changes necessary to be made; for in all countries in the state in which the Cape is, the roads lie without interest as to the several productions. They have been made and followed, for the convenience of a very few, without recourse to the general service of a great population and commerce.

Would it not be doing this country an essential service, if the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge were to send some of their learned travelling fellows out there, to investigate the natural productions of that great country? We could depend more on their information than on the many travellers sent by France, Denmark, or Germany. Besides, it is a reflection on Great Britain to have such valuable countries as the Cape, and Demerara, and to be ignorant of their produce and value, whether as to science or commerce. It was always the first thing the French Government began with, on taking possession

session of a new Colony, to set the Engineers to work, and have an accurate survey thereof, with an accompanying memoir of every thing that might be of use, or was curious in Natural History.

Yours, &c.

G. A.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 9.

THE multiplication of small Farms with a view to affording the publick a better and cheaper supply of Poultry, and the smaller agricultural articles, having long been a popular sentiment amongst us, I have the pleasure of announcing to you that a New Agricultural System, divested of the disadvantages to which small farms are subject under the established agricultural regime, has been conceived and arranged; and is now in a forward state of preparation for bringing before the public, with a view of ascertaining their sentiments upon it. As the narrow limits allotted to each miscellaneous article in a Magazine do not admit of going into details of a comprehensive subject, the essence of it may be briefly stated to be, that by affording a larger scope of employment to human labour, to be advantageously excited through newly invented mechanical means, in lieu of having recourse to the usual expedient of employing agricultural horses in the tillage of the soil, the great excess of it now in the market may be turned to a beneficial account, both as to enabling the individuals themselves to acquire the comforts of life through the means of their industry; and relieving the public from the present heavy pressure of their poor-rates proportionally; and, at the same time, affording a more abundant supply of provisions to the public markets, from the double cause of thus converting to the use of the human species that portion of the produce of the earth which has hitherto been consumed by useful but devouring agricultural horses; joined to the enlarged production of the soil, which will infallibly be caused, according to the laws of nature, by the elements of luxuriant vegetation,—water, sun, manure, and the pulverization of the soil,—being advantageously brought into chemical action, in unison with each other. These constitute the leading features of its various recom-

mendations, as the public generally are concerned in the question.

As enlarging the sum of agricultural comforts and happiness, according to the multiplication of these kinds of tenures, it is to be observed, as relates to the tenant, that a double produce being obtained from the same land, at a double expence of cultivation, will yield him three times the profit it formerly did; which may be thus briefly explained:—Taking the old calculation that a farm ought to produce three rents, the one for the landlord, another for the expences of its cultivation, and the third for the maintenance of the tenant's family; if we take this gross produce as being 30*l*. this gives 10*l*. to each item; but this being doubled produces 60*l*.: so that allotting to the landlord his 10*l*. and allowing 20*l*. as the doubled expence of cultivation, these two sums being added together make but 30*l*. leaving the remaining 30*l*. as the profit to improved cultivation, instead of his former 10*l*. upon the old plan.

To realize these ideas will be the grand object of our endeavours, which we propose to attain by three distinct means: first, by a superior cultivation of the soil, as before expressed; secondly, by a quicker succession of crops, and by an improved method of making the most of them; and thirdly, by breeding and feeding, by improved methods, a more profitable description of stock than sheep and oxen, namely, pigs, poultry, rabbits, pigeons, and even game, if legislative countenance be given thereto, off the land. Upon which last head, as it differs from the established agricultural opinions almost universally diffused throughout the land, we propose to join issue with them upon the question, whenever they think proper to give notice of trial.

How greatly the landed interest of the country is interested in the establishment of these measures will be manifest enough, on merely a slight consideration of them; for as it is the characterick of all the different kinds of small stock enumerated, that their natural fecundity is such that a few well-selected parent pairs of each would soon multiply their species into any extent of stock which it might be desirable to keep: the expence of this, therefore, would be so small, compared with that of stocking a farm

of the same size with the larger animals, and furnishing it also with all the necessary paraphernalia of dead stock, waggons, carts, harness, ploughs, drays, and agricultural horses, that the competition for the occupancy of these farms, where the returns are also so comparatively quick, will be brought within the reach of thousands who were before excluded from aspiring to the tenantry of even a small corn and cattle farm, from the want of the necessary capital to manage it. The interests of the soil will also be consulted in these arrangements beyond all former example; for here will not only be the greatest part of the heavy green crops proposed to be raised consumed upon the land, which will therefore furnish abundant manure accordingly for reproduction in future years; but this quantity, great as it is already from its own resources, will be constantly in the way of being augmented by the addition of the rich articles brought in from other lands, for the purpose of fattening off the stock for market; a principle which will render corn farms tributary to them in this important article for procuring heavy crops from the soil; which will be again assisted by another of still more importance; as the irrigation water proposed to be plentifully supplied, and constantly at hand, to use at discretion, will of itself be in the nature of another standing manure heap constantly furnishing its contents. So that with all these inherent and extrinsic advantages, aided by the further consideration, that the outskirts of an estate may virtually be rendered of the value of homestead land, by being converted into poultry farms. What is true as to the competition likely to be excited by inviting circumstances for their tenantry, will also be so for the purchase of them upon the same principles, whenever the party may wish to convert them into money. Nor have the interests of the capitalists also been forgotten amongst these numerous arrangements of combinations, as novel as they are important; but on the contrary, a wide field for speculation will be opened to his view, by which he will be enabled to employ the telescope of his understanding to determine for himself how far he may, or may not, employ his money to greater

annual advantage, in investing it in the new species of hydro-landed property proposed to be created, than either the funds, mortgages, or personal securities will yield him. Suffice it for the present to state generally, that if the lands in Great Britain and Ireland were improved so as to average only a shilling per acre in water rent, for money laid out upon them to pay the unpaid men advancing it five per cent, for their money invested therein; this would absorb about sixty millions pounds sterling, laid out in their permanent improvement, and the enrichment of their respective neighbourhoods, in the first instance: but as the money thus disbursed is not annihilated, but only changes hands by being thrown into circulation, by being paid to labourers and artificers as the wages of labour and the purchase of materials; and as the annual revenue accruing to the monied interest thereby created; and, figuratively speaking, springing out of the earth, would be three millions sterling, it follows that when the first year's interest was received, there would then be 63 millions of money in the monied market, looking out for objects on which advantageously to employ itself: in the next year something more than 66 millions; and so on, progressively, according to the nature of compound interest: so that one batch of improvements, as of the estates in a whole parish together, for instance, will necessarily be the precursor of succeeding ones.

TIMOTHY TELEGRAPH.

MR. URBAN. Jan. 10.

IT is with mental endowments, as with other rich gifts of providence; the inhabitant of the luxuriant Southern climes, where Nature has done every thing in the way of vegetation, indolently lays hold on this very plea of fertility which should animate his exertions, as a reason for doing nothing himself; so that the soil, which trembles with such encouraging abundance, leaves the favoured possessor idle, and comparatively poor: while the native of the less genial region, supplying by his labours the deficiencies of his lot, overtakes his more favoured competitor; by substituting industry for opulence, he improves the riches of his native land beyond that which is blessed with

with warmer suns, and thus vindicates Providence from the charge of partial distribution."

On such a subject, the season which now presents itself, affords topics for enlargement:—In taking a brief survey of the various climates of the earth, we find the doctrine verified wherever we stray; the volcanic eruptions themselves are not exempt from the effects of that diffusion of good which Providence every where scatters with unsparing bounty—the barren land is taught to smile by exciting the necessarily increased efforts of cultivation; and when we return home, and contemplate around us the competitions of poverty and industry; opulence and power; we see them so wisely intermingled, and so benevolently exercised, that one seems but to hold his extended opportunities, as a trust, for the more limited means of subsistence or enjoyment. The more severe the changes of weather may be, the more have we seen the spirit of beneficence prevail; compassion no longer remains quiescent as a sentiment to adorn the modern system of *sympathetic education*, but is happily exemplified in deeds of charity: old dependencies, which during the past tranquillity of ease and prosperity have been noticed only with complacency, have now been sought out, and aided by effectual relief—even former animosities have been forgotten, and given place to Christian conciliation—and the hand, hitherto withdrawn, has been stretched forward with promptitude, and loaded with the proffered gift! The commemoration of the nativity and the epoch of a new year, has been greeted in every Society and Club with voluntary contributions for its poorer members—and the festivities of the rich and powerful have been accompanied with appropriate comforts to the dependent cottagers!

Whenever we can apply any of these stations to ourselves, we reap some satisfaction in the hope that we have extended our usefulness in society as well as our best efforts:—That all should succeed so effectually as to obliterate the claim of the poor, or to remove for ever the cry of the destitute, is a chimerical notion, which will never be realised in human affairs;—for on the contrary,

the difference will ever be the means of calling forth the otherwise dormant charities of our nature, and placing us in a condition of trial and probation of the talents entrusted to our management; and the more judicious be the extension of the use, the more extensive and powerful will be the government acquired: I say judicious, because an indiscriminate use of the talents committed to man, is an act of charity disapproved by the parabolic example of Him who was made ruler of a certain number of cities in proportion to the number of talents which he had gained with the trust confided to him: But although these seasonable benevolences are to be much commended, yet they are the transient occurrences of the time—something more is requisite to keep up the spring of active society, and to occupy the minds and hands, and fill with joy the chambers of the industrious; for disaffection and murmur are the droward offspring of want of employment. The great difficulty of answering to this imperious call has not yet been subdued; public works are the chief resources, and many may be invented, if they are not absolutely necessary, as a means of supplying the present "aching void;" one suggestion has already been offered by the Regent for clearing Dartmoor, and another by the Irish labourers of draining some of the bogs in Ireland—others may be found of improving and making new roads—of securing embankments—of draining low and watery lands—making useful openings of streets in a crowded metropolis—cutting down hills, and filling up vallies in public roads—opening communications by canals, &c. and numberless other sources of employment which would be highly acceptable to the national and local welfare, and amply occupy the laborious, and pay them all for their toil—it may be fairly alleged, that "no absurdity is more gross, than that of there being no track of employment. Is there a parish in the Kingdom where the arable land is clean, at least kept clean? we know of none."—*Gent. Mag.* LXXXIX. ii. p. 535.

Besides all these resources of employment, individuals may, besides their own fair proportion of the rate
for

for employment of these works, extend it in some smaller way by engaging a few of their neighbouring labourers, in doing acts of similar work in their garden grounds and fields, in hedging, ditching, and fencing—and if it were not altogether quite necessary, yet they would esteem it well spent at such a time, that they had thus contributed to soften the hardness of complaint, and anchorate in some degree the condition of their poorer neighbours—would they not inwardly rejoice if they could thus see themselves instrumental in “making the forest blossom as the rose?”

It is thus, that in the hardest times and seasons, the poor need never despair of help, nor the rich be destitute of the sources of employment for them: it is thus that their mutual dependence is maintained; and that the spirit of Christianity may be exemplified amongst us, so that we need not hear of any “complaining in our streets.” A. H.

P. S. These remarks, or some of them, may be submitted to the attention of the Committee for the Protection of the Houseless and Indigent.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 1.

IN my “Athenæ Oxon,” I noted some few particulars touching Simon Birckbeck, some time vicar of Gilling and curate of the Chapel of Forcett near Richmond in Yorkshire. I send you herewith the inscription engraven upon his tomb in Forcett Church, which, for brevity’s sake, I then passed by, and also a Letter by our author to Dr. Isaac Basire, chaplain to my Lord of Durham.

“Hic jacet.

Simon. Birckbeck.

Socius. colleg. regniæ.

in Oxon. bachelaur. sac.

Theolog. pastor. Ecclesiæ.

de Gilling. et. Forcett. et.

filius. Thome. B. de Horn.

bie. in. Westmerl. Armig.

Resurgam.

1656.”

“To the worshipful his much-respected Friend Mr. Besaire, Chapeleyne to the Lord Bishop of Durham, at Auckland; give these:

“Sir,—I thanke you heartily for your kind entertainment, and your communicating unto me your labours, bookes, and

lettres, from those lerned men. Oh that I were acquainted with that learned Vossius! he might haply *Centuriarum* quarundam mearum obscuritales illustrare* Vossianæ face, et lacunas adimplere à fonte suo. I desire you lend me your Daylee touching the Fathers. I hope by the means of a neighbour gentleman, who understands some French, to ayme at his meaning; it shall be faithfully and safely returned with thanks, that or any other treatise you send me. Mr. Laton shall undertake and be my pledge. I have Philip de Comines in French, which you shall have, if you like it. Good Sir, accept of this small token *minutum sed (apud nos) melioris notæ monetem*, this halfe crowne in King Edwards’s coin; accept it as *benevolentiae tesseram*. Good Sir, instead of *Nestorian*, put *Macedonian*, page 197, in my Lord’s coppie, your owne, and Mr. Steward’s.—Thus committing you to God’s gracious protection, I rest your truly affectionate friend,

“SIMON BIRCKBECK.

“Forcett, this xxth of Nov’ber, 1634.”

Touching this said Simon Birckbeck, I find the following entries in the Parish Register of Forcett:

“Bridgett, wife of Mr. Simeon Birckbeck, vicar of Gilling, buried 6 Feb. 1644.

“Mr. Simon Birckbeck, vicar of Gilling and Forcett, buried 14 Sep. 1656.”

As I am now old, and others have taken in hand to put forth my *Athenæ Oxon. de novo*, who are in everie point equal to the task, I shall from time to time give my Editors an assisting hand by your means. I have lately had an opportunity of perusing divers original letters, fairly penned, and neatly pasted into sundry folios, which make marvellous additions to my *Athenæ*, but at present I am sore let by the heaviness in my head, occasioned, as my Diary, at p. 7, will tell you, by *Mutton*, a horse belonging to Thos., the University carrier, which rode over me as he was going to be watered, and bruised my head very much indeed.

I am, good Mr. Urban,

Your verie good friend,

ANTH. A WOOD.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

I WOULD beg you to inform my initial namesake, T. M. who inquires (vol. LXXXVIII. ii. p. 386) after “The Secret History of Whitehall, in two Parts, &c.” that I have a copy

* His book called the Protestant Evidence, arranged *centuriatim*.

of that work, which he will also find mentioned in *Censura Literaria*, vol. III. 252; with the title-page of which, as there given, mine exactly agrees, but not the number, or mode of reckoning the pages, so as to indicate its having consisted of two volumes in one, pp. 144, and 110. For mine is in one volume, lettered on the back, *Secret History*, vol. I. but imperfectly; the ends of the words and figures apparently cut or rubbed out, and the whole over other words erased, the impression of which remains. It is paged throughout in three successive series of eighty each, one of sixty-four, another of eighty, and the last of one hundred and ten; which finishes the book, without any notice of "the tragical history of the Stuarts" annexed. Neither does this division of the pages correspond with one that there is of the Letters also, of which the work consists. The first series of which ends with Letter LXXIII. 'of King Charles II.'s Death,' at page 23 of the last series, of eighty pages, and in the middle of a sheet; Letter I. of the second series, beginning on the opposite side of the same leaf; so that it could not have been divided into two parts there: and if, as seems to have been the case, the second part did consist of the last 110 pages, where, however, there is again no suitable division in the contents of the Work (it being between two Letters, both relating to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes). The first part in my copy contains 384 pages, instead of 144.

The editor of "*Censura Literaria*" observes: "It has been remarked, that Coke's, and Daniel Jones's Volumes (who, in his Preface, speaks of his own as a necessary supplemental part to the former, and from the appearance of the defaced lettering, I suspect my copy to have been bound in a set together, with some other, as well as to Sir William Temple's Memoirs)—contain a sort of secret history, engaging to an Englishman, naturally inquisitive, curious, and greedy of scandal." Of which certainly some curious specimens might be selected; one of the Letters is "of Mrs. Carewell's coming into England," not immediately to be recognized, as the family name of the Duchess of Portsmouth; but any

further information respecting it, or, through you, the loan of the book itself, I should be happy to offer your Correspondent for his own satisfaction.

And if the *Canter.* editions of the Greek Tragedians shall continue so rare as your Correspondent A. E. S. and others have represented in your Magazine for November and December, 1816, and March, 1817; I have also at yours, or his, or any Bibliomaniack's service, "The *Æschylus* of 1580," a genuine Plantin copy, not certainly clad in verd antique, but in plain and good condition (apparently a second binding), which I accidentally met with, and eagerly caught at, a short time since, amongst a parcel of old books of similar size and appearance, not for six, nor four guineas and a half, but for one and two shillings each; though I shall not now part with it for less than its present market price, as it is really and intrinsically a very choice little article.

T. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 18.

ALLOW me to offer a few remarks on a species of Immorality that exists amongst the higher orders.—Since the Peace, there has been a copious introduction into this country of obscene models and paintings, which their purchasers (principally the higher class) have not been contented with keeping in their studies, libraries, &c. but have been actually placed or hung up in their drawing-rooms, bed-chambers, and halls. Indeed it is now no rare thing to see the young females of the family, even while gentlemen are present, admiring a new-purchased Adonis or Hercules in a complete state of nudity. Thereby making them progressively insensible to that nice regard for modesty which is the characteristic of our fair countrywomen. I hope you will not think I am speaking against the introduction of the works of art into this country, but merely against their being so publicly exposed even to our youth. Great praise is due to the Society for the Suppression of Vice for their prompt exertions in preventing the exposing for sale those infamous French snuff-boxes.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *The Fourth Volume of Wood's Athenæ and Fasti Oxonienses, with a Continuation to the End of the Seventeenth Century*, by Philip Bliss, Fellow of St. John's College. Lackington and Co.

THE Three former Volumes of this useful and laborious Work have been noticed in vol. LXXXV. i. p. 139. ii. 233. LXXXVII. ii. 425. And it is with much satisfaction that we see the original production of Anthony à Wood most ably edited by Mr. Bliss; and perceive that he is actually proceeding with a new volume, for which it would not be easy to find a more accurate or a more diligent Compiler. But he shall speak for himself:

"I cannot suffer this last portion of Anthony à Wood's laborious undertaking to appear before the public, without offering, in my own person, as editor, a few words of acknowledgment and apology:—of acknowledgment for the indulgent manner in which the additional notes to the original work have been generally received; and of apology to the purchasers for the delay which has taken place in the publication of the present volume."

"Those persons who are conversant with literary undertakings, similar to this *ATHENÆ OXONIENSIS*, will have no difficulty in ascribing the late appearance of this volume to the laborious task of forming a general Index; they will also allow for the length of time absolutely necessary to perfect so extensive, so troublesome, and yet so indispensable a portion of the work; and I may be permitted to hope, as I certainly believe, that all who have occasion to refer to it, will find it at once so ample, and of such important utility, as fully to compensate for any disappointment they may have experienced from the delay."

"An apparent incongruity will be discovered in the latter part of this fourth volume, which requires some explanation. When I first came to the account given by Bishop Tanner, from Wood's papers, of the writers living at the time of our author's death, it was my intention to have added further particulars of their lives, with a continued list of their publications; and it will be seen that I proceeded upon this plan for some few pages: it was then remarked to me by a friend on whose judgment I place implicit reliance, that, to preserve the unity of the work, the lives of those persons who died after the year 1699, should be reserved for the *New Athenæ*, by

which means the original chronological arrangement would be fully and most properly adhered to. To this proposition I at once acceded; and the more readily, because I found, that had I continued my additions, I must have extended the old work to five, instead of four volumes, as originally proposed. The reader will therefore perceive that the additional notices after col. 475 and 882, extend only to those persons whose deaths occurred previously to 1700: the others are reserved for the new portion of the work, which will, by this arrangement, be uniform and continuous. In the mean time the reader has a complete history of the Oxford writers for two centuries; he possesses every word contained in the two former editions of Wood's *Athenæ*, with some new lives, and a large number of additional notes and anecdotes; together with a reference (it is believed) to every name that occurs throughout the four volumes."

"I shall now naturally be expected to say something on the subject of the *New Athenæ*; and it affords me the highest satisfaction to state, that by the liberal conduct of the proprietors of the work, and their ready acquiescence in all my wishes, I shall be enabled to prosecute this arduous undertaking without delay. Although I have already made very considerable collections for this purpose, I am not ignorant that a great deal remains to be done; that it will require much time, and no small labour, to render a work composed of such various materials, and derived from such different sources, of general interest and utility. Nor is it so much with a view to lighten my own labours, as to ensure accuracy, and increase the value of what I shall offer to the public, that I again venture to solicit assistance, and request communications, from such persons as are in possession of authentic documents relative to our Oxford writers; promising on my part, that I shall thankfully receive their aid, and that I will use their information faithfully, and with all impartiality."

"Nothing remains but that I should repeat my thanks for the valuable assistance I have received from my literary friends throughout the progress of the work now before the public. I am not conscious of having availed myself of any information without acknowledging the obligation at the time; but I cannot suffer this last volume to appear without expressing how much I owe to Mr. Heber. I have to thank him for the loan of two valuable copies of the old *Athenæ*, with manuscript notes; I have to remind him of numerous

acts of personal kindness and attention ; and although I never can express what I feel for the repeated instances I have experienced of his active friendship, yet it affords me some consolation, that I am enabled thus publicly to assure him, I shall never forget them.

“ PHILIP BLISS.”

The Notes and Additions to Wood are numerous and judicious ; and amply justify the commendation we have bestowed on the laborious exertions of Mr. Bliss. The present volume is enriched with an excellent General Index.

2. *The History and Antiquities of the Metropolitical Church of York, illustrated by a Series of Engravings of Views, Plans, Elevations, and Details, of the Architecture of that Edifice ; with Biographical Anecdotes of the Archbishops.* By J. Britton, F. S. A. 4to. 1819.

TO elucidate the Architecture and History of our Cathedrals, is an undertaking of such magnitude, demanding such energy and perseverance,—we will also add, such a co-operation of men of talent and ability,—that it appears an exertion better suited to the united labours of a Society than to the efforts of an individual. It is, however, highly honourable to an individual, to engage in an enterprize so replete with difficulties, undamned by apparent obstacles, and zealously striving to accomplish, with unabated excellence of execution, a work which, when completed, will contain an unrivalled mass of architectural information and of graphic beauty.

The pre-eminence of York Minster over our other Cathedrals is generally admitted. Willis expressly says that “ every thing of this Church is so very magnificent, that it deserves a particular representation, for words cannot express the beauty and elegance of the architecture of each part.” There is indeed a certain uniformity of style pervading the whole, which renders it more generally pleasing than a structure more heterogeneous in its parts, although at the same time of less interest to the antiquary and to the student of our antient architecture.

In this latter respect it cannot enter into competition with the rival fabric at Canterbury ; which, although far inferior in regularity of structure, in general dimensions, and in the extent

and beauty of its facade, yet from the complexity of its plan, the extent of its crypts, the richness of its tombs and chapels, and the number of antient buildings annexed to the principal edifice, together with the variety of styles and dates that it exhibits, possesses attractions more powerful for the architectural antiquary, and indeed the general visitor, than are to be found in that of York.

Indeed, in these particulars, the latter must yield the palm of superiority to its nearer neighbour at Lincoln, which possesses more architectural beauties and interesting features. These comparative and distinctive peculiarities can only be known and appreciated by a careful and impartial examination of the different edifices ; and, as this advantage can be enjoyed but by comparatively few persons, we are more indebted to those authors and artists who enable us to contemplate them with nearly equal effect, and certainly more leisurely, and with opportunity of more exact comparison, in our own libraries.

The History of the Cathedral in the volume before us, is introduced by some preliminary observations relative to the city itself, the existence of which can be traced back, with tolerable precision, nearly two thousand years, although of course but faintly marked. It is rendered memorable by the decease of two Roman Emperors, and the inauguration of a third : nor less so by Edwin having here openly renounced the tenets of his ancestors, and adopted the Christian religion. His conversion was effected partly by the zeal of his Queen, Ethelburga ; partly by the exhortations of Boniface, the Roman pontiff, and Paulinus. Tradition also relates that he had been predisposed towards it in consequence of a vision which appeared to him during his banishment at the Court of Redwald, King of the Angles, whose protection he sought against the persecutions of Ethelfrid. This legendary narrative will perhaps excite the scepticism of modern readers : however, it is certain that in consequence of the admonitions of Paulinus, he convened an assembly of his counsellors and priests to discuss the propriety of adopting the new faith, when his determination was speedily fixed by the advice of

Coifi,

Coifi, the chief of the priests, who, so far from endeavouring to support their own religion, was zealous in rejecting it as a vain and unprofitable superstition; and, not contented with a mere abjuration, he manifested the sincerity of his sentiments by openly profaning those very altars at which he had served. In the 11th year of his reign Edwin was baptized at York, in a church erected there by himself of timber, and dedicated to the apostle Peter. This may be considered as the origin of the august and stupendous fabric which has subsequently procured for the city a higher degree of reputation than it could otherwise have obtained. It is not to be expected that we should pursue at length the sequel of the history, as it would not only protract this critique beyond its limits, but anticipate that information which we presume most of the readers of this article will be rather disposed to seek from the work itself.

After relating the death of Edwin, who fell (A. D. 633) in a contest against the leagued Kings Cadwallo and Penda, the writer proceeds to give some account of Osric and Eanfrid, the immediate successors of Edwin, and apostates from the faith; also of Oswald, who re-established the Christian religion. He then continues his history by acquainting us of some of the early Bishops, and of the disputes for precedence which took place between the two archi-episcopal Sees.

We cannot spare much room for quotation, but in order to afford our readers a specimen of the style and of the matter, we shall make an extract from this part of the work.

“The controversy which had been kept up for ages before, with occasional modifications of asperity, was at length to be decided in the reign of the Conqueror, though the successors to the see of York continued to urge their unavailing pretensions for a considerable time afterward. The King having appointed an ecclesiastic, named Thomas, who was of the same country with himself, to the vacant see of York, the latter refused to profess obedience to Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury. This necessarily revived the contest which had been comparatively suspended for a long time; and both prelates having proceeded to Rome to urge their respective claims before the Pope, he referred them back to the English King, who, in a council which he called at Windsor, A. D. 1072,

pronounced by Hugh, the Pope's Legate, his decree in favour of Canterbury. That see founded its claim to precedence on three propositions, or facts, against which the northern see contended with more of sophistry than argument. It stated that Gregory the Great created the two archbishoprics with powers perfectly independent of each other; and that their respective prelates took alternate precedence according to the seniority of their consecrations, till Lanfranc, ambitious to domineer over the clergy, as his master did over the laity of England, assumed an undue right over the see of York. Referring to the question of antiquity, York sought an argument in the story of King Lucius, to which we shall not a second time advert. But in conclusion that see insisted, that comparing the extent of their respective jurisdictions, she, though presiding over the more limited space in England, had the larger in Britain, as embracing the entire kingdom of Scotland. Besides that, if the bishoprics of Worcester, Lichfield, and Lincoln, of which he had been unjustly deprived, were again restored, she might vie with Canterbury even with respect to English territory. It is not, however, of much consequence or interest to trace the history of these ecclesiastical contentions, which, after all, only serve to shew the folly and weakness of man, when he suffers pride to domineer over reason.”

For several years after this event, the Prelates of York were extremely reluctant to admit the supremacy of the rival see, and at length yielded only at the express command of the Roman pontiff.

Having bestowed so much attention on this first chapter, we can only recapitulate the heads of those that remain.

The second relates to the foundation of the present church, and the successive additions that have been made to it. Willfrid's Cathedral was destroyed by fire in 741. The second edifice built by Egbert experienced a similar fate during the siege of the Norman garrison by the Danes and Northumbrians (1069). Thomas, the Archbishop, soon restored it to even more than its pristine splendour, but in vain, for it was doomed to suffer a third time. Archbishop Roger rebuilt the Choir (1171) but the present one was erected by Archbishop Thoresby between the years 1361 and 1405.

The third chapter, which will, perhaps, be more generally interesting than the others, contains a description

of the Church, accompanied by critical remarks and references to the Plates. Of the latter we can confidently express our admiration and approbation. Most of the details are exhibited with great perspicuity and correctness; and the general views are very judiciously selected. We would particularize the view of the Chapter House, that of the Church from the S. E., the Centre Doorway of the West Front, and the Entrance to the Chapter House, which are distinguished by the feeling and intelligence that pervade them, and by tasteful execution. An account of the Monuments, and Biographical Memoirs of the Prelates, constitute the remaining chapters, to which are appended several tables that will be found of considerable utility. Certainly, nothing has been omitted that might render the work as complete as possible within the assigned limits. A more extended history would not, we think, have enhanced its popularity: it might justly have incurred the charge of prolixity from those who are not desirous of attempting to rescue from oblivion names and events, upon which not all the ardour of antiquarianism, or the interest of local associations, can bestow a perpetuity of fame.

3. *The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Edmonton, in the County of Middlesex, comprising an Account of the Manors, the Church, and Southgate Chapel, with other interesting matter: to which is added an Appendix, containing a Schedule of every Parcel of ancient Inclosure within the Parish, the Name of the Owner, the exact Measure, the Corn Rents payable in lieu of Tythes, and the several Allotments of the inclosed Common, Marshes, and Waste Land, discharged from the payment of Tythes. Selected from eminent Authors, and authentic Documents. By William Robinson, Gent. F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 331. Nichols and Son.*

In our last Volume, Part ii. p. 432, Mr. Robinson was introduced as the Historian of Tottenham. He now appears, in due form, as a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, to record the History of another considerable Township in Middlesex; and it is but common justice to say that he possesses every requisite qualification.

"In reviewing the Topographical recommendations of the parish of Edmonton,

it might reasonably be presumed, even if documents had been wanting to establish the fact, that a place possessing so many local advantages, the beauty of the scenery, the variety of the views, and its vicinity to the metropolis, would not be overlooked by those, whose rank and fortune enabled them to select a suitable residence. It, accordingly, became from the earliest periods, the residence of nobles, whose opulence and taste adorned it with mansions, adapted to their dignity and station. These, indeed, have long since so entirely disappeared as to leave nothing behind them but the name. But though no remains at present serve to point out to the eye of antiquarian curiosity, even the spot, which once boasted of these distinctions, yet the memory delights to cherish the idea of former ages, and the imagination, to call up anew the scenes which the hand of time has long since withdrawn. The reader, then, will not be left destitute of this pleasure, in the perusal of the following sheets.

"But whatever chasms time may have left in the ancient history of Edmonton, they are amply compensated for, by the copious information I have been able to adduce respecting its modern state. This circumstance will stamp it with an importance, that cannot fail to render it interesting to every one, in whom this parish can excite any interest."

Among the Embellishments (XIII in number) are some good Portraits; but the plate which is of the most real consequence is a Map of the Parish, which is a copy of the survey made in 1801 and 1802, and corrected by the original.

The History is well digested; and that it contains not merely dry matters of antiquarian research, may appear from the following extracts:

"Norden, in his Speculum, says:

"There is a fable of one Peter Fabell that lyeth in this church, who is said to have beguiled the devil by policies for money; but the devil is deceit itself, and hardly deceived."

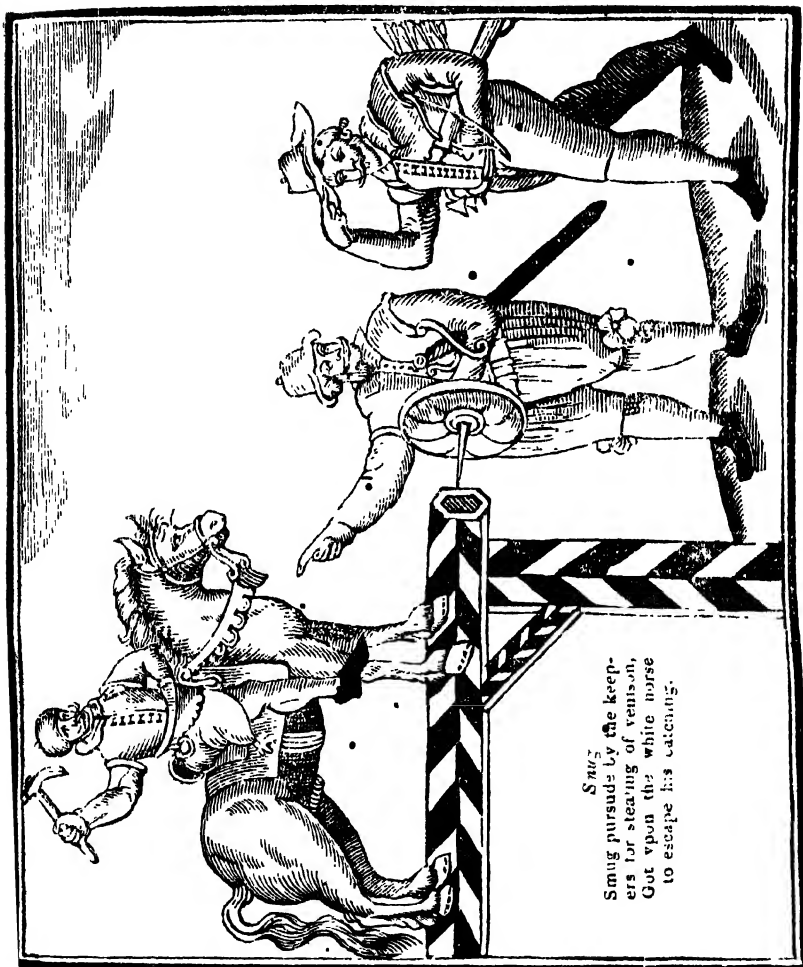
"Belike (says Weever) he was some ingenious conceited gentleman who did use some sleightie tricks for his own disport. He lived and died in the reign of Henry VII. says the book of his merry pranks."

"This book, which is mentioned by Weever, is a very scarce pamphlet, and is called 'The Life and Death of the Merry Devil of Edmonton, with the pleasant pranks of Smug the Smith, Sir John, and mine host of the George, about stealing the Venison.'

"On the title-page there is a wood cut, with the figure of a man upon a horse, with

with a hammer in his right hand, which is uplifted: upon which is written 'Smug pursued by the keepers for stealing of venison, got upon the white horse to escape his catching:' there are two other figures, supposed to be the keepers.

"The wood-cut here annexed [for which we are obliged to Mr. Robinson] is copied from the book, and may be considered a curious specimen of wood cutting, of the early part of the sixteenth century.



"The pleasant pranks compose the greater part of the book, which informs us that 'Maister Peter Fabell, otherwise called the Merry Devil of Edmonton (for the many excellent jeasts he did,) was a man of good descent: and a man, either for his gifts externall or internall, inferior to few. For his person he was absolute. Nature had never showne the fulnesse of her skill more in any than in him: for the other, I meane his great learning (including many mysteries) hee was as amply blest as any.'

"Very pleasant, kinde, and free-harted was hee, to or with his familiars: very affable, and courteous to strangers, and very liberal, full of commiseration and pitie to the poore and needy: both abroad from his purse, and at home from his table. In his time very well knowne to him, and some time (in pastime) very familiar with him, were these men: *Oliver Smug*, *Sir John the merry Parson*, *Banks the miller*, and *mine Host of the George*: in whose companies many times for recreation, he would spend some hours. In
Edmonton

Edmonton he was born, lived and died in the reign of Henry the Seventh.*

"In the dispersed library of the late Mr. Wm. Collins, 'I saw,' says Warton, 'a thin folio of two sheets in the black letter, containing a poem in the octave stanza, entitled, *Fabyl's Ghoste*, printed by John Rastal, in 1553. This piece has no merit; but the subject throws some light on our early drama. Peter Fabell, whose apparition speaks in this poem, was called the 'Merrie Devil of Edmonton, near London.'

"This story was worked up into a play, which was also called 'The Merry Devil of Edmonton;' and has been falsely attributed to Shakespeare;† but generally supposed to have been written by Michael Drayton. There are five editions of it, the first came out in 1608; the second in

* "From a curious Tract in the black letter, 1631, in the possession of J. Perry, esq. and which has been lately reprinted in the Roman letter, preserving the original character, with the wood cut on the title-page."

† "One Kirkman, a bookseller, who, in the sixteenth century, made diligent inquiry after old plays, ascribed this play to Shakespeare. If a judgment may be formed of the author from internal evidence, it certainly will not be assigned to our great dramatic Bard, being in every respect unworthy his genius. There are many other circumstances from which it may be collected, that some other writer must take the merit or dishonour of the performance. Coxeter (in his *Companion to the Playhouse*,) says, that, in an old MS of this play, he had seen it assigned to Michael Drayton; and Oldys, in his MS notes to *Langbaine*, speaks to the same effect. But some other author must yet be sought for; as from the entry in the books of the Stationers' Company, in the year 1608, when it was first published, it appears that the initial letters of the author's name were T. B. [Probably Thomas Brewer—the initials T. B. being on the title-page of the Tract mentioned in note 198, and the last page is signed 'Tho. Brewer.']. It had been acted before that time, being mentioned in the *Blacke Booke* by T. M. 1604, 'Give him leave to see the *Merry Devil of Edmonton*; or, a *Woman Killed with Kindness*;' and that it was a favourite performance, may be concluded from the following lines in Ben. Jonson's prologue to "The Devil is an Ass":—

————— If you'll come

To see new plays, pray you afford us room,
And shew this but the same face you have
done

Your dear delight—the Merry Devil of
Edmonton!"

1617; the third in 1626; the fourth in 1631; and the fifth in 1655. * The scene is laid at Edmonton and Enfield; and it was reprinted in the *Ancient British Drama* by Miller, in 1810."

4. *Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical, preached in King-street, Brompton, Quebec, and Fitzroy Chapels. By the Rev. T. F. Dibdin. 8vo. pp. 515. Longman and Co.*

CONSIDERING the quarter from which it comes, this book may be pronounced a sort of miracle in its way. Here is a plain, substantial octavo volume, published by the Rev. Mr. Dibdin, without head-piece, middle-piece, or tail-piece. Not one single embellishment, upon copper or upon wood, meets the inquisitive eye—as in the other multifarious productions of the Author. From beginning to end it is all pure, solid text; with scarcely the semblance of a note—a circumstance also not less extraordinary, considering the quarter whence it proceeds! We are very glad to see such a performance from the pen of its reverend Author. It is right and proper that Clergymen of the Church of England—especially those, who, as in the present instance, have a literary reputation to support—should leave behind them testimonies of the faith which they have preached, and thus disseminate more widely those principles which result from the propagation of such a faith. Mr. Dibdin has, moreover, been the joint Spiritual Pastor of four several flocks; and we are perfectly persuaded that these flocks, to whom he has dedicated his labours, will unite hand and heart in attesting the integrity and ability of their Shepherd.

We are not sure, however, whether, at the very outset of our examination, we are not disposed to pick a bone of contention with Mr. Dibdin. His preface, which he modestly calls an 'Advertisement,' is undoubtedly both short and sweet: but why should he apologize for a publication, which it is clear that he considers as a duty to bring forward? Certainly any thing is better than arrogance and insolence; but we must say that the reverend Author has been unnecessarily, and

* "This edition of 1655 is of little or no value from the number of errors it contains."

perhaps

perhaps unusually, diffident in an account of the motives which have led to this publication. Perhaps he thought that the world was well nigh deluged and surfeited with such performances. Whether he did, or did not, we can conscientiously assure him that there will be always a snug corner, in this wide world, for a volume which breathes so pure a spirit of Christian benevolence, and of orthodox doctrine, as that which he has just produced. This *Advertisement* shall now speak for itself:

"It has been chiefly in consequence of the solicitations of many Individuals of those Congregations, to whom the present Volume is inscribed, that these Sermons now see the light. The Author is, however, abundantly sensible that a compliance with such solicitations may be considered rather as an *apology* than a *justification* for submitting them to the attention of the Public; nor is he less impressed with a conviction that these Discourses are sufficiently *brief, plain, and unpretending*. They aspire indeed to no praise beyond that of sincerity and soundness of doctrine; and as bearing testimony of the Author's affectionate veneration for THAT Church, in the principles of which he has been educated, and in the faith of which he hopes to *live* and to *die*."

These Sermons are XXXVI in number, under the following titles:

"1. The Preaching of Christ Jesus the Lord.—2. Doers of the Word, and not Hearers only.—3. The Christian Pastor and his Flock.—4. Observance of the Sabbath-day.—5. On the same Subject.—6. Awake from Sleep, and Christ shall give Light.—7. On the Sacrament.—8. On Christmas Day.—9. Pure and Undeiled Religion.—10. Good and True of Heart.—11. Right Use of Riches.—12. The Wedding Garment.—13. Put on the Lord Jesus Christ.—14. The Death of Israel.—15. The Love of many shall wax Cold.—16. The ten Lepers.—Gratitude to God.—17. Holy Conversation and Godliness.—18. The Death of Absalom.—19. The Truth shall make you Free.—20. It is good to be Afflicted.—21. The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away.—22. Deliverance from the Body of this Death.—23. The Force of Truth.—24. Parable of the Ten Virgins.—25. Our Saviour and Nicodemus.—26. Be not conformed to this World.—27. Rest to the Heavy Laden.—28. As we sow we shall reap.—29. Blessed are they that Mourn.—30. On Prayer.—31. We must wait till our Change come.—32. Proper Influence of the Resurrection of Christ.—33. Leprosy of Naaman—

34. Character of Barzillai—Of Old Age.—35. Character of Youth.—36. Charity Sermon for the Infirmary at Brighton."

As the Author has called his Discourses "doctrinal and practical," we shall keep this definition in view in our examination of them. The first three Sermons are exclusively doctrinal; and relate to the *Preaching of Christ Jesus the Lord: Doers and not Hearers of the Word*, and the respective situations and duties of the *Christian Pastor and his Flock*. These are very properly, we conceive, brought forward as fundamental points of doctrine; and are each of infinite importance in the scale of morality and religion. The first Sermon, however—which appears to be written with great care and consideration, is almost provokingly short. We could have wished at least for another half sheet upon this interesting topic; and are quite sure that Mr. McCreery, the printer, would have united his wishes to our own. However, as far as it goes, we heartily say 'Amen' to the doctrine contained in it; and hasten to lay before our readers a specimen of the tone of sentiment which it breathes.

"If, however, the anxious believer, or the curious observer, demand an explanation of the proper preaching of Christ Jesus, I reply with beseeching him to estimate every thing by the good or evil fruit produced. That doctrine must be inculcated which CHRIST, and not his Apostles only, inculcated; that conduct must be the result of such doctrine, which is assimilated in some degree to the conduct of Christ. Fervent professions, and rapturous exclamations are, alone, the mere ebullitions of a discomposed state of intellect: they signify nothing, unless they are influenced and supported by an irreproachable life. We must repent of our sins: and the sincerity of that repentance can only be proved by the 'leaving of our sins, and turning our hearts and souls unto God and his laws.' If the wicked will '*turn from* all the sins that he hath committed, and *keep* all my statutes, and *do* that which is lawful and right, he shall surely live, he shall not die—' said the Almighty by the lips of his prophet Ezekiel! And what does Christ himself observe? 'Not every one that *saieth* unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of Heaven; but he that *doeth* the will of my Father which is in Heaven.' Can language be stronger, or precept more commanding than this? 'In Christ Jesus,' says St. Paul, 'neither circumcision

cumcision availeth any thing, nor uncircumcision, but a *new creature*.' Again; 'if any man be in Christ, he is a *new creature*;' that is, not his opinions only, but his conduct also is wholly altered;—he goes about doing good; he is meek, patient in tribulation, yet confident and undaunted in his course of action; he renders to temporal powers the things which are due to temporal powers, and unto God the things that exclusively belong to Him. He does not unrelentingly consign to damnation those who may be guilty of venial errors, but he gives hopes to the despondent and energy to the weak. He is not the first to throw the stone at a delinquent; nor does he, when prostrate in prayer, thank his Maker for not being like 'adulterers or extortioners,' but, smiting upon his breast, he exclaims, 'God be merciful to me a sinner!'"

The thirteenth Sermon, which is also exclusively doctrinal, and relates to the *Putting on the Lord Jesus Christ*, contains a passage which may be well connected with the preceding; and from which, we clearly perceive, that the Author is a decidedly *Anti-Evangelical*.

"The ministers of Christ's Gospel importune you with the same earnestness to lay aside the carnal appetites, and to be anxious only for spiritual comforts. This doctrine must ever be inculcated by those, who properly appreciate the force and tendency of the Gospel, and to whom the everlasting happiness of a Christian's soul is dear. Let me, therefore, at the outset of these remarks, beseech you to believe, that those to whom the functions of the church, as by the *laws of this country* established, are entrusted, shew an equal earnestness, have an equal interest, an equal glory, in the propagation of gospel and apostolical doctrines, as any religious sect upon the face of the globe—however that sect may assume to itself an affected holiness, or win upon the minds of un-instructed hearers by the felicities which it holds out to the elect, and by the speciousness of its opinions upon *faith*, unsupported by works!"

"We call upon you, equally with any sect or profession, to put on Christ Jesus the Lord. We preach not ourselves, but the same heavenly preceptor. Yet, my brethren, we should be ashamed to address our flock every revolving sabbath, if our *lives* did not, to the best of frail human nature's exertions, correspond with our professions, and our doctrine here delivered. Never fail to consider that it was by the *exhibition of practical virtues*, by the constant, daily manifestation of all those delightful accomplishments, and still more delightful principles, which render man

a being worthy of the God who created him, that our blessed Saviour shone paramount to every preceding and every succeeding human character. It was not, with him, a perpetually recurring maxim or speech—only want or wish, and the thing shall be granted you. It was, on the contrary, act as well as profess; put your hand to the plough, and do not look backwards: do not behold a wounded fellow creature, and pass by him on the other side; but come and relieve him; pour oil into his wounds, and wine into his body; sustain, uprear, comfort, attend him; put him upon his beast: in short, take care of him. And, my brethren, we best evince the care we have for your soul's welfare, when we not only pray and preach, but *act well*; when we carry the ark of the Lord with us whithersoever we go—when we forgive our brethren, and assist in the conversion of infidels and sceptics. If it be only *one* sect who preach the Gospel, what do the others preach?—If we are said *not* to be preachers of the word, what is it that we do preach; and from what sources are our texts and observations taken?—The Bible is, I thank God, in this place of worship, as honestly opened, and as honestly expounded, as in any to which Christians resort; and whatever be the deficiencies of these my exhortations, they are abundantly supplied by the discourses of my Associates in the same career.

"These remarks will not be considered irrelevant by those, who know how much opinions of a certain complexion are apt to warp the judgment of hearers, and to counteract the influence which they should feel; for no discerning and reflecting mind will tolerate the supposition, that the ministers of the church of this country cannot be the ministers of the church planted by God and his Son JESUS CHRIST OUR LORD."

Indeed, in his first Sermon upon the *Observance of the Sabbath-Day*—for he has two upon this subject—he enters fairly and fully into the meaning, scope, and tendency of the word *Evangelical*; and we think our readers will thank us for laying the passage before them.

"But, while you are thus determined to build on the rock of Christianity, and zealously to imitate those exemplary instances of piety and holiness, take care, my beloved brethren, not to be carried about with diverse and strange doctrines. We are cautioned not to be agitated by every breath that disturbs the intellectual world. Keep your feelings under the guidance of reason and sound judgment. Direct your pursuits to sober and attainable ends: nor mistake every blind impulse for partial inspiration. This it is my duty particularly to enforce, because we live in times when

when religion assumes very many forms ; and when the pure, practical precepts of our blessed Saviour are frequently exchanged for those fanciful and chimerical notions which now assume the exclusive and imposing title of **EVANGELICAL** doctrine. Nothing is so apt to mislead as new and extraordinary names which perhaps are not sufficiently considered or understood. The term *evangelical*, to one who has any knowledge of the Greek language, (the word being purely Greek), signifies *well-declared, well-sent, or made known*. It may be also called *glad tidings*, or *joyful news*. St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John, are called **EVANGELISTS** ; because they are supposed to have been especially appointed, or inspired by heaven, to make known the glad tidings of the Gospel, or the doctrine of Christ. Why, therefore, has not the doctrine of the Church of England, as by law established, as full and strong a right to be termed *evangelical*, as that of the seceders from our forms of worship, and our notions of Gospel revelation ? Whence take we our texts ?—from the book of man, or the book of God ? From the latter most assuredly—for the Bible, as comprehending the Old and the New Testament, we solemnly believe, at our ordination, and at all times, to be the Statute book of heaven ! We endeavour, to the best of our talents, to explain, to illustrate, and to enforce this sacred gift of God to man ; and even aver that good works *form the test of a right faith in Christ* ; for he ‘ went about doing good.’ No one, in our humble apprehension, can be supposed to have learnt Christ properly, who does not shew the *fruits* of his learning by a virtuous and religious life. At the latter day we shall be known by our fruits, as well as by our faith—and not simply by our ejaculations of ‘ Lord, Lord ! ’

Mr. Dibdin’s decided partiality to that *Church*, which he has so manfully declared to be at once the object of his attachment, and the rule of his faith—(in the Advertisement) is more particularly avowed in his second Sermon—upon *Doers of the Word*, and *not Hearers only*—with the following passage from which we shall conclude our present extracts : except that we are half tempted to subjoin the *conclusion* of his third Sermon upon the *Christian Pastor and his Flock*. However we fear our limits will compel us to be contented with the former only.

“ There is a notion which very generally but unjustly prevails, that the *Discourse from the Pulpit*, and not the previous *Church Service*, is to be the principal object. *GENT. MAG. January, 1820.*

ject of attention. But this opinion is palpably fallacious on the two following grounds only : 1st, do we suppose that these prayers were composed as a mere matter of *form* ?—that they contain in them nothing which affects our condition, increases our faith, and promotes our spiritual welfare ? Have these prayers no connexion with heavenly truths ? Is the Bible never opened in the course of their perusal ? Is the GOSPEL never read during their performance ? Are they explanatory of no doctrine as revealed in the written word of God ? On the contrary, they abound in sacred matter, and a very material part of them is closely connected with scriptural truths. But yet, exclusive of this consideration, and admitting that it is perfectly a *human composition*, what sort of language, and what sort of doctrine, does this composition convey ? Read those excellent writers who have treated on our liturgy ; and if you cannot be convinced by the force of the liturgy itself, but are nevertheless still open to conviction, let them convince you of the purity and excellence of our Church Service. And it would be well, if, on the Sabbath, and on other days, we devoted only a small portion of our many unprofitable leisure hours, in perusing and meditating upon works of this nature ; for let it not be supposed that our duty to God ceases when we quit this place of worship.

“ So much for the first ground, in refutation of the opinion we form of the insufficiency of the liturgy. On the second ground let me ask you, supposing that these prayers do not contain in them one sentence immediately from the Bible, let me ask if they are in consequence necessarily inferior to the discourse, or sermon, delivered ? If you are willing to be pleased only with *human composition*, surely there can be nothing delivered in this particular place, to be put in competition with what you hear *before* you are addressed by us. None of us can be so vain and presumptuous to suppose that any, the most successful of our efforts, deserve the name of comparison with those rational, pure, pious, and truly religious effusions, which give as it were the sanction of the Deity to those prayers constituting the service of the **ENGLISH CHURCH**. These latter are, in truth, so happily arranged, and so happily expressed, that it is barely possible to conceive a case of human accident to which they do not apply, or of human infirmity for which they do not administer consolation. They call upon us to make a general unfeigned confession of our sins ; and they implore, in consequence, the mercy of heaven to absolve us from their intolerable burden. And are these things, my brethren, not worth attending to ? Can

we be listless hearers of these things, and not strenuous doers of the virtues they inculcate? Is it possible that such appropriate exhortation, such pious entreaty, and such benevolent effusions, should be considered as mere words of course only, and to have no sort of influence upon our lives? Do we imagine that these prayers are read only to fill the vacuum of a stated hour? It is in truth much to be feared that this impression has of late somewhat too generally obtained, or why that remissness in a proper attention to the *precise time* when the Service begins? Are we so remiss in our attendance upon other public places? Do we shew the same indifference to attend early, or the same inattention when we are seated, as we are sometimes wont to do in coming to, and conducting ourselves in, this solemn place of Christian worship and adoration?—where, ‘when two or three are gathered together in their Redeemer’s name,’ Christ himself has promised to be in the midst of them, and to ‘fulfil their desires and petitions!’

The foregoing may suffice as a specimen of the Doctrinal part of these Sermons; although that *upon the Sacrament* well merits particular notice and approbation.

Thus we perceive that, in the midst of all his *Bibliography*, or rather *Archæological* researches connected with *literature* and the *fine arts*—while half the more eminent engravers at home, and several of the first celebrity abroad, are occupied in the two great works*, so long and so anxiously in progress—and which the public may expect at the conclusion of the present year—Mr. Dibdin has found time, as well as inclination, to present the several Flocks which he has addressed, for the last twelve years† from the pulpit, with a printed manual of his professional labours: that they may ‘see with their eyes, and examine by their unbiassed judgments, what has been delivered to them by the more captivating, yet more treacherous, channel of the ear. We are quite sure, however some of our severer Brethren may carp at what they may conceive to be grammatical slips and unmusical periods—that the Author will fully bear the test of the examination alluded to; and that if he hold not up

* A Prospectus of these two Works, with a list of Mr. Dibdin’s previous publications, are printed at the end of the Sermons.

† Each Sermon has the earliest date of its being preached. Some are as old as the year 1807. The more recent appear under the date of 1814.

his head as *high*, in this his new career as in that wherein he has been long considered triumphant—his step will nevertheless be as firm, and the result of his exertions as useful.

In p. 272, last line but 9, we suspect the words “*unctions*,” is an error of the press, for “*fellow-creatures*.”

5. *Three Sermons on Infidelity, preached at St. Mary’s, Shrewsbury, and at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, in the months of November and December, 1819, and January, 1820. By the Rev. S. Butler, D. D. F. S. A. Prebendary of Lichfield and Coventry, Vicar of Kenilworth, and Head Master of the Royal Free Grammar School of Shrewsbury. 8vo. pp. 48. Longman and Co.*

THESE Discourses (from John, vi. 68, 69) are admirably well-calculated to counteract the mischievous doctrines now in circulation. They are not only learned and argumentative, but so elegantly plain as to be adapted to every capacity; and are introduced by an affectionate address from Dr. Butler to his Pupils, in which he judiciously says,

“From me you will be removed into a wider sphere of society, and will gradually mix with that world of which I am anxious that you should now be trained as useful and virtuous members. If, among the various dangers and temptations it presents, your minds should be assailed by those who would shake your faith, and teach you that the restraints of Christianity are grievous and its evidences imperfect, the warning voice of one whom you have known in early years, and who trusts that you will then reflect on his cares for your welfare with some warmth of affection, may, perhaps, for these reasons, still have weight; and if it can contribute to preserve any of you firm in those principles of religion in which you have been educated, he will reap his exceeding great reward.”

A cheap Edition of these Sermons is announced; and we doubt not that they will be widely circulated.

6. *Obedience to the Government a Religious Duty. A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Frome, County of Somerset, on Sunday, September 19, 1819. By the Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, M. A. Chaplain to the Earl of Caledon, and Curate of Frome. 8vo. pp. 23. Longman and Co.*

FROM Romans, xiii. 2, “Let every soul be subject to the higher powers

powers," &c. the Preacher very forcibly inculcates the duty of submission to the constituted authorities of the State, both Civil and Ecclesiastical; and thus concludes:

"We of this country have more especial cause to give thanks to Almighty God, the disposer of all events, "at whose command nations and empires rise and fall, flourish and decay," for suffering our lot to fall under such a constitution as we enjoy; and that these blessings may be continued to us, let us beseech him that those who act here on earth as his viceregents may ever have his favour and protection, and be endued with such wisdom, strength, and firmness, as may enable them, heedless of popular remonstrances, effectually to beat down sedition wherever it rears his snaky crest, and to crush the monster in its first efforts to spread abroad ruin and desolation." pp. 22, 23.

7. *Memoirs of the Public and Private Life of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, with a particular Account of his Family and Connexions.* By John Watkins, LL.D. 2 vols. 8vo.

BIOGRAPHY is of much importance in developing the characters of public persons, and unfolding the secret springs of complicated events. In the present work the author appears to have risen superior to the influence of party, and has been careful to represent actions as he found them, and to discover the real causes out of which they sprang. The late Mr. Sheridan may be considered as a most prominent character, by the splendour of his eloquence, the brilliancy of his wit, and the versatility of his powers. A genuine narrative, therefore, of the particulars of the life of the Author of the "School for Scandal" could not fail of being highly acceptable to the literary, as well as to the political world.

The first volume is divided into sixteen chapters, besides the introduction, which contains an account of the antiquity of the family of Sheridan, memoirs of Dr. Thomas Sheridan, and anecdotes of Dean Swift; but these we pass over in order to keep in view the principal and chief character of the work.

If it be true what Plutarch, in his *Life of Demosthenes*, asserts, that the "first requisite to happiness is, that a man be born in a famous city," Mr. Sheridan may be said to have been happy even from his cradle, for he

was born in October, 1751, in Dorset-street, Dublin, and baptized on the 4th Nov. in the parish church of St. Mary. His mother had the charge of his early education, and when she placed him under the care of her cousin, Mr. S. Whyte, she observed that she had brought him a subject for the trial of his patience, as he had nearly exhausted hers by his impenetrable dullness. At this time the subject of these memoirs had nearly attained his seventh year, and this anecdote confirms the idea of that constitutional indolence which accompanied Mr. Sheridan through life. In August, 1759, young Sheridan arrived in England from Dublin, and the same complaint of sluggish indifference to learning continued to be made by his mother, who, in a letter to Mr. Whyte, thus expresses herself:

"My son, thank God, arrived safe and well. I can't say he does his preceptor as much credit as George Cunningham does, for his progress has been small, for eighteen months; but, in stake me not: I don't say this, as it is too much the absurd custom of parents, by way of throwing a reflection on their teacher, of whose care and abilities I am perfectly satisfied: it is the interest of the master to do every thing to the best of his power for the advantage of his pupils."

His mother now again took her favourite son under her care, and had the satisfaction of seeing her labours attended with success.

In the beginning of 1762, R. B. Sheridan was sent to Harrow School, then under the superintendence of Dr. Sumner, but his progress was not calculated to remove the unfavourable estimate which his mother had formed of his abilities and diligence. Among his contemporaries at school, were some who have shone with splendour and utility in public life, but these were not his companions; and, in consequence of his indifference to learning, he was regarded by the superior boys with contempt. This treatment, however, would sometimes provoke exertion which indicated native genius that only wanted a proper stimulus and cultivation to become eminent; and this did not escape the observation of Dr. Samuel Parr, who was one of the under-teachers of the school, who, perceiving in Sheridan strong powers of retention and an acuteness of penetration, generously undertook

undertook the task of drawing into exercise his opening talents.

But the departure of Parr for Cambridge was a serious loss to his young pupil, who experienced another affliction of still greater moment by the death of his mother, to whom he was indebted for the elements of knowledge, and whose counsel would, in all likelihood, have been of essential benefit to the direction of his conduct, and the right application of his talents.

Whilst he was at Harrow, his Biographer relates the following anecdote:

"We are told, he was made a frequent butt for the ridicule of the other boys, particularly those who were born of great families, or to brighter prospects. One of the most troublesome and impertinent of these youths, the son of an eminent physician in London, took occasion, in the play-ground, to exercise his wit at the expense of Sheridan, as being the son of a player; on which the latter quickly retorted, 'Tis true, my father lives by pleasing people, but yours lives by killing them.'"

Some of the admirers of Sheridan have attempted the justification of his carelessness at school, by the absurd plea that he did not feel that pedantic attachment to the learned languages which, it is said, too often distracts the attention from better pursuits, and gives to a comparatively useless branch of education, the monopoly of time, talents, and attention.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan was in his eighteenth year when he quitted Harrow School, where he passed undistinguished, except by the commiseration of Samuel Parr, but where he neither formed any particular friendship, nor left behind him any pleasing marks of remembrance.

The second chapter contains the Retirement of Mr. Sheridan from public exhibition, Anecdote Observations of Dr. Johnson, Embarrassments, Private Concerts, Comedy of the Rivals, Farce of St. Patrick's Day, Opera of the Duenna, Abdication of Garrick, succeeded by Sheridan.

After his marriage his chief resource appears to have been derived from writing for the fugitive publications of the day, in which he was assisted by his wife; and many years he has been heard to say, that "if he had stuck

to the law, he believed he should have done as much as his friend Tom Erskine, but (continued he) I had no time for such studies: Mrs. Sheridan and myself were often obliged to keep writing for our daily leg or shoulder of mutton, otherwise we should have had no dinner." One of his friends, to whom he confessed this, wittily replied, "Then, I perceive, it was a joint concern."

It was in the year 1782, upon the fall of Lord North's Administration, that Mr. Sheridan began to shine as a first-rate Statesman, and he never missed an opportunity of exercising his wit, when he could display it with effect.

"At length, on the 20th March, Lord North came down to the House, and declared that he and his colleagues were no longer in power. Mr. Sheridan, on this change, obtained the appointment of Under Secretary of State for the Northern department, which office, however, he held but a short time; for the death of the Marquis, in July, occasioned a breach in the Cabinet of so serious a nature, that Mr. Fox and his immediate friends gave up their places. Various were the reasons assigned for this hasty measure; but though the seceders endeavoured to justify their conduct upon public principles, no doubt can be now entertained that the elevation of the Earl of Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, to the vacant post of First Lord of the Treasury, was the real ground of separation."

It was in the month of February 1783, that Mr. Sheridan, for the first time, came in contact with Mr. Pitt, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer. The subject of debate in the House of Commons was the terms of the peace just concluded with Holland; in the course of the debate, Mr. Sheridan animadverted upon Mr. Pitt's language and conduct in having recommended that temper to others, of which he failed to set them an example; and he concluded by advising Mr. Pitt and his friends to reserve themselves for the approaching day of discussion. Alluding to Sheridan's dramatic connexions and pursuits, Mr. Pitt said:

"No man admired more than he did the abilities of the honourable Gentleman, the elegant sallies* of his thoughts, the gay effusions of his fancy, his dramatic turns, his epigrammatic points; and if they were reserved for their proper stage, they would, no doubt, receive what the Hon^d. Gentleman's abilities always did receive,

ceive, the plaudits of the audience; and it would be his fortune, *sui plausu, gaudere theatri*. But this was not the proper scene for the exhibition of these elegancies, and he, therefore, must beg leave to call the attention of the House to the serious consideration of the very important question before them."

Mr. Sheridan in explanation adverted in a forcible manner to this personality, saying,

"He need not comment on it, as the propriety, the taste, and the gentlemanly point of it must have been obvious to the House. But," added he, "let me assure the Right Hon. Gentleman, that I do now, and will at any time when he chuses to repeat this sort of allusion, meet it with the most sincere good humour; nay, I will say more:—flattered and encouraged by the Right Hon. Gentleman's panegyric on my talents, if ever I again engage in the composition he alludes to, I may be tempted to an act of presumption, to attempt, with an improvement, on one of Ben Jonson's best characters, that of the angry boy in the *Alchemist*."

This reciprocity of sarcastic ridicule occasioned much sport at the period, and the whimsical application of Sheridan's dramatic reading fixed upon his opponent an appellation which he did not get rid of for many years.

The latter part of the first volume details at great length the particulars relative to the share that Mr. Sheridan took in the famous prosecution of Warren Hastings, Esq. This was, we think, the period when Mr. Sheridan had arrived at the apex of his political fame; and this portion of the work abounds with numerous specimens of his splendid talents as an orator and a statesman, which commanded the universal admiration, of both his friends and foes.

(To be continued.)

8. Eveleen Mountjoy; or, *Views of Life. A Novel. By Mrs. Robert Moore.* 4 vols. 12mo. Longman and Co.

MRS. MOORE introduces her Novel, by professing to consider that "Works of Fiction, written on Christian principles, may do good, by accidentally falling into the hands of those readers, whose minds are too little under the influence of religion, to incline them to peruse works more worthy of their attention;"—"and certain, that however she may have failed in the execution of her story,

the moral tendency of her work cannot be injurious, she ventures to hope its errors may be forgiven."

To the humble meed of approbation thus solicited, the author is fully entitled: her work* has strictly a moral tendency throughout, its great object appearing to be that of pointing out the danger and pernicious effects of a neglected education, and the disregard of an early attention to religious principles.

The Story is somewhat prolix, and many of the circumstances forced and unnatural; yet does it bear sufficient marks of ingenuity and inventive fancy to repay the trouble of perusal.

The outline is as follows: Eveleen Mountjoy, the secret offspring of a clandestine marriage, is committed at an early age to the guardianship of her uncle, General Gresville, by her father in his dying moments; whose death is accelerated by his wife having entered into a second marriage, in consequence of a premature report that he had died in India. In the mean time, an estate, bequeathed to Eveleen's father, devolves to General Gresville, from the belief that his brother had died without issue. Eveleen becomes a neglected inmate in the dissipated family of her uncle, until, struck with compunction on her account, he determines to make her some compensation, by uniting her in marriage to his eldest son; but the young heir not complying with his wishes (and being ignorant of their source), she is contracted to a younger brother, and afterwards introduced into the world as a future member of the family. In the gay circles she meets with her mother, who is the wife of Lord Ulverstone, and being still in the prime of life, is endeavouring, by plunging in dissipation, to forget her early sorrows. The mother and daughter, without any suspicion of their relationship, become mutually fascinated with each other, which attachment draws upon Eveleen the displeasure of the Gresville family, and at length proves the means of dissolving her marriage contract.

Upon the death of General Gresville, she is removed from his family, a deserted orphan, with the slender fortune which her father had been enabled to acquire in India. Under these circumstances, she eventually becomes pious

pious and reflecting; and, when, upon the death of Lady Ulverstone, the mystery of her birth is revealed, she disinterestedly refuses to expose the failings of her uncle, of laying claim to the estate; but is prevailed upon to accept from the family a sum of money. The Story concludes by her union with a gentleman to whom she had been from infancy attached.

9. *Lucilla; or, the Reconciliation.* By the Author of the *Twin Sisters*, &c. &c. 2 vols., cr. 8vo. Sherwood and Co.

THE intention of this Novel is to expose the mischiefs which may result from female confidantes, here effecting the cruel separation of a fond and dignified couple. As to the other matters, they turn of course upon the usual pivot of courtship:—

“Says a pig to a pig, pretty piggy say,
“If your mammy will say yes, you will not say nay.”

The character of the heroine and various other friends, is a very proper rebuke of weak and proud girls of fortune: and the lover is an honourable constant swine, as rusticks pervert the old poetical word “*swain*.”

10. *An Address to the Philharmonic Society.* By T. D. Worgan, Professor of Music. pp. 52.

THE numberless publications of this nature to which Mr. Logier's system of musical education has given rise, have unquestionably, in a greater or less degree, claims upon the attention of the public. We cannot, however, discover in the work before us any new arguments in favour of a theoretical knowledge of music in the amateur; nor are we quite certain that Mr. Worgan has not advanced tissue of reasonings already sifted to the bottom, and nearly worn threadbare by the endless controversies which they have created. We regret that his ideas upon the subject, which, if occasionally void of originality, are not equally destitute of ingenuity, should have been delivered in a strain of such pedantic egotism as must tend in a great degree to obviate his own intentions in the endeavour to give them publicity, and to destroy all the effects which might otherwise have been expected to arise from rational and well-founded argument. The

question to which this pamphlet refers has been so frequently discussed, that we shall not waste our readers' time and our own by enlarging farther upon it on the present occasion. Suffice it to observe, that in order to comprehend its beauties and feel its excellencies, music must, to a certain extent, be understood and cultivated as a science, although we are by no means disposed to agree with Mr. Worgan, in thinking it absolutely necessary for ladies to take *scores* with them to concerts. The want of this knowledge must undoubtedly prevent an amateur from comprehending the merits of abstruse and studied compositions of music, almost in the same ratio as a deficiency of literary knowledge would render it impossible for a man to enter into all the recondite beauties of Shakspeare or Milton. But as the powers and effect of *melody* and *harmony* do not require to be studied in order to be felt and enjoyed, so will the generality of amateurs, and especially the female part of them, be content with the gratifications which are thus instinctively produced, and we fear shrink from the laborious task which necessarily imposes itself upon this branch of musical education, notwithstanding all Mr. Worgan's attempts to prove the facility with which it may be attained, and the advantages of attaining it; nay, notwithstanding his quaint endeavours to strew the “thorny path” with the flaunting flowers of his tragi-comic Sonatas. It is, we believe, Quintilian, who very pertinently remarks, *Docti RATIONEM artis intelligunt, indocti VOLUPTATEM*. Mr. W. is much too severe upon what he is pleased to term the “feathery versatility of the fair sex,” and talks too much about the “growling and squeaking of gentleman amateurs,” to become a favourite with either the one or the other; and whilst he very candidly confesses that one of his main objects is thus obtruding himself upon the public is to render his labours as beneficial as possible to himself and family, he has not, we conceive, devised the best method of “sprinkling himself with the golden showers” which he appears to consider at present so entirely monopolized by the music shops.

11. *Odes and other Poems.* By Henry Neele. Sherwood and Co. 1816, pp. 144.—*Additional Poems*, 1819.

MR. NEELE is the Author of some of the Lectures on Shakspeare, delivered by Mr. Britton at the late Stratford Commemoration of Shakspeare, and designed to be read at the Royal Institution. We are told that these evince powers.—In poetry, he is a "*pyra preciosa*" in the school of Collins, Shakspeare, and Gray. We would say that he has read, rather than imitated either, with the exception of the first. How near he has invented any thing to match with the genuine *prosopœia* of Collins, we leave the reader to judge.

"See Death, the mightiest of all,
Yet not the direst of the train,
To deck him for the ghastly festival,
He gathers a dark garland from the plain,
Of flowers, whose sweets the worm has
suck'd away,
Of Eglantine that once was gay,
Lilies dead, and wither'd roses,
Blooming once in fragrant posies,
Nauseous and unlovely now
Rotting on his fleshy brow;
He smiles when finish'd his employ,
And waves his bony hand,
And laughs a horrid joy."—p. 27.

But, notwithstanding these indications of high merit, we think that there are many of a superior order in his later descriptive pieces; a circumstance which is easily accounted for. "Appearances with which our senses are conversant, please more than any other in poetry." Mr. Neele, in our next quotation, evinces sensibility enough for the charms of nature, and let him fill his fancy with them. Such is the theory of educating poetical genius; and the most eminent bard of his day is only pure and matchless, when he bears witness to it.

"The gentle Avon [ery vale,
Wanders, like thought, down its own flow-
Now hid between its willows, and now
bursting [sight,
Bright with the beam of heaven, upon the
Kissing away the moss that hinders it.
The everlasting hills are ranged around
Magnificent; and on the highest summit
The noon-tide rays in lines of glory fall,
And form a path—a path of light that
seems
To lead from earth to heaven.

"Of one clay"
The world and man was made; and there
are times
When that mysterious union's felt—then
sweet

And strange emotions, like remember'd
music,
Steal o'er the soul, and every bud of
feeling,
Like Coerulea, when the day-God smiles,
Opens, expands, and blossoms."

These were written on the Welcombe Hills, Warwickshire. We omit, with regret, the lines so full of truth and beauty, on Fame, p. 103—and dismiss the subject with this hint, that no Muse, however pregnant with essential fire, is ascendant now, which has not eminently admired, selected, and displayed the forms of nature. It is the alphabet of the Poet, the informing source of variety, fertility, and sympathy.

12. *A Treatise on the Existence of a Supreme Being, and Proofs of the Christian Religion, with an Appendix concerning the earlier Opponents and Defenders of Christianity.* By Thomas Moir, Member of the College of Justice, Edinburgh. 12mo. pp. 155.

AN excellent little Book, containing the principal arguments and proofs contained in more voluminous publications, and especially accommodated to the circumstances of those, whose situations in life do not permit them to peruse, or who are unable to procure, more expensive works.

We shall extract a short passage, because it seems to bear hard upon some recent Medical revivers of Materialism.

"It [the Soul] is a spiritual and immaterial substance, whose nature depends, not on the state of our mortal body, as is seen every day in old men, and bodies exhausted by sickness, where the mind or soul is often more pregnant and lively than in youth, when the body is in its full vigour." P. 33.

Should this Book reach a new edition, we recommend to the Author a studious perusal of the Works of Norris, Author of the "*Ideal World*," as a means of further enriching this useful Compendium.

13. *The Melange, containing the Lunarian, a Tale, in Five Cantos. Wonders in Two Parts. The Picture Gallery, in Nine Cantos. And various other Pieces in Verse.* By F. C. Taunton. 8vo. pp. 336. Baldwin and Co.

THIS Author is fond of humour, and exhibits in his Lunarian a curious collection of characters, such

as are common in Society, but distinguished only in colloquial cant terms. Among these, are sordid fellows—litigious men—religionists—unhappy couples—happy couples—surly men—scolds—vixens—jilts—slatterns—snuff-takers—tormentors—spiritual reformers—designing servants—gossips—tidy housewives—female clacks—male clacks—well-bred and vulgar girls—dinner hupsters—uxorious husbands—dreamers—battles, &c.

From this *Dramatis Personæ*, we shall select the "Tidy Housewife," as the best written.

"But honest Judith must make room
For madam of the brush and broom,
Whose rage for cleanliness is such,
Her furniture none dare to touch.
If on a place you lay your hand,
'Tis either scrubb'd with soap and sand;
The salt, should you unlucky spill,
The table's brightness it will kill,
And if your shoes have trod in soil,
The carpet's colours they will spoil.
Now here, now there, the Lady flies,
And every where the rubber plies;
Your breath, if on the glass she sees,
It makes her blood with horror freeze,
Or if a spot bedaub's the floor,
It sets her trumpet in a roar;
So seldom does her larum cease,
You cannot eat or sleep in peace;
Where'er you sit, where'er you stand,
She follows close with brush in hand;
Your neckcloth and your coat she blows,
And drives the dust up in your nose,
And that her parlour may be fine,
She makes you in the kitchen dine." P. 151.

In the Poem, entitled "Heraldry," we have *Arms for Clerks*.

"The crests of Clerks of all degrees
Are hands extended forth for fees." P. 334.

14. *An Essay on the Evidence from Scripture that the Soul, immediately after the Death of the Body, is not in a state of Sleep, or Insensibility; but of Happiness or Misery: and on the Moral Uses of that Doctrine.* By the Rev. R. Polwhele, Vicar of Manaccan and St. Anthony, &c. 2d Edit. 8vo. 1819. pp. 47. Nichols and Son. [*The Prize Essay of the Church Union Society for 1818.*]

THE first edition of this Essay was noticed in p. 47 of our last Volume. We are glad our good opinion of it is confirmed by a second edition having been required by the Publick.

It has been maintained by our chief divines that the soul, upon separation from the body, passes into an intermediate state of happiness or misery, accompanied with conscious-

ness, in which state it continues unto the day of final adjudication. It then receives a body adapted to its state of being, which body is to endure forever. Such is the bearing of Mr. Polwhele's Essay, highly scriptural, elaborate, and instructive. We warmly recommend it, as containing a compendium of useful information upon an interesting topick to readers not versed in Theology.

From circumstances which have recently occurred, the subject deserves especial consideration. Of late years, Materialism has been much revived by medical definitions of life, of which all that we have seen, with the exception of Mr. Abernethy's summary character, are manifestly unphilosophical, as making effects the parents of causes.

The two points which we shall endeavour to prove are, that existence and matter are not necessarily conjoined, and that the former may possess mental powers by itself alone.

It is unfortunate that mankind perpetually err, by ascribing actions to the tangible operation of matter. By means of motion, and the close texture, i. e. specific gravity of iron, a nail perforates a board, yet we recognize only a carpenter, and a hammer; which is just as philosophical as to confound the fabrick of a steam-engine with its powers. For colloquial purposes, such definitions are frequently useful; but they are mere resorts to a ready-reckoner in the hurry of business. In the court of Philosophy we ought not to appear in butchers' aprons.

For our parts we are utterly astonished that it has not been universally comprehended, how easily there may be existence without matter. It is not a paradox to say that even sensible things exist which have no being. For instance, darkness exists, but has no actual being, because it is merely the absence of light; yet it has the power of affecting the senses, and creating various combinations of ideas, though in fact a mere non-entity. We mean no more by this argument, than to show that negation of material properties may and does produce new forms of existence, and may therefore beget new modes of feeling. We could physically exhibit this position in various instances; but for our present purpose it is unnecessary,

nary, because an idea is manifestly incorporeal, and acts upon the material body with the same power as the Fiat of the Almighty upon the Universe. It is, in short, the "*Divina particula aurea*" of Horace; and whether it is a "subtle essence," or what, we know not, and regard not, because it has self-agency, which can alone be a divine communication. The error of Materialism is, that it makes properties dependent upon organs; which is as much as to say, that the creation of the eye generates vision; or of the legs, motion. It makes the tools beget the workman.

We again repeat, that all being must be an integral part of the great primary being, and the "*molem spiritus intus alit*" of Virgil is a self-evident truism. We therefore think that life, with all its properties, is no more than the *Vis Divina* acting variously, according to the organization of the matter, which it animates; for what else but the primary and only original being can confer self-agency? It is also certain that nothing can possibly perish, though it may alter its modes of existence; for if complete annihilation were possible, there might be a place, where being is not, which is absurd. Even in an apparent vacuum, the *Vis Divina* exists, for it pervades all space; only, it does not exhibit itself, because it does not animate any substance. A single faculty of the mind is only a limb. The soul or mind is the whole man, composed of these faculties, abstractedly considered, distinct from the matter upon which they act; and Scripture only says, that the *Vis Divina*, after death, confers upon them a personification suitable to the character which they bore in material life. To explain this, it is necessary to quote a masterly Logician and sound Philosopher and deep Theologist, namely, the late Dr. Wheeler, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford. The common opinion (and it has produced infidelity incalculable) is, that the punishment of the damned consists in torments by fire, the physical fire, with which we are acquainted. The Professor, however, says, "We are not authorized in Scripture to say any thing positively with regard to the precise nature of either

future happiness or misery*." We are, therefore, permitted to think that Scripture here speaks metaphorically; and the Professor, from the impracticability of repentance after death, presumes that our good or bad qualities will respectively, as they form the character at the time of decease, be enlarged either into divine or dæmoniacal assimilations. "The man," he says, "who is addicted to violent passions, even in this life, especially of the black kind, may be best enabled to form an idea of the misery of that state, which is attended with an uninterrupted variety of such passions in a large degree and extent†."

Now all this is strictly analogical, the only mode of ratiocination where data cannot be obtained. Enormous corruption of principle follows habitual guilty indulgence; and even dreams will sometimes occasion the horrid state described by the Professor. The mind is susceptible of excess of misery, without any instigation from the body, as appears by violent grief. Even the common faculty of associating ideas, under disappointment, may render life automatic and incapable of pleasing, like the mere going of a watch. In short, the Hell of Scripture seems to denote a situation incapable of any pleasurable sensation whatever, and that through the perpetual grief-like state of the faculties. "For," says Dr. Wheeler, "the rivers of pleasure on the one hand, spoken of in Scripture, however misrepresented by the sensual Mahometan, must be metaphorically understood; and the worm never dying, and the fire never consuming, on the other, must also be intended to intimate the infinite degree of inward misery in general, that will be experienced by the bad." We also believe, with Dr. Wheeler‡, differently from Mr. Polwhele (p. 32, seq.) that Christ's preaching to the spirits in prison (1 Pet. iii. 18, 19) does not imply that he went into

* Theological Lectures, vol. I. 359. It must be plain from our Saviour's "few stripes," that the literal fire system is untenable; indeed any thing of bodily action.

† Id. 360.

‡ Id. 363.

Hell, or the place of torment, after his crucifixion; but only his having, as the *Logos*, or Divine Word, gone himself or sent his prophet Noah, by the Spirit, to preach to the profligate sinners of the antediluvian world.

There is another popular opinion, with that of the physical fire of Hell, viz. that there is a gradation of beings above man in the scale of intelligence. Now we have a right to infer from analogical discoveries by the telescope, that the inhabitants of such planets as we know, have souls like the human, because, from the external face of such worlds, they subsist apparently in the same or similar manner; but from the amazing momentum of light, when conspissated, we think that the natives of the Sun, fixed stars, or central orbs of systems, whether such light proceeds from ignited matter, or a luminous atmosphere, must have a different conformation; but what we cannot conjecture; for our chemical knowledge does not reach to the possible existence of any animated beings in fire like our own, and no other fire we know. However this be, we believe that the human mind, abstractedly considered, is on a par with that of the highest order of created beings, because it is permitted to acquire branches of knowledge, deducible by abstract reason alone: and believing also, that light is the most glorious visible exhibition of the *Vis Divina*, we see no reason why it may not be condensated into a bodily pattern, be impregnated with mind, and from the astonishing velocity of its progress, realize poetical fiction, and form "angelic messengers of the All-Supreme." Changes of nature far more miraculous, exist in our present world. By seeing God, as he is, we understand in part, seeing the very principles of being and action, not only a wheel revolving, but the very power by which it turns.

One important corollary may be drawn from Dr. Wheeler's doctrine concerning the future state, viz. that it is purity, probity, and godlike benevolence, which can alone render us capable of celestial happiness; not fanatical exhibitions of religion, because impossible to be disunited from anger, bigotry, and various bad human passions. Holiness (in its very

definition) knows no impure, or even perturbed sentiment. It is a sublime, dignified representation of divine benevolence, exhibited in a character pure as crystal, far different from noisy electioneering agency. Passion is not admissible into the blessed regions of Immortality and Peace, governed by divine Wisdom. To think otherwise would be low, vulgar conception.

15. *Homeri Ilias, ex Recensione C. G. Heynii fere impressa; cum Notis Anglicis, in usum Scholarum.* Londini, in *Edibus Valpianis.* 8vo pp. 644.

THIS is a neat and correct edition of "the most ancient book in the world next to the Bible;" and, "to form a proper judgment of its excellence, (says Dr. Blair) the reader should transport his imagination almost 3000 years back in the history of mankind." The present edition is enriched by many excellent Notes in English.

"These are offered both to the teacher and scholar, as a mere selection from various writers and commentators, and the result of some experience. They were intended for the use of a School, into which they were introduced with great advantage."

18. *Caution and Information to Life Insurers, in a Correspondence between one of the Insured and the Secretary of the West of England Assurance Company.* Longman.

THIS very small Pamphlet is entitled to the notice and attention of those who have insured, or mean to insure, their lives. It consists of a correspondence, as its title professes, between one of the insured and the Secretary. The author insured his life in that Society for 3000*l.* to which he was induced by an advertisement, signifying that the advantages of this institution would give it a decided preference, professing to insure lives on the same terms as establishments of a similar kind in London.

Without professing to know any thing more of this Institution than the publication before us communicates, we recommend it to the attention of our readers. They may receive from it much useful information, and may be thereby enabled to make a better provision for their families.

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An Expostulatory Epistle to Lord Byron. By Mr. COTTELE.

ASIATIC LITERATURE.

The literary collection of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg has been enriched with a treasure which deserves particular mention in the annals of the Academy, not only on account of its novelty and value, but also of its importance, and the great influence which it may have in future, on the cultivation of a department of science which has long been neglected in Russia. A collection of near 500 Persian, Arabic, and Turkish MSS. has been added at once to the treasures already possessed by the Asiatic Museum of the Academy. They were collected in Syria, Mesopotamia, and Persia, by a person versed in those languages; namely, M. Rousseau, formerly the Consul General of France at Aleppo, and since at Bagdad, and taken to France, where they were immediately purchased for Russia before any competition arose from other countries. His Majesty the Emperor has now made a present of them to the Academy of Sciences. It is deserved to be acquired for Russia, and the first learned Institution of the Empire may be proud of having this treasure confided to its care. Its Asiatic Museum, which was already distinguished by its fine collection of Chinese, Japanese, Manchou, Mongol, Kalmuck, and Tungusian writings, as well as of Oriental coins and antiquities, has by this sudden and great addition of Musselman MSS. gained in utility as much as it has acquired in higher rank among similar collections in foreign countries. For this new collection contains, in each of the three languages, and in almost every science, a number of the most distinguished and classical works of Islamism, which it would be in vain to look for in the whole continent of the Russian empire, in the libraries of the most learned Mollahi, among its Mahometan inhabitants. Professor Froehn has published, in an extraordinary Supplement to the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, a valuable report upon this measure, of which the above is the introduction.

GREECE.

The reigning prince of Wallachia, Alexander Soutzos, who is a Greek by birth, desirous of distinguishing his patriotism by actions, and especially by promoting of letters and civilization, has determined to send to the most eminent schools of Europe several young Greeks, who may there finish their studies at his expense, and then return home to give their native country the advantage of the knowledge they have

acquired. A plan is also in forwardness for the establishment of a grand college at Adrianople. It has been patronized with zeal by Baron George Sakellarios, one of the richest Greek merchants settled in the dominions of the Emperor of Austria. The Baron is a native of Adrianople, and having opened the list by a liberal subscription, he has excited the emulation of his compatriots, to whom he has written in strong terms on the subject. The Archbishop of Adrianople, M. Proios, native of Chios, a man of great learning, and who long resided at Paris, has employed all his patriotic eloquence in behalf of this College; and a person unknown has bequeathed a landed estate valued at 1000*l*. By such means, in the first instance, the Greeks are endeavouring to deliver themselves from that state of degradation in which they have been so long enthralled.

EGYPT.

Les Annales des Lagides, lately published at Paris, announces a fact that the Learned in general are not acquainted with. The number of reigns of the Greek Egyptian kings, successors to Alexander the Great, has been generally fixed at ten; but proof is here adduced, that they amounted to twenty-one. This work was crowned last year with the particular sanction of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, at the competition for prizes; and it has been justly recommended in various French periodical publications, as one of the most important that have appeared on ancient history for many years.

It contains, in fact, the history of Egypt under the Ptolemies, from Alexander to Augustus; and, as those kings had a share in almost all the great events that occurred either in Europe or Asia for about three centuries, a chronological synopsis of their history serves also to illustrate that of the princes or states that were their contemporaries. A number of chronological tables are annexed, with two cuts, or plates, of medals. The author is M. Figeac.

THE TURKISH BIBLE.

Through the indefatigable attention of Professor Kieffer, the editor, aided by the advice of Baron Sylvester de Cacy, the New Testament having been completed at Paris, preparations are making to accomplish the printing of the whole Bible under the same superintendence, with all practicable dispatch.

EDUCATION.

It appears from the Eighth Report of the National Society, that there are 1467 schools on Dr. Bell's system; and from the Fourteenth Report of the British and Foreign School Society, that there are 297 schools upon the Lancasterian plan; making a total, upon the new system, of 1764 schools.

ANTIQUARIAN AND PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCHES.

PETRIFIED CITY.

The following statement was given by Cassern Aga, the Tripolean Ambassador at the Court of Great Britain, about the year 1747, relative to a petrified city in the interior of Africa. It strongly brings to mind the awful circumstance recorded in the 19th chapter of *Genesis*, ver-e 26, and may be interesting to some of our Readers. Its reality may be confirmed through the researches of the enterprising traveller, Mr. Ritchie, who proceeded, some time since, with an expedition from Tripoli, for the purpose of exploring the interior of one of that vast continent:—

“As one of my friends desired me to give him, in writing, an account of what I knew touching the petrified city, situated seventeen days journey from Tripoli, by Caravan, to the south-east, and two days journey south from Ouguela, I told him what I had heard from different persons, and particularly from the mouth of one man of credit, who had been on the spot; that is to say—that it was a spacious city, of a round form, having great and small streets therein, furnished with shops, with a large castle, magnificently built; that he had seen there several sorts of trees, the most part olives and palms, all of stone, and of a blue, or rather lead colour.

“That he saw also, figures of men, in postures of exercising their different employments; some holding in their hands staves, others bread; every one doing something—even women suckling their children, all of stone.

“That he went into the castle by three different gates, though there were many more; that there were guards at these gates, with pikes and javelins in their hands.

“In short, that he saw in this wonderful city, many sorts of animals, as camels, oxen, horses, asses, and sheep and various birds, all of stone, and of the colour above mentioned.”

EGYPTIAN NUMERALS EXPLAINED.

M. Jomard, of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; has published a “Notice on the Numerical Signs of the Ancient Egyptians,” which is preceded by the plan of a work, intitled, “Observations and New Researches on Hieroglyphics, accompanied by a Methodical Arrangement of the Numerical Signs.” In this performance the author explains the figures employed by the Egyptians, to express all the numbers from one to ten thousand. Should this prove to be correct, we may yet indulge the hope of further discoveries in this abstruse science.

These papers have already been read in the sittings of that learned body of which the author is a member.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

On the last meeting of this Society, Mr. Brande commenced his Bakerian lecture, “On the Composition and Analysis of the Inflammable Gaseous Compounds resulting from the destructive Distillation of Coal and Oil, with some Remarks on their relative heating and illuminating Powers.”

In the first part of this lecture, the author attempted to show that no other compound of carbon and hydrogen can be demonstrated to exist than what is usually demonstrated olefiant gas, consisting of one proportion of carbon and one of hydrogen; and that what has been usually termed carburetted hydrogen is in reality nothing but a mixture of hydrogen and olefiant gases. In proof of this opinion a series of experiments were detailed, made upon gaseous products obtained from coal, oil, and other substances, and in various ways, the results of all which tended to establish the truth of the above opinion.

The author advanced the supposition that many of the products usually obtained by the destructive distillation of coals, &c. are of secondary formation; viz. that they result from the mutual action of the first formed gases at high temperatures. Thus a peculiar compound of hydrogen and carbon was stated to be formed by passing pure olefiant gas through a tube containing red-hot charcoal. This substance was similar to tar in appearance, but possessed the properties of a resin. So also by the mutual action of sulphuretted and carburetted hydrogen, sulphuret of carbon was stated to be formed. In this part of the lecture some new modes of analyzing gaseous mixtures were pointed out.

In the second section, comparative experiments were detailed on the illuminating and heating power of gases from coal and oil. The general results were, that the illuminating powers of olefiant gas, oil, and coal gases, are to one another nearly as 3, 2, and 1, and that the ratio of their heating powers is nearly similar; viz. that more heat is produced by the gas from coals than by that from oil, and by the gas from oil than by olefiant gas. In this part of the lecture was also strikingly illustrated by experiments the great advantage obtained in point of illuminating power, by forming the burners of many jets, in preference to a single one, especially when the jets are made so near to one another that the different flames can unite.

*The lecture was concluded by some comparative experiments on the properties of terrestrial and solar lights. The light produced by gases, even when concentrated so as to produce a sensible degree of heat, was found to occasion no change in the colour of muriate of silver, nor upon a mixture of chlorine and hydrogen gases, while, on the other hand, the concentrated brilliant light emitted from charcoal when submitted to galvanic action, not only speedily affected the muriate of silver, but readily caused the above gaseous mixture to unite, sometimes silently, and often with explosion. The concentrated light of the moon, like that from the gases, did not affect either of these tests. The author, in conclusion, remarked, that having found the photometer of Mr. Leslie ineffectual in these experiments, he employed one filled with the vapour of æther (renewable from a column of that fluid), and which he found more delicate.

PERPETUAL LIGHT OF ADALIA.

On the eastern coast of Lycia and the western shore of the Gulf of Adalia, a flame called *yanar* is seen to issue from an opening, about three feet in diameter, in the side of a mountain, and in shape resembling the mouth of an oven. Captain Beaufort of the royal navy, when surveying this part of the coast of Karamania, visited the spot. This mountain, like that of Cuchivano, is calcareous, being composed of crumbling serpentine rock, with loose blocks of limestone; there was not the least appearance of volcanic production; no tremor of the earth, no noise; neither stones, nor smoke, nor noxious vapours were emitted from the cavity, but a brilliant and perpetual flame issued forth, of an intense heat, and said to be inextinguishable by water; the remains of the walls, which had formerly been built near the spot, were scarcely discoloured; and trees, brush-wood, and weeds, grew close to this little crater.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

SINGULAR INSTRUMENT.

The discovery of the Eustachian Tube or Passage, from the Ear to the Throat, took place at a very early period of Anatomy, yet no advantage was attempted to be taken of it in a pathological point of view, till nearly a century ago, when the *Sieur Guiot*, being deaf, and finding no relief by applications through the external ear, threw an injection into the passage. The success of this instrument, by effecting his cure, occasioned it to be presented to the Royal Academy of Paris; and it is now brought forward, greatly improved, by Mr. CURTIS, the Lecturer on the Diseases of the Ear, at the Royal Dispensary: who, from his success with it there, and in his private practice, considers it a valuable acquisition in cases of obstinate deafness, as it entirely supersedes the operation of penetrating the Tympanum.

NEWLY-INVENTED GUN.—A gun, of an entire novel construction, was lately exhibited in the gardens of York House, before the Duke of York, the Adjutant-General to the Forces, the Quarter-Master-General, Marquis Camden, and Gen. Sir H. Taylor. It weighs less than the ordinary musket, though composed of seven barrels; one of the common length; and in the same position, around it, at the breach, are the six others, of about three inches in length only. The whole being charged, and the priming for the whole being placed in the magazine hammer, which preserves it quite dry, and yields just sufficient and no more to each charge; the simple act of cocking places each of the short barrels successively in

complete connexion with the long one, and that of shutting the pan, primes it; so that seven discharges may be effected in 30 seconds; and if the long barrel be rifled, produces the effect of a rifle gun, without the labour or deformity of the ball, produced by the ordinary mode of loading. It is perfectly safe, and accurate, every part being so guarded as to prevent the possibility of danger. This invention is equally applicable to great guns, pistols, or the arms used for the horse or coach-guards; in the hands of game-keepers, it must be a most formidable weapon.

GEHLENITE, NEEDLE-STONE, AND DATOLITE.—Dr. E. D. Clarke has lately detected potash in this stone. The property of forming a jelly in acids belongs to but few minerals, and the Doctor had long suspected that it was owing to the presence either of an alkali or an alkaline earth in stones containing silica. There seems to be no exception, but where zinc or lime is present with the silica. In the instances of *Needle-stone* and *Datolite*, which both yield a transparent jelly when acted on by acids, and both contain lime, he has also detected *Soda*.

TITANIUM FOUND IN OXIDULATED IRON ORE.—M. Robiquet has lately detected titanium in the oxidulated octohedral iron from the steatite of Corsica. This ore, dissolved completely in muriatic acid, then evaporated to dryness in a moderate heat, and re-dissolved in water, leaves a white pulverulent substance, which, when fused with potash, and afterwards dissolved in muriatic acid, gives all the characters of a solution

solution of titanium. In this manner, six parts have been separated from 100 of the mineral; and M. Robiquet is inclined to believe that titanium generally accompanies the oxidulated iron in nature, and that this compound is not, as has been thought, peculiar to volcanic countries.—M. Berzelius found titanium in Elba iron ore.

NEW METHOD OF GRAFTING TREES—A common method of grafting, is by making a transverse section in the bark of the stock, and a perpendicular slit below it: the bud is then pushed down to give it the position which it is to have. This method is not always successful; it is better to reverse it, by making the vertical slit above the transverse section, and pushing the bud upwards into its position—a method which rarely fails of success; because as the sap descends by the bark, as has been ascertained, and does not ascend, the bud thus placed above the transverse section, receives abundance, but when placed be-

low, the sap cannot reach it.—*Annales de Chimie*, xi.

MACHINE FOR CROSSING RIVERS.—The mechanist, Xavier Miché, residing at Offenbach, has invented a very simple and compact machine, by the aid of which rivers may be crossed, and even the sea attempted, without any danger of sinking. It is nearly five feet in diameter, when unfolded. An opening of about thirteen inches in the centre is destined to receive the traveller. When dismounted, this apparatus is easily transported from place to place, for its entire weight scarcely exceeds five pounds. The inventor has made a number of experiments on the Rhine, all of which have been crowned with entire success. He can make the machine move forward, or otherwise, at pleasure, and without any great exertion. In order more fully to prove the utility of his invention, M^{re} Miché has determined to embark at Kehl, and descend the Rhine to its mouth.

SELECT POETRY.

LINES

*To the Memory of WILLIAM THOMPSON.
By the Author of "Æonian Hours."*

Muse! take the sorrowing harp that long
has hung [again,
Mute on the drooping willow,—and,
Give it a voice of grief,—a thrilling tongue;
Wake the wild chords of ecstasy and pain,
And bid the plaintive lute betwixt complain,
Fare away wear my hours; and I am now
Lost to the joy of being;—the sad strain
May bring, perchance, a lulling balm for
woe, [from my brow.
And half unbind the wreath of night-shade
My friend, can I forget thee—whilst the ray
Of busy memory brightens o'er the past?
Whilst feeling rolls, or life's pulsations
play,—
My friend, can I forget thee?—to the last
Thine image came, and o'er my fancy
cast [dwell
Thoughts, such as in the pitying bosoms
Of angels sorrowing o'er distress: —'tis
past,—
And thou art laid within thy silent cell,
And darkness wraps the form which many
lov'd so well.
All that mortality could claim is given,
A nothing—to the coffin and the shroud;
Yet did surviving friendship hail thee riven
From her rejoicing sight;—a passing
cloud [deep, not loud,
Dimmed her sad eye;—and murmurs
Swell'd on the gale when earth thy reliques hears'd. [bow'd
O'er thee in muteness the pale mourners

To catch their parting glance;—then freely
burst [long had nurs'd I
The passionate flow of grief which feeling
Can they but choose to weep, — when he
who shed [them keep
A radiance o'er their path, and bade
Vigils of gladness;—when the voice is fled
Whose words were music, can they
choose but weep?— [that sleep
No!—the sweet flowers in winter's snows
Spring may revisit,—their young blooms
may wave [dew may steep
Fresh beauty o'er thine head;—her
Thy turf with greenness;—but the hand
which gave [home the grave.
To Death, recalls not thee from thy chill
Spring may revisit us:—the deadal earth
Put forth her glories,—floweret, herb,
fruit, tree; [mirth;
Suns shine; all things be happy in their
The fountain burst its chains, and war-
ble free, [long bee
Rejoicing in its strength,—the murmur-
Hail the creation on delightful wing,
And banquet on the bloom she loves;—
but we,
Over thy bright remembrance sorrowing,
Can taste no more the bliss which these to
others bring.
But hush! in that there is a mournful
charm,
A long lost feeling, tempering with regret
Exalted thought,—a lenitive—a balm;—
The memory of thy worth is left us yet:
And though our tears gush forth,—our
cheeks be wet,— [sway
There is a Name shall free us from the
Of meaner griefs; thy star of life is set,—
Silent

Silent thy voice,—the worm is in thy clay,—
But this for ever lives, triumphant o'er decay.

For thee life hung her blossoms from the tree

In colours of such richness as might suit
Young Hope's aspiring energies;—for thee
Life hung the blossom, but denied the fruit.

Th' historic page, the laurel, and the
Hung round thy path;—enamour'd of
their love,

Thy hours unheeded flew in sweet pursuit
Of that ennobling spirit which of yore
With science, letters, arts, adorned the
Ausonian shore.

Touched with what generous impulse didst
thou tread

Each laurel'd path in Learning's various
Journeying from shade to shade, as Science
spread

Fresh vistas from the lamp of vanish'd
But still it was thy pleasure and thy
praise

Meekly to tread, and humbly to pursue
The light which burst on my admiring
gaze;

And guide thy steps by virtue's sacred clue
Till Faith reveal'd to sight what Reason
never knew.

Truth spread her awful page :—what then
to thee

Was Roman sweetness, or Athenian
A shadow to a sun !—eternally

To view th' Almighty Being face to face;
To rove a spirit through the peopled
space;

To dedicate thy energies to him
Who spoke creation into birth; to trace
His steps, and worship with the Cherubin;
Oh! 'twas a thought might make all
earthly glories dim.

From the translucent fount of bliss which
wells

From out the throne of God, the glorious
Of knowledge didst thou slake: the song
which swells

Around the holy shrines, in harpings
Whispering enchantment in thine ear,
and nurs'd

Thy glowing spirit to the high emprise
Of self-correction;—gradual truth dis-
pers'd

Each man'cling film that barr'd thee from
And op'd with Mercy's key the gates of
paradise!

Then each severer trial, each pure thought,
Became a lifting pinion; each warm sigh
Of penitential sorrow nearer brought

Thy soul's beatitude; and hovering nigh,
What if some guardian seraph of the sky
Compass'd thee round, as in the wilderness
Shone the bright pillar, heralding on high
The pilgrim's path, through peril and dis-
tre

A visitant from Heav'n, omnipotent to

Then was thy soul a nobler sanctuary
Than Art could raise, or Wisdom fabri-
cate,

A sacred temple which the Deity
Might hallow with his presence; conse-
crate

To solemn worship, which can here create
A shadow of the joys which soothe the
blest

In high Elysium, where the bitter weight
Of human sorrow flies the unclouded
breast,

The wicked cease to vex, the weary are
And reckless of the unsubstantial joy

Which fills our earthly being, thou wert
wending

Fast to that land of spirits, when mine eye
First gaz'd on thee; the tempest was
descending

Which smote thy vernal leaf:—serenely
blending

A transient beauty with its dark'ning shade,
I mark'd the sudden flush of sickness
lending

A glow to garnish o'er the wreck she made,
Whilst, underneath the bloom, th' insi-
dious canker prey'd.

A few brief moons in life's serene eclipse—
The stamp of tranquil suffering on thy
brow—

A sigh—a smile upon thy pallid lip—
A heaving of the heart—and what wert
thou?—

A denizen of worlds beyond the flow
Of change and time,—a limitless delight,—
To whom all firmer hope, dread, plea-
sure, woe,

Were but as fleeting visions of a night,
Which, vanish'd, leaveth thy track, Eternity,
more bright!

What lovelier garland can Affection bring—
What nobler tribute Admiration pay—

What sweeter requiem can the Poet sing—
To hallow man, the "pilgrim of a day,"

Than this:—"he sorrow'd, trembled,
pass'd away,

And harmoniz'd, as thou, sweet spirit, hast,
With those whose life was truth,—their
name a ray—

A guiding star—a beacon of the past,—
Souls in the glorious mould of mental
grandeur cast!"

Such be thy epitaph, engraven deep
In hearts who mourn thee sever'd from
the stem,—

In hearts whose only solace is to weep,—
Not that thou wert and art,—but that to
them

Thou art not;—chide not Reason, nor
condemn

That vainly flow our tears,—our bosoms
swell,—

Alas! Affection knows no holier gem
Than her own tear,—no purer type to tell
How much we love and mourn.—Sweet
spirit, Fare thee well!

The
OXFORD WATCHMAN'S ADDRESS,
For CHRISTMAS, 1819.

* * The following very ingenious ADDRESS has been sent us for insertion by an old Correspondent and Friend. It is supposed, as he tells us, to proceed from the pen of a Member of the University, greatly esteemed for his learning, wit, and amiable qualities. EDIT.

'TIS morn:—aloft the vapour curl'd
Melt into light, and wake the world;
The cock crows loud in Oxford streets,
The chattering sparrow morning greets—
'The dummel ass his trumpet blows,
For well Aurora's air he knows;
The heifer breaks her fast on clover,
And the light twit-lark, on Shotover,
Uprises quick with quivering wing
And lyric notes, high towering!
Before the Sun, whose glories spread,
Each rnsblight hides its 'minished head,
And other sounds are heard than those
Which echo through the watchman's nose,
Whilst he himself, (his trusty stick,
And feebly glimmering lantern's wick,
Now thrown aside,) goes forth to share
The perfumes of the morning air,
With quidnunc gossips prone to mix,
And pluck a sprig of politics.

Abroad War's blood-red banner furled,
Sheds no disquiet on the world,
But mad Misrule and Discord cease,
Before the halecyon sun of Peace;—
But oh! at home what scares the sight,
And fills the bosom with affright?
Lo! where careering through the North,
Madcap Sedition marcheth forth,
His spirit foul, his demon form
Rides in the whirlwind of the storm,
Seducing all who cannot spy
The craft that lurks within his eye,
The dagger couched beneath his cloak,
Whose point evenom'd aims its stroke,
With thine for blood and bellish hate,
Against the vitals of the State,
To Virtue, Truth, and Honour, aliens,
These vermin tagrag and bobtailians,
To popular observance sprong.
Like cucumbers from beds of dung,
Are all combined to raze as nuisance,
Of Church and King the constitutions,
Pull down the Empire, on whose ruins
They mean to edify their new ones,
A Revolution throughbred
With blood produced, baptized and fed!
While naughty females, busy praters,
Of Billingsgate fit legislators;
(My modest Muse dares not proclaim,
In one broad word their proper name—)
Mount up, in petticoated quorum,
With bold defiance of decorum,
Sedition's hobby-horse, and ride
As fierce viragoes should, astride,
GENT. MAG. January, 1820.

All scampering to the full-throated spot
Of meeting, at a good round trot.
But as some muskets so contrive it,
As oft to miss the mark they drive at,
And though well aimed at duck or plover,
Bear wide, and knock their owners over,
So will we hope that Treason's toil
Will only on itself recoil,
And not throughout the country burn, as
Flames horribly Vesuvian furnace.
But might I venture without fear,
To drop a secret in thine ear,
For half a moment longer prate,
On this rich topic of debate.
Oh! listen to your Watchman's scheme
For bettering Revolution's theme:—
One spot there is—one only spot,
Where, happy should I deem my lot,
To see, unstain'd by civil storm,
Uprise a Radical Reform;
Well pleased and satisfied with it, when
It reigns triumphant in the kitchen!
When 'mid the culinary fare
It blazes in full glory there,
And throws (a safe and pleasant game)
The cook-maid only in a flame,
Who in the fiery conflict bred,
Musters her forces at—*spit-head*,
And melts her salamander being,
With frying, roasting, fricasseeing;—
Her only *aide-de camp* to urge on
The hot campaign is *Major Sturgeon*,
Save when the bubbling tide is seen
To glow and mount in thee—*Turcen*!
Her's is no pike to wound and fell ye,
But one to please—not punch, the belly:
That she *kicks up no dust*, I'll pledge her,
Save what she shakes from out the dredger:
Her shield, a dish—her sword, a skewer;
Her object not to kill, but cure;
Her ammunition never mauls,
She only shoots with *fofced meat balls*.
Lo! as she deals around her *chops*,
Not blood, but unctuous gravy drops!
Her aim to put not me or you,
But something better—in a stew;
On her no thronging rebels wait,
No mob—ave that upon her pate.
No poisoned tracts are published there,
No hand bills, save the *bill of fare*;
Her flag, a table-cloth well lain,
Her motto—"Cut and come again!"
Then oh! my kind and generous Masters,
With pity scan the poor's disasters;
Turn not an ear too proud and nice
On this your Watchman's meek advice;
To hold a sinecure this year;
Of numerous subjects let her boast,
As often as she *rules the roast*;
Let her spit solve the hidden notion,
And shew what is—*perpetual motion*!
And while the Crown and Anchor sinners
Batten on Revolution dinners, [pots on,
And cooks pluck geese, and clap their
To cram the gangs of Hunt and Watson;
Gorging

Gorging these sharp, envenomed hives,
 Their stomach keener than their knives.
 Oh! let your chimney-smoke upfly
 In crowded columns to the sky,
 Emblems of hospitality!
 Let dumplings into puddings rise,
 And tarts be magnified to pies,
 That each may feed and taste a part;
 Let *sirlains* into *barons* start;
 And where one jigget smoked before,
 Now let there smoke a jigget more;
Dandies may feed on *macaroni*,
 And squeamish pick their tit's bony;
 But, oh! to our intestine grief,
 Bring ye a more assured relief,
 In fat and fleshy rounds of beef!
 Instead of sour, unsavoury swipes,
 Racking abdomen with the gripes,
 Let lusty ale, in frequent dose,
 Gargle the throat, light up the nose,
 And deeply drown the bowel's woes!
 Then once again Contentment's smile
 Shall beam upon our happy Isle;
 All hearts shall swell the note of praise,
 That Gratitude will surely raise
 To those, whose breasts have learnt to glow
 With pity for their brethren's woe,
 Sedition foiled shall trace again
 Her gory footsteps to her den,
 And flee, like clouds that rack the sky,
 Before the sun of Loyalty!
 Then let us pour the jocund strain,
 (And may it not be pour'd in vain!)
 May Concord knit with Liberty,
 Still make us happy, rich, and free;
 May Peace and Plenty be restored,
 And Faction sheath her bated sword—
 And while defying foreign knaves,
 England still proudly rules the waves,
 Avenger of the world enslaved,
 Of rights oppressed, of judgments braved—
 Her trophies built in every clime,
 Spurning the victories of Time!
 While her right hand, should chains await
 The fortunes of a feebler State,
 Is ever raised those chains to burst
 And quench the Tyrant's vulture thirst,
 With Wellington's redeeming hand,
 To cheer the subjugated land.
 Oh! let not maddening Treason come,
 To poison our best joys at home;
 To tear our flag and mar our fame,
 And stain Britannia's stainless name!
 Rather should ALL, in danger's hour,
 Fling round her their protecting power,
 And rich and poor, and small and great,
 Become the WATCHMEN of the State!

TREEN'S TREE.

AT last—and is it doom'd to thee,
 And art thou fallen, old Treen's Tree!
 And did not every virtue plead
 To save thy consecrated shade,
 Of all that have been nurs'd by thee,
 Within thy classic arms, Treen's Tree.

When Avon's banks, with hope and fear,
 My blushing childhood ventur'd near,
 Thou first didst bid its sorrows end,
 And wert unto it as a friend,
 And gav'st to Taste the simple glee
 That cheer'd thy spreading shade, Treen's
 Tree.

The rapture can I e'er rehearse
 When first I felt the power of verse!
 The visions then 'twas thine to pour!
 Till soon, my boyish summers o'er,
 Ye neighbouring groves, bear witness ye,
 I wept to leave Treen's hallow'd Tree!

Then on thy bark, together join'd,
 My bosom friend our names entwined,
 As wond'ring what the world might be,
 We pledg'd to meet again by thee!
 But now thy summit strews the plain,—
 And we say—shall we meet again!

Alas! where thou no more art seen,
 How fare the groves of Academe!
 How must their dewy tear-drops fall
 For thee, the father of them all!
 Each rude-grav'd seat must mourn for thee,
 And islands' echoes sigh 'Treen's Tree!'

With thee were form'd—with thee are fled
 Ties of the distant and the dead,
 And many a former tale and token
 Might cheer old hearts the world had broken!
 Fond recollections join'd to thee!
 Young loves and friendships, poor Treen's
 Tree! A RUGBEAN.

WINTER SCENES.

Written by JOHN MAYNE.

HOW keen and howling is the storm!
 Stern Winter in its bitterest form!
 Long, cheerless nights, and murky days!
 No sun-beam gladdens Mistry's ways!
 The frost has stopp'd you village-mill,
 And Labour, every where, stands still!
 Ev'n birds, from leafless groves withdrawn,
 Lie torpid on the frozen lawn—
 Lorn, weary trav'lers, as they go,
 Are wilder'd in the trackless snow,
 And dread, at every step, that sleet
 And snow may be their winding-sheet!
 To town or city if we turn,
 What numbers weep, what numbers mourn,
 Unshelter'd sons of Toil and Care,
 Cold, shiv'ring, comfortless, and bare!
 Poor seamen, erst in battle brave,
 Half-famish'd, sinking to the grave!
 Sad groupes, who ne'er begg'd before,
 Imploring aid from door to door!
 While helpless Age, too frail to roam,
 Is perishing, for want, at home!

Hard fate! when poverty and years
 Assail us, in this vale of tears,
 Till Death, the dismal scene to close,
 In pity, terminates our woes!

O! ye, whom Providence hath blest,
 With wealth to succour the distressed,
 O! lend your help in time of need!
 The naked clothe—the hungry feed,
 And grant, from Heaven's, shall be your meed!

Jan. 1820.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 20.

The Bill for regulating the labour of children in cotton manufactories, went through a Committee; the Bp. of *Chester* speaking in its support; and Lords *Grosvenor*, *Lauderdale*, and *Holland*, against it.

The Seditious Meetings Prevention Bill likewise went through a Committee. Several amendments, after short discussions on each, were negatived, without a division.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *J. Smith* presented a petition from a great number of the London booksellers and publishers against the Newspaper Stamp Duties Bill. The petitioners stated themselves to be engaged in publishing in numbers standard works, on history, astronomy, divinity, and all other subjects, with the exception of politics and the occurrences of the day, against the sale of which last mentioned books they took bonds from their agents. They had upwards of 1,000,000*l.* of capital embarked in this branch of trade, and it afforded the only means of support to several thousand persons—A petition was also presented against the same Bill from *Henry Fisher*, printer. The petitioner stated that he had upwards of 70,000*l.* embarked in various establishments at Birmingham, Liverpool, London, and other places, and that he apprehended total ruin to himself, and the numerous persons in his employment, from the Bill in question, should it pass into a law. Mr. *Birch* presented a petition against the same Bill from the Liverpool printers and booksellers.

Mr. *Dugdale* presented a petition from the Birmingham booksellers; Mr. *W. Smith* one from the Bristol booksellers and printers; and Mr. *Bernal* one from those of London, against the Label Bill.

The House in a Committee of Supply, voted 250,000*l.* on account of the ordnance estimates.

Mr. *Grenfell* wished to know what reduction was to be made at the Royal Military College.

Lord *Palmerton* expected that a reduction might be made in the junior branches to the amount of 27,000*l.* a year.

Mr. *Hume* observed that the institution gave the army 25 officers a year, educated at the enormous expence of 1033*l.* each. The Report was then gone through, and agreed to.

Lord *Castlereagh* moved the order of the day for the House going into a Committee on the Newspaper Stamp Duty Bill. On the question for the Speaker leaving the

chair, the Bill was opposed by Mr. *Macdonald*, Mr. *J. R. S. Graham*, Mr. *Marryat*, Mr. *Denman*, Mr. *Abercrombie*, Mr. *G. Bennet*, and Alderman *Waithman*; and supported by Mr. *Dickenson*, Mr. Serjeant *Onslow*, Mr. *Bankes*, Mr. *Wilmot*, and Dr. *Phillimore*, on grounds urged *pro* and *con*. in the course of the previous discussions.

Mr. *J. Wharton* inquired, when there happened to be five or six booksellers in one firm, if, upon a second conviction for libel, banishment should be the punishment, was the whole firm to be banished (*a laugh*), or was the eldest partner, or the first man in the firm, to be banished, the rest being allowed to carry on the business? To this question no answer was returned.

The question for the Speaker's leaving the chair was then carried, on a division, by 222 to 76.

The House having gone into the Committee, Mr. *Marryat* objected to the recognizance provision, as tending to the utter ruin of publishers in a small way of business, and moved an amendment to leave out the words "together with two or three sufficient sureties." Several Members observed, that the clause, as now worded, would apply to papers for charitable purposes, play-bills, shipping-lists, stock-lists, &c.

The Attorney General, Lord *Castlereagh*, and Solicitor General, opposed Mr. *Marryat's* amendment, which was supported by Mr. Alderman *Waithman*, Mr. *Macdonald*, Sir *W. De Crespigny*, and others. The amendment was then negatived, on a division, by 202 to 82.

An amendment to the clause, enabling justices to bind persons charged with libels to "good behaviour," was negatived, on a division, by 129 to 9.

Several other amendments, proposed from the Opposition side of the House, were negatived without a division.

On the motion of the Attorney General, a clause was agreed to, giving to individuals who became bound as securities for publishers, a power of withdrawing their liability, on sending 20 days notice to a commissioner of stamps or to the stamp-office. Clauses were also agreed to, exempting from the operation of this Bill proclamations, acts of state, votes printed for either House of Parliament, Acts of Parliament, books commonly used in the schools of Great Britain, books of devotion, piety, or charity; daily accounts of goods imported or exported within the bills of mortality, provided they contained no other

other matter; price currents, the state of the markets, and circumstances respecting the arrival and sailing of merchant vessels.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 21.

On the third reading of the Seditious Meetings Bill, the Earl of *Liverpool* moved an amendment, fixing the time of meeting to twelve at noon; and another, qualifying the obstruction justifying a dispersion of the meeting by the word "forcible." Both these amendments were agreed to. One by Lord *Ellenborough*, compelling magistrates, in case of dispersion from casual obstructions, to re-assemble the meeting in forty-eight hours, was negatived.—Lord *Liverpool* then moved that the Bill do pass. Lords *Erskine* and *Darnley* repeated their objections both to the principles and the details of the measure.—Lord *Ellenborough* approved of the measure as a whole, though he had been anxious to soften some of its provisions.—Lord *Grosvenor* said he presented a petition from the city of Westminster against the Bill; but after some discussion, contented himself with generally expressing his hostility to the Bill.

Lord *Blessington* condemned the extension of the measure to Ireland, and predicted that, if put in force there, it would produce tumult and bloodshed. He accused the late Mr. Pitt of having violated his promise of Catholic emancipation, given at the time of the Union; and concluded with giving notice, that after the recess he should move for a Committee to inquire into the state of Ireland.—Lord *Liverpool* reminded the Noble Lord that Mr. Pitt had distinctly disavowed having ever given any such pledge to the Catholics. The Noble Lord should recollect that this country had taken on itself the burden of the Irish debt, and that the people of Ireland had paid nothing towards the property tax.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Vansittart*, with the leave of the House, brought in a Bill for the better securing of the money of suitors in the Court of Chancery. It provides for the appointment of an accountant-general and two masters, to be paid out of the fund called the dead money. The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. *R. Wilbraham* said much mischief had resulted in Lancashire and the neighbouring counties from a rumour that Government intended to apply the funds of saving and friendly societies to the payment of the national debt. He mentioned it, only for the purpose of its being contradicted from official authority.

Mr. *Vansittart* most willingly gave the contradiction required. The Government could not in any way touch the funds alluded to.

Mr. *Brougham* said a similar mischievous rumour had been spread as to the Committee on Education and Public Schools intending to appropriate charitable funds to the same purpose.

Mr. *Calcraft* was of opinion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would find there was no fund whatever applicable to the redemption of the national debt; for as to the 5,000,000*l.* sinking fund of the last session, it had burst like an air blown bubble.

Mr. *Vansittart* said he saw no reason for thinking there would be any necessity for varying in any material point from the financial plan of the last session.

Mr. *Calcraft* and Sir *W. De Crespigny* feared the expectation of the right hon. gentleman would prove fallacious.

Lord *Nugent* moved for a return of the number of persons liable to be struck off from the list of Chelsea out-pensioners by reason of the proclamation of the 28th of October last.—Lord *Palmerston* opposed the motion.—Lord *Althorp*, Mr. *J. P. Grant*, and Mr. *Calcraft* supported the motion, which was opposed by Mr. *C. Long*, and negatived without a division.

On the question for agreeing to the Report of the Newspaper Stamp Duty Bill, Mr. *Primrose* opposed the measure, and Mr. *Martin* (of Galway) supported it. It was then agreed to, and a new clause was adopted for the deposit of copies of works affected by the Bill with the commissioners of stamps.

Lord *Castlereagh* moved the second reading of the Label Bill.

Lord *Ebrington* opposed the Bill; and moved that, instead of "now" it should be read a second time on "the 15th of February next." The amendment was supported by Colonel *Davies*, Mr. *W. Smith*, Mr. *J. P. Grant*, Mr. *Tierney*, Sir *J. Mackintosh*, Lord *Althorp*, the Marquis of *Tavistock*, and Mr. *Scarlett*; and opposed by Mr. *Money*, Lord *Castlereagh*, the Attorney and Solicitor General, and Colonel *Wood*. On a division the amendment was negatived by 190 to 79, and the Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, December 22.

Dr. *Phillimore* brought in a Bill to amend the Marriage Act.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to questions from Mr. Grenfell and Mr. Brougham, repeated what he had the preceding evening said as to his expectations that the financial arrangements of last year would prove efficient.

Mr. *W. Parnell* postponed, until after the holidays, his motion for leave to bring in a Bill to enable Catholic dissenters in Ireland to provide residences for their clergy.—Mr. *C. Grant* bore testimony to the

the excellent character and conduct of the Catholic clergy, to which was owing, in a very great degree, the good order and tranquillity which generally prevailed in Ireland.

Mr. *Maberley* moved for several financial accounts, all of which, with some qualifications by Mr. *Vansittart*, were ordered, but three; the first being an account, showing how the sum of five millions, voted for the purpose of paying off the debt due to the Bank of England on the 5th of July, 1819, had been applied, distinguishing the dates of the different payments; the second, an account of all Exchequer bills received in payment of duties between the 1st of July and the 21st of December, 1819; the third, an account of all monies now in the Exchequer, appropriated or unappropriated, and distinguishing the one from the other. In resisting these motions, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* urged the inconvenience which would arise from an inquiry into pecuniary transactions in progress, and the encouragement to stock-jobbing by partial and premature disclosures. With regard to the debt due to the Bank, a large part had been already paid, and funds were provided for the discharge of the whole within the stipulated period. He then stated the principal items in the revenue accounts to the 10th Oct. last, and maintained that, though there had been a falling off in the Customs, owing to the diminution in the exports and imports, the increased consumption of all articles under the Excise, whatever local distress existed, afforded a very favourable picture as to the general prosperity of the country. It appeared that the produce for the current quarter would be nearly equal to, or as large as that of any year he remembered, though there was the sum of 150,000*l.* short on the general account up to Saturday last. Looking to the state of the exchange, he was convinced that the sums of money sent to France for investment in the funds of that country, had been very inconsiderable; and the law of France, which made all property divisible in equal shares among children, notwithstanding any testamentary disposition to the contrary, would operate against any permanent investment of British capital in those funds.

Mr. *Ellice* contended, that there had been a considerable falling off in the duties on teas. It had been rumoured, that the sum paid to the Bank in the last month had been 1,200,000*l.* and many singular stories had been circulated as to the way in which that sum had been raised. It had been asserted that the money had been raised abroad, and that securities had been pledged for it which the British Government had in the French funds. The

whole sum raised by the new taxes was 250,000*l.*

After some further conversation, in which Mr. *Lushington*, Mr. *Grenfell*, Mr. *Ricardo*, Mr. *Tierney*, and others, took part, the motion relative to the repayments to the Bank was negatived without a division.

On the motion respecting Exchequer Bills, a suggestion by Mr. *Vansittart* to limit the account to the 10th of October not being acceded to, a division took place, when it was negatived by 90 to 30. The motion respecting the monies in the Exchequer was withdrawn.

Lord *Castlereagh* moved the third reading of the Newspaper Stamp Duty Bill. Mr. *Bernal* and Mr. *G. Lamb* argued generally against the measure, and especially against the provision that publishers should enter into recognizances. The latter intimated that he should propose a rider, limiting the duration of the Bill. Mr. *Pryce*, Mr. *J. Smith*, and Mr. *Calcraft* also opposed the Bill, and Mr. *Cooper* supported it. The motion was then carried, without a division, and the Bill having been read the third time, Mr. *Bernal*, in the absence of Mr. *G. Lamb*, proposed a clause, by way of rider, limiting the duration of the Bill to one year. The motion was opposed by Lord *Castlereagh*, Mr. *Canning*, Mr. *Plunket*, and the *Attorney General*; and supported by Sir *J. Mackintosh*, Mr. *Brougham*, Mr. *Denman*, Mr. *Tierney*, and Lord *A. Hamilton*. On a division it was negatived by 182 to 47.

On a motion of the *Attorney General*, a clause was adopted, providing "that any thing in the present Bill should not extend, or be construed to extend, in the publication of any work in parts or numbers, provided that more than two years had elapsed since the original publication of the work, and provided also that such work had not originally been published in parts or numbers." This clause was carried without opposition. The Bill was then passed.

Dec. 23.

Mr. *Lyttleton* brought in a Bill to prevent improper persons practising as conveyancers.

Lord *Castlereagh* moved the order of the day for the House going into a Committee on the Label Bill.

On the question for the Speaker's leaving the chair, Mr. *Bernal*, Mr. *Denman*, Mr. *J. P. Grant*, and Mr. *Birch*, opposed the measure, both in its principle and details. It was supported by Mr. *R. Martin*, Mr. *Banker*, and Lord *Binning*. The motion was then carried without a division; and the House having gone into a Committee, Sir *J. Mackintosh* proposed that the part of the first clause which set forth, "That from and after the passing of this Act,

Act, in every case in which any verdict or judgment by default shall be had against any person for composing, printing, or publishing, &c." should be amended, by inserting the words "maliciously and advisedly" before the word "composing." These words formed part of the Act of the 36th Geo. III. which in all other parts of the present Bill were minutely followed. He objected to that part of the clause following the words blasphemous and seditious libel, viz. "tending to bring into hatred or contempt the person of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, or the Regent, or the government and constitution of the United Kingdom, as by law established, or either House of Parliament, or to excite his Majesty's subjects to attempt the alteration of any matter in church or state, as by law established, otherwise than by lawful means," &c. as being vague and confused surplusage, if intended merely as a definition of seditious libel, and as not being sufficiently clear and comprehensive, if intended as a description of an additional class of libels. This passage he proposed to amend by substituting the words "or any seditious libel, tending to excite his Majesty's subjects to do any act which, if done, would, by the existing law be treason or felony; or any libel in which it shall be affirmed or maintained, that his Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, has not, or ought not to have full power and authority to make laws binding on his Majesty's subjects in all cases whatsoever." By this definition instigations to murder, assassination, and other atrocious offences not touched in the original clause, would be brought under the operation of the Bill. But its great advantage would be, that it would distinguish between the casual errors, resulting from the warmth of political feeling, in the conductors of the regular daily press, and that class of writers, the outcasts of the human race, who applied themselves exclusively to preaching up irreligion, murder, rapine, the proscription of whole bodies of men, and the perpetration of atrocities never known in this country before, and scarcely even heard in the time of Marat, in the worst period of the reign of terror in France. He then panegyricized the conduct of the daily press in general, and particularly that of the Editor of a Morning Paper, who, though on the side of opposition for 37 years, had never been prosecuted for private slander, nor convicted of a political libel. The conductors of the daily press had been the most efficient supporters of the nation's interest during the late common contest in which we had been engaged; and none had exerted themselves with greater energy and

effect against the individuals whose inflammatory productions it was the object of the Bill to suppress. Why then were they to be levelled with a set of ruffians, whom they had been the first to combat and defeat. He would not on this occasion appeal either to the mercy or the justice of the House: he would appeal to its prudence, and would ask them whether it was expedient to irritate the feelings of those respectable men against the institutions of their country: for in the present state of society—against which it was as useless to repine as against the planets in their course, since neither could be altered—it was impossible that the power of the press could be wrested from them. The House might alienate or conciliate them; but he must again repeat, that it could not destroy them. The Hon. and Learned Member concluded by proposing his first amendment.

Mr. Canning objected to any alteration in the clause, except by such an amendment as might include instigations to assassination. In much of what had been said on the daily press he concurred, but he would not consent to surrender the freedom of Parliament to the freedom, or rather the despotism, of the press—a power which, from the description given of it, acted with all the secrecy of a Venetian tribunal, and at the same time struck with all the certainty of the Holy Inquisition.

Lord Folkestone spoke generally against the provisions of the Bill.

Sir J. Mackintosh and Mr. Canning explained.

Mr. Brougham, in supporting the amendment, condemned the appointment of Mr. Mannors, the Editor of that most slanderous publication the *Satirist*, to a consulship in New England.

Lord Castlereagh said, when the appointment took place, he (Lord C.) was not aware that Mr. Mannors had ever been connected with the publication alluded to.

Mr. Scarlett supported the amendment.

The Attorney General opposed it, and contended, that in the 36th Geo. III. the words "maliciously and advisedly" referred to words spoken.

Sir J. Mackintosh maintained that it applied to printing and writing, as well as speaking.

After some further discussion, the amendment was negatived without a division, and the cause was agreed to.

On the motion of the Attorney General, the clause relative to the punishment of a second offence was verbally amended, so as to prevent the bill from having an *ex post facto* operation.

The Attorney General then proposed to amend the clause, by authorizing the court to banish for "a term of years," thus

thus doing away the power of banishing for life.

Sir *J. Mackintosh* said this was only a more insidious way of enabling the court to do the same thing.

Mr. *W. Smith* thought the longest duration of banishment should be for seven years.

Lord *Castlereagh* dissented from this proposition.

Mr. *G. Lamb* observed, that the present Ministers thought banishment a mild punishment. Those of Queen Elizabeth had a different opinion, when they enacted banishment as a punishment of greater severity than setting a culprit in the stocks, cutting off both his ears, branding him on the forehead, and making him a slave for two years. The Committee then divided on the whole of the clause, when it was carried by 109 to 30.

The rest of the clauses being gone through, the House was resumed, and the Report received.

Mr. Alderman *Heygate* moved for leave to bring up a clause, limiting the duration of the Bill to three years. The motion was seconded by Mr. *Denman*, and opposed by Lord *Castlereagh*, and negatived without a division.

Dec. 24.

The Libel Bill, after some observations against it by Sir *R. Wilson* and Sir *H. Parnell*, was passed.

Mr. *Irving* presented a petition from certain merchants and bankers in London, setting forth the general distress of the commercial and manufacturing classes, praying for an inquiry into its causes, and that such relief should be granted as might be deemed most effectual. Mr. *Irving* stated that the petitioners wished the attention of Ministers to be directed to the removal of the numerous restrictions on our intercourse with foreign countries. The shipping and mercantile interests might, it was supposed, be let in for a share of the trade between China and the continent of Europe, which was at present almost exclusively in the hands of the Americans. In the progress of the Bank towards the resumption of cash-payments, it was conceived that it would be of great advantage to the commercial interest to have the first price at which the bullion was to be issued extended over the whole payments. No relief could be looked for from a revision of the corn-laws, or an alteration of the poor-rates; nor could he agree to Mr. *Ricardo's* plan of paying off the national debt, in which, so far was there from being any novelty, that it had been repeatedly suggested and discarded within the last 100 years.

Mr. *Grenfell* expressed his surprise at the presenting of such a petition on the

eve of a long adjournment. It was represented to some of the parties applied to to sign it, as having come from Lord *Castlereagh*. He conceived the real secret of the petition was, that it was wished to get rid of the late regulations respecting the currency, which had crippled speculations in the funds and over trading.

Mr. *Irving* and Mr. *J. Smith* denied that the petitioners had any sinister or selfish motives in view.

Mr. *Ricardo* deprecated any alteration in the regulations made last Session for the resumption of cash payments. He conceived much evil had resulted from the corn-laws; inasmuch as by raising the price of subsistence they increased the reward of labour, and diminished the profit of capital, thereby occasioning its transfer to other countries. He saw no reason to change his opinions as to the beneficial operation of a tax on capital, to be applied towards the reduction of the national debt.

Mr. *Finlay* admitted the respectability of the petitioners, but thought a Committee of Inquiry into the subjects of the petition would produce no good.

Mr. *W. Douglas* supported the petition.

Mr. *Brougham* was in favour of inquiry; but to render it beneficial, it must be cordially supported by Ministers. Mr. *Ricardo's* plan for reducing the national debt was one which would have the effect of throwing all the property of the country, for five or six years to come, into the hands of solicitors, conveyancers, and fortune-hunters.

Lord *Castlereagh* was convinced, that to enter into so wide a field of inquiry would have the tendency to shake, and not to strengthen, the confidence of the commercial world; but if, on the re-assembling of Parliament, any Member should propose a specific remedy for any of the existing evils, Ministers would be found ready to meet the proposition fairly, and to act with a full view of their own responsibility. With regard to the currency, he deprecated any doubts as to the permanency of the arrangement already adopted.

Mr. *Ellice* regretted that the business of inquiry was not to originate with Ministers.

Mr. Alderman *Wood* said, that at least a dozen of the petitioners were favourable to the late regulations as to the currency.

Mr. Alderman *Heygate* had declined signing the petition, on account of its being couched in such general terms. The withdrawing of 9,000,000*l.* from the current circulation could not but produce much commercial embarrassment; but he believed that the greater part of the mischief had already taken place, and was convinced that trade and manufactures would revive as soon as the country clearly saw to what point the diminution in the value of our currency would extend.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 27.

The Earl of *Donoughmore* presented a petition against the Libel Bill, from the Edinburgh booksellers.

Lord *Sidmouth*, having moved, that the amendments made to the Bill by the Commons should be read, the Earl of *Donoughmore* moved that they should be read this day three months. The latter motion was negatived, and the amendments were read.

Lord *Ellenborough* objected to the amendment substituting banishment for transportation.

The Lord Chancellor did not approve of any of the amendments, but would agree to them, rather than lose the Bill.

The Earl of *Donoughmore* disapproved of both the original punishment and the amendment: the cruelty of either was enormous.

Viscount *Melville*, adverting to the petition from the Edinburgh booksellers, said the present Bill made no alteration in the law of Scotland.

The amendments were then agreed to.

Lord *Sidmouth* then moved the second reading of the Newspaper Stamp Duty Bill, and entered into a detailed explanation of its provisions, which, with the other measures lately passed, were, he contended, regarded by the great body of the people, as important safeguards of religion and public tranquillity.

Lord *Donoughmore* opposed the motion. He considered the measures alluded to as forming a system of pains and penalties inflicted on a distressed and suffering people.

The Duke of *Athol* expatiated on the dangers which threatened the religion and constitution of the country, and justified the measures taken to arrest those dangers. He called upon the Noble Earl to disclaim any personal allusion to him, or impeachment of his motives, when he thought fit to describe a large portion of their Lordships as the instruments of his Majesty's Ministers.

The Earl of *Donoughmore* and the Duke of *Athol* severally explained.

Lord *Harrowby* and the Lord Chancellor supported the Bill, which was then read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 29.

The Earl of *Liverpool* moved the third reading of the Newspaper Stamp Duty Bill.

Lord *Erskine* opposed it, as imposing severe and unnecessary restraints on the press, and particularly objected to the recognizance clause as an anomaly in the British code. He predicted, however, that Bill would not answer the purpose of its projectors, for rather than publish under its provisions, the authors of the publications it sought to put down would continue

them in numbers of more than two sheets, or print them monthly, instead of at intervals within 26 days.

Lord *Liverpool* had no doubt as to the operation of the Bill. It should be remembered, that in order to continue the obnoxious publications in their present shape, they must pay the duty in addition to the present price, and the other modes suggested by the Noble Lord would make them equally dear, or less frequent. The recognizance clause would occasion no difficulty, or embarrassment to the respectable part of the press.

Lord *Ellenborough* supported the Bill, as tending only to curb the pauper press, from which so much mischief had arisen to the lower orders.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

Dec. 30.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Libel Bill, Newspaper Stamp Duty Bill, Bakers' Regulation Continuance Bill, and two private Bills.

In the House of Commons, the same day, Mr. *Williams* presented a petition from certain Irish labourers residing in the parish of St. Giles, complaining of the distress in which they were involved for want of employment, and praying the House would adopt some step for their relief. The petition having been read, was ordered to be printed.

Lord *Castlereagh* having moved that the House should, on the rising, adjourn to the 15th of February.

Mr. *Grenfell* took the opportunity of observing, that in what he had said of overtrading on a previous evening, he had been misunderstood. He could never have intended to apply it to such houses as the Barings, Smith, English and Co. and the seventy or eighty other respectable firms whose signatures were affixed to the petition which called forth his observations.

Lord *Castlereagh* said that, on the occasion alluded to, Mr. G. had spoken so as to imply some doubt as to the stability of the system adopted last session; as to the currency. He would again assure the House, that there was no intention whatever of interfering with the arrangements then made.

Mr. *Calcraft* begged leave to enter his protest against any adjournment of the House, without instituting an inquiry into the means of relieving the distresses of the country.

The motion was then agreed to.

The Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, in reply to a question put to him by Mr. *Maberley*, as to the statement made by him on a former night, said he had no objection to repeat that statement. He then stated, that

that between the 10th of October and the 10th of December, there had been a falling off in the revenue of 150,000*l.* as compared with the corresponding term of last year. This was taking the old and new duties together, and not including Ireland. Since that period, there had been a considerable improvement. He had been misunderstood as to another part of his statement; he had been represented as saying, that he expected there would be an excess above the expenditure of 5,000,000*l.* He did not mean to say so. The arrangement of last session only contemplated an excess of 2,000,000*l.* The rest was to proceed from the new taxes, which he did not contemplate would produce the full 3,000,000*l.* the first year. On the contrary, he did not expect they would yield within that period more than 100,000*l.*

Sir H. Parnell, in moving for several accounts relative to the salaries and expences of several public boards, observed, that the charges for collecting and managing the revenue fell little short of

6,000,000*l.* a year, the means of reducing which enormous expenditure ought certainly to occupy the serious attention of the House.

Mr. *Vansittart* assented to the motions of the Hon. Baronet, but was not very sanguine as to the practicability of much further savings than had already been effected.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* gave notice, that after the recess the Chief Justice of Chester would move for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the employment of the poor of the Metropolis. He at the same time signified, that the object of the plan was to employ them in the cultivation of Dartmoor.

Sir W. De Crespigny and Mr. H. Davies expressed their satisfaction at the notice now given; and the latter praised the generosity of the Prince Regent, who had refused to grant a lease of Dartmoor, and reserved it for the purpose of contributing, as far as he could, to the relief of the poor.

Adjourned to the 15th of February.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

On Tuesday, Dec. 28, the Chamber of Peers agreed to the *Projet de Loi* of the provisional collection of six-twelfths of the taxes, according to the assessments of 1819. After this business had been dispatched, a Report was made by the Committee of Petitions: one of the Petitions, from a Sieur de Vincens, praying that the law of the 16th January 1816, which banished the Regicides, might be repealed as unconstitutional, incurred the high indignation of the Peers; which they manifested by ordering the petition to be taken out of the Chamber and torn to pieces; and it was further resolved, on the motion of Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl (Davoust) that the Committee should for the future take no notice whatever of any petitions of a similar character.

On the 3d instant the case of Savary, Duke de Rovigo, came on before the First Permanent Council of War of the First Military Division, at Paris. The question was, as to the validity of the judgment awarded against him *par contumace*, on the 24th December 1816, by the Council of War. It was, somehow or other, pretty well understood, before the Duke of Rovigo surrendered himself to abide the event, that this judgment, against him would be set aside. All the requisite forms, however, were gone through, and a very able speech was made in his behalf by his Advocate, M. Dupin. The result was, that the Council, after deliberating

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for three quarters of an hour, unanimously acquitted the Duke of Rovigo, and ordered him immediately to be set at liberty.

The King held his usual Court on the 9th inst. which was attended by the Ministers, the Marshals, a great number of General Officers, Peers, Deputies, &c. Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, was introduced, and received from the hands of his Majesty the *baton* of a Marshal of France. The Prince de Talleyrand has been indisposed for some days; and the Ex-Director Barras is dangerously ill.

Under the head of Berlin, in the French papers, is the letter of a Prussian Professor, M. Wette, to the mother of Sandt, after his assassination of Kotzebue; consoling her for the fall, and apologizing for the deed of her son! His Prussian Majesty has dismissed the Professor from his chair, on account of this detestable production.

The greatest activity is exerted, and means, not of the most creditable kind, employed by the Liberals, to excite the petitioning zeal of the electors against any change in the law of elections.

The King, on the 6th, received, on the occasion of the new year, the Queen of Sweden, who will reside at Paris, under the title of Countess of Gothland.

On the recommendation of the Duke de Berri, several establishments have been formed in Paris, for distributing cheap soup to the poor and indigent.

The females of Paris are still kept in a continual

continual state of alarm by the *monsters* who prowl about the streets, inflicting wounds upon women; and who, strange to say, have hitherto escaped detection by the police. A lady has also been wounded in a church at Bourdeaux, and another at Soissons.

There appears a strangely mutinous spirit in the great schools of France. The Schools of Medicine and Surgery at Toulouse are now rehearsing the scenes of turbulence and riot which broke out last year among the Law Students of Paris. It was found necessary to call in the military.

The Bourdelais ship of discovery has, after a voyage of three years and a half, arrived in Bourdeaux. This ship has traversed the Pacific Ocean, and collected at the Sandwich Islands some interesting accounts respecting the fate of the unfortunate La Peyrouse and his companions.

ITALY.

A private letter from Naples says, "On the 1st inst. snow fell here, accompanied with much thunder. About the middle of the night, the inhabitants were awakened by a subterraneous noise; and soon afterwards one of the most dreadful eruptions of Vesuvius commenced that has been witnessed for twenty years. The inhabitants of Torre del Greco, of l'Aunenziata, and even of Portici, experienced the greatest disquietude, apprehending the fate of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The lava, however, fortunately divided itself into five torrents, and flowed to the foot of the mountain for the space of a league. The crater is much enlarged, a part of its brink having fallen into the gulph. On the 7th the lava still continued to flow.

M. Steewen, a Quaker celebrated for acts of philanthropy, lately had an audience of the Pope, at Rome. As the principles of his sect did not permit him to take off his hat, he suggested that some one might do this for him in the anti-chamber; and it was done by M. Carrecini, of the Secretary of State's Office.

A Circular Letter has been addressed by the Pope to the Irish Prelates on the subject of the Bible Schools. Among other severe animadversions he remarks, that the "Directors of these Schools are, generally speaking, Methodists, who introduce Bibles, translated into English by 'the Bible Society,' and abounding in errors; with the sole view of seducing the youth, and entirely eradicating from their minds the truth of the Orthodox faith." But notwithstanding this order, and though a rescript issued by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, in accordance with it, is in circulation in his diocese, still the Bible is sought for in the counties of Mayo, Sligo, and Galway, with the greatest avidity by the Roman Catholic peasantry. — Mr. Walsh, Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford, has lately addressed an Apos-

tolic charge to his diocese, peremptorily enjoining every member of the communion carefully to peruse the Holy Scriptures; pointing out also, that the difference of translation between the Douay and English Bible should be no hindrance, as they are all alike in matter.

ASIA.

An expedition, consisting of the Liverpool frigate, Captain Collier, Eden, Catron, and Curlew sloops, and four Company's cruisers, with 4700 troops under Major-General Sir W. Keir, sailed from Bombay last September, to root out the pirates in the Persian Gulph.

It appears that Lord Amherst is not the only Ambassador who has failed in an embassy to the Chinese Court. The Russian Government, in 1805, dispatched a Count Golowkin, on a mission thither; when the offensive ceremonial of the Kou-tou being insisted on, the Count returned to his own country without reaching Peking.

AFRICA.

Letters from Tripoli, dated the 11th November, announced, that the pacific system adopted by that Regency is producing the happiest effects. Its commerce and navigation are flourishing. No Corsair has issued from the ports of Tripoli since the 1st of July 1818; and the Dey has solicited the mediation of England, to make his peace with all the Christian powers. He offers to engage never more to molest any foreign flag.

It appears by recent accounts from Cape Coast Castle, that that part of the coast of Africa was infested by swarms of pirates of the very worst description; who frequently, not content merely with plundering the vessel, murdered the crews also. This happened to a Dutch ship, called the Drie Vrienden, in Dencore roads, which was boarded during the night; when the captain, mate, and all the crew, were inhumanly butchered; and the ship was afterwards blown up by the marauders.

Letters have been received from the Cape of Good Hope of the 30th of October. Lord Henry Somerset, up to that date, was still engaged in treating, it was reported, with the Caffre Chiefs for the cession of a large portion of their territory. The late military operations have terminated in the total discomfiture and dispersion of the savages.

AMERICA, &c.

Advices from the United States say, that some important commercial arrangements have lately been entered into between the Government of the United States and the King of Prussia. By these, all vessels belonging to his Majesty are placed on the same footing, as to tonnage, as those of America; and also as to the duty on goods imported by them, being the produce or manufacture of Prussia. An order had been issued from the Treasury

surey Department at Washington, addressed to the Collectors of the different ports of the Union, for carrying these regulations into effect.

Notwithstanding the prohibitory laws of the American Legislature, two vessels sailed from New York on the 1st ult. wholly laden with arms and ammunition, known to be for Lord Cochrane's squadron, and other Patriot armaments. The cargoes were paid for in hard dollars.

King Christophe, of Hayti, has taken the prudent course of securing the attachment of his troops, by conceding to them grants of land, and advancing to them the means of cultivating them; while they are still within the reach of a summons to military duty. Conscious of his strength, the King rejects all overtures from France, that shall not come to him, with the recognition of his independence, as from one brother King to another.

The two Houses of Congress met on Monday, the 6th ult. In the Senate, the proceedings were confined to the appointment of some standing committees, and other matters of regulation. In the House of Representatives, an election took place for the office of Speaker; when Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, was re-chosen, by a majority of 147, out of 155 votes. Mr. Clay, in his address of thanks, observed, that "during the Session which was about to open, there was every reason to anticipate, that the matters which the House would be required to consider and decide would possess the highest degree of interest."—The Houses having dispatched preliminary business, on the next day the President, Monroe, transmitted to the Congress the opening Message, or Speech, which presents an interesting view of the political state of the Union, with reference to its external relations and domestic economy.

The President commences by congratulating Congress on its once more being enabled to meet in the Capitol, in consequence of the restoration of the public buildings.

He next notices the sickness which has lately ravaged some of the principal cities; the health of which, he now assures them, is completely restored—the unusual drought which has prevailed in the Middle and Western States; but says, the harvest, though less abundant than usual, will be sufficient for home consumption, and will even leave a large surplus for exportation—and the derangement of some of the monied institutions, which has, however, diminished "by being left to those remedies which its obvious causes suggested."

The President then directs the attention of Congress to concerns with Foreign Powers. The negotiations with Spain relative to the cession of Florida, being primary in point of interest, have the

precedence; and it may be seen from the context of the Message, that *the fate of Florida is determined*. The President, in justification of the conduct of the American Government, enters into an historical narrative of the wrongs sustained by American citizens from Spain some twenty years ago, and of the engagements entered into by the Spanish Government for making compensation to the Americans for their losses. The negotiations on these points are represented to have been conducted on the part of Spain with all the wily hypocrisy which, unhappily for the interests of mankind, too frequently distinguish the diplomatic intercourse of rival States, and were protracted until the year 1818, when Don Onís, the Spanish Minister to the United States, with the full concurrence of his Government, concluded a treaty with the United States; by which, among other points, Florida was to be ceded to the Americans. The King of Spain has hitherto refused to ratify the treaty; alleging, that the Government of the United States has attempted to alter the effect of the 8th article of the treaty, relative to some private grants of land in Florida; and also, that it encouraged the buccaneering expedition which some time since seized upon the province of Texas. The President replies to the first charge, that these grants were actually *antedated*, in order to come within the treaty; and if so, this, it will be acknowledged on all hands, was a transaction so much in the nature of a fraud, that it ought not to be suffered to stand for a moment against the fair sense and honourable construction of the treaty. The second allegation is met by a positive denial on the part of Mr. Monroe; who declares, that every sort of discouragement had been shown to such adventurers, whose project had utterly failed. The President having argued the merits of the case, and shown not only that Spain was bound by good faith to ratify the treaty, but that the opinion of France and Great Britain had been unequivocally expressed in favour of the ratification, he suggests to the Congress the propriety of considering, "whether it will not be proper for the United States to carry the conditions of the treaty into effect, in the same manner as if it had been ratified by Spain, claiming on their part all its advantages, and yielding to Spain all those secured to her." He admits, however, that the case "forms a strong appeal to the candour, magnanimity, and honour of the United States;" that "much is due to courtesy between nations;" and, above all, that "by a short delay they should lose nothing; and thence concludes, that it "might be proper to make the law proposed for carrying the conditions of the treaty into effect, contingent; to suspend its

its operation upon the responsibility of the Executive, in such manner as to afford an opportunity for such friendly explanations as may be desired during the present Session of Congress."

The President speaks of the South American contest with a manifest leaning to the Independents—either with the view of intimidating Ferdinand, or conciliating the new republics. The progress of the war, he remarks, has operated manifestly in favour of the Colonies; and he glances generally at the probable acknowledgment by the United States of the Independent Governments in South America as an event not far distant. The observance of a strict neutrality between the contending parties is, however, still to be enforced.

The relations between Great Britain and the United States occupy a short, though pithy portion of the Message. The sum of what the President communicates on that head is, that, having found it impracticable to obtain from England a more unrestrained and ample intercourse between the United States and the British colonies, both in the West Indies and on the Continent, he recommends to Congress further "prohibitory provisions" in the laws relating to that intercourse.

The true intent of the article of the treaty of Ghent, in relation to the carrying off, by British officers, of slaves from the United States, has been referred to the decision of a foreign Sovereign, the common friend of both parties; and his answer is to indicate what further measures are to be pursued by the United States on this subject.

Mr. Monroe describes the revenue as being in a flourishing condition, notwithstanding the pecuniary embarrassments which still continue to exist in various parts of the Union; and which have, he

admits, deeply affected the manufacturing, as well as commercial, interests of the United States. To devise remedies for these evils, he leaves to the wisdom of Congress.

He then notices the new works that are nearly completed, or going on; such as those in the Gulf of Mexico, the Chesapeake Bay, on the Potomac, below Alexandria, on the Peapatch in the Delaware, and at the Narrows in New York Harbour; as well as the establishment of new stations on the Mississippi and the Missouri.

"Much progress has been made in the construction of ships of war, and in the collection of timber and other materials for ship-building."

The Message concludes by recommending, that the American squadron shall not be withdrawn from the Mediterranean; and states, that it has been found necessary to maintain a strong naval force in the Atlantic, the Pacific, and Indian Seas, to protect their commerce from the piracies of adventurers from every country.—Orders have been sent to the commanders of their public ships, to bring all such vessels, navigated under the American flag, to be proceeded against according to law.

* Such are the leading points of this important public document; in which the President of the United States has displayed a degree of wisdom and moderation highly honourable to himself as a statesman; and which, if strictly acted upon, cannot fail to redound to the character and interests of his country.

New South Wales.—The population in 1817, was 17,165: in 1818, 21,294. In 1817, the acres of land in cultivation were 230,361; in 1818, 284,852. In 1818, the colony contained 3454 horses, 6157 horned cattle, 73,361 sheep, and 22,633 hogs.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ADDRESS.

Dec. 7. At two o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent held a Court at Carlton House. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester (who arrived in London on Monday evening, to be in readiness to head the University of Cambridge in presenting the Address to the Prince,) came to Carlton House at a quarter past three o'clock, to meet the Members of the University, who arrived in procession, two and two, from Willis's Rooms, where they had assembled at three o'clock. The Duke of Gloucester, as Chancellor, presented the Address, which was as follows:

"We, ~~the~~ ^{your} Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters,

and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, beg leave to offer to your Royal Highness a renewed assurance of our unabated devotion to your Royal Highness, and to his Majesty's Government.

"Connected, by the most sacred obligations, with the support of the civil and ecclesiastical establishments, we trust that the sincerity of our attachment is unquestioned. But we are peculiarly anxious, at this juncture, to express to your Royal Highness how deeply sensible we are of the dangers by which they are assailed.

"The attacks of infidelity and blasphemy, (audacious and persevering beyond all former example,) have awakened our liveliest apprehensions: convinced as we are that the corruption of the human heart renders it liable to be seduced, by doctrines

doctrines flattering the pride of human reason, and favourable to an uncontrolled exercise of the most powerful of human passions; while the general extension of literary acquirements (a signal blessing, if under the controul of good principles), has facilitated the circulation of works subversive of all morality and religion.

"We, therefore, beg leave to offer to your Royal Highness our sincerest thanks, for having directed the persons engaged in this pernicious traffic to be brought to justice: and we confidently trust that the decisions of our tribunals will effect its complete suppression.

"Whilst our most revered institutions are thus protected from insult, we are sensible that minds open to conviction must be guarded by the powers of reason and argument. We shall ever bear in mind, that it has been the great glory of Christianity to derive an accession of strength from the most open and powerful attacks of its adversaries. We are proud to reflect that many of the ablest and most devoted Champions of our Faith, both in ancient and modern times, have sprung from the bosom of our University. And we assure your Royal Highness, that we look back to their learned and pious labours, not only as supplying weapons against the renewal of attacks which they have successfully repelled; but as furnishing the strongest incitement to imitate their glorious example, in combating new errors; and in training the minds of those with whose education we are intrusted, in the soundest principles of religion.

"We are aware of the intimate connexion that subsists between the attacks upon our holy religion, and the designs which are carried on against our laws and constitution. The same persons, have taken a conspicuous lead in both: and the same evil spirit of presumption and insubordination prompts them to resist all controul, and to rise in rebellion against all laws, both human and divine. They have availed themselves of the distress and sufferings of the lower orders, to excite in them a hatred of the Government, which is equally necessary for the protection of all ranks in every condition, whether of prosperity or adversity.

"They have abused our most valuable privileges, for the worst and most dangerous purposes.

"The right we enjoy of petitioning our Government upon its public measures, they have perverted by meeting for the avowed object of demanding of that Government to put an end to its own existence; by substituting for the established constitution of an essential branch of the legislature, a wild and impracticable democracy, unknown to our laws. Such purposes, we conceive, are equally unconstitutional under the Government over which your

Royal Highness presides, and inadmissible under any Government which possesses the right of defending and maintaining itself.

"In other instances they have openly proceeded to carry such revolutionary purposes into execution; and in many more, the meetings which have assembled under pretexts more consistent with the law, have been accompanied with such circumstances, as demonstrated that their real objects were totally foreign to deliberation or discussion among themselves, or solicitation or remonstrance with the Government.

"In this state of the country, we acknowledge with gratitude the paternal care and prudence of your Royal Highness in assembling the Parliament. We look forward with confidence to its decisions, whether judicial or legislative. And we trust that, with the aid of its deliberations, your Royal Highness will (by the blessing of Almighty God) successfully defend against the machinations of daring and desperate adventurers, that Government which has stood the tests of so many ages, and which, in our own age, your Royal Highness has been the happy instrument, under Providence, of rescuing from the greatest perils, both external and internal, by unparalleled and ever glorious victories, and by firmness, justice, and moderation in council."

After the Address, the Prince Regent returned the following appropriate Answer:

"I return you my warmest thanks for this loyal and dutiful Address.

"It is peculiarly gratifying to me to receive at this time such a testimony of your zealous and unabated attachment to the Civil and Religious establishments of your country: and I am fully persuaded that you will ever consider it as your indispensable and first duty to cherish and inculcate that reverence for our Holy Religion, and that firm adherence to the true principles of the Constitution in Church and State, on which the preservation of all that is most valuable to us must wholly depend.

"At this important conjuncture, I rely with confidence on the wisdom of Parliament, and on the active and cordial co-operation of the great body of his Majesty's subjects, to enable me to arrest the progress of infidelity and sedition, to frustrate the designs of the disaffected; and, under the favour of Divine Providence, to restore tranquillity to the nation."

They were all most graciously received.

Dec. 21. This day the beautiful new parish Church of *Dudley*, was opened by the solemn act of consecration. The Bishop of Worcester performed the service in a very impressive manner, to a crowded congregation, and the Vicar of the parish preached

preached an appropriate discourse, from Gen. xxviii., 16, 17. "Surely the Lord is in this place! This is none other but the House of God; and this is the gate of Heaven." The discourse, we understand, will appear in the two volumes, which will soon be published by that Gentleman, towards liquidating the debt which the great and expensive work of building the Church has necessarily drawn upon the parish. The edifice is in the florid Gothic style, and contains, we are happy to hear, a considerable number of free sittings for the poor. The windows are of cast-iron, covered with a stone paint of the same colour as the structure itself, whose lofty Spire is a fine object to the surrounding country. In the Parliamentary act for building this church is a clause, which though militating against his own interest, was adopted at the express desire of the present Vicar, (viz.) that no vaults or graves be made in the aisles: a practice which, elsewhere, is too prevalent, detrimental not only to the fabrics thus excavated and undermined, but also, perhaps to the health of the living worshippers, without any way benefitting the dead*.

Dec. 21, being St. Thomas's Day, as usual, a stag was turned out from *Blenheim Park*, the property of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. It directed its course towards Wickham; from thence it took the high road and proceeded to Oxford; and then formed one of the most beautiful and picturesque sights that can be imagined. The stag, and dogs in close pursuit, followed by a great number of well-known and experienced sportsmen, proceeded up the High-street, as far as Brazenose College; when, to the no small astonishment of hundreds of spectators, the stag took refuge in the chapel, during divine service; where it was killed, *sans ceremonie*, by the eager dogs.

Dec. 21. In a petition presented by the Presbytery of *Hamilton*, printed by order of the House of Commons, it is stated, that "in many instances nearly one half of the weavers are unemployed at the looms, and even when so employed, the pittance of wages is in most cases so scanty, that when a family has to be supported by the earnings of one man, it is absolutely impossible for him, without other aid, to keep them in existence. Many families in the several parishes cannot now attend, as formerly, their public ministrations in church from the want of decent clothing; and the education of their children is now, in many cases, neglected from the same cause;" adding, "that if the pressure of want could be removed, they feel perfectly assured peace and quietness, so far as respects the great body of the manufactur-

ing population, would follow of course." The heritors of the parish of *Rutherglen* make a statement concurring entirely with that of the Presbytery of *Hamilton* as to the inadequacy of wages, want of employment for, and sufferings of the manufacturing population.

Dec. 26.—As Mr. Puddecombe, a respectable farmer, was returning from *Barnstable* market with a considerable sum of money in his pocket, he was thrown by his horse over the bridge, and has not yet been found. It is supposed, some persons held a rope across, and by lifting it up when he was passing, frightened the spirited animal; and thus, by an idle frolic, caused his untimely and lamented death. He has left a wife and five small children to bewail his loss.

Dec. 30. Benj. Surr, of *Leeds*, an unfortunate maniac, was lately discovered chained in his father's cellar, where he had remained about sixteen years: he was conveyed to *Leeds* workhouse, and there died on this day. The warmth and comfort which he experienced during the week that he was in the workhouse, were so different from the rigours to which his constitution had been habituated, that they produced the evil they were meant to avert.

Sidmouth, Dec. 30.—Yesterday and this day, the weather proving favourable, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Kent, and the Princess, have been each day on the promenade, where they continued walking a considerable time. The dangerous practice of inexperienced persons being trusted with guns had yesterday been nearly attended with disastrous consequences: an apprentice boy, shooting at small birds, had the audacity to approach so near the residence of their Royal Highnesses, that the shot broke the windows of the nursery, and passed very near the head of the infant Princess, who was in the arms of the nurse. The delinquent was detected, but, at the request of the Duke, he was pardoned, upon a promise of desisting from such culpable pursuits.

Jan. 7. This morning the *Birmingham* Theatre was totally destroyed by fire. The manager, Mr. Bunn, left the theatre at eleven: about one, the flames were discovered, and at three the roof fell. *Pizarro* had been performed that evening; and the wadding from the pistol fired at *Rolla* is supposed to have lodged in the scenery. It is remarkable, that to a like cause, in the same play, the destruction of Covent Garden Theatre was attributed. The building was insured for 7000*l.* and the furniture for 2000*l.*

Jan. 15. On Sunday morning last, about half-past three o'clock, the range of building in the northern part of *Magdalen Hall*, in the University of *Oxford* was discovered (by the guard of a mail coming into

* See the *Gent. Mag.* for last Nov. on this subject, p. 406.

into Oxford) to be on fire. The inmates of the Hall and of Magdalen College were speedily alarmed, and by four o'clock the cry of "Fire" through the city brought the timely aid of engines, and a considerable number of persons to the spot, when every possible exertion was made to subdue the dominion of the destructive element. The severity of the weather had rendered most of the nearest pumps useless, which made it necessary to form a line with three engines to supply water from the river Cherwell—a distance from the fire of two hundred yards. There was a fourth engine, which was supplied (though not fully) with water in buckets from the pumps. At this point of time, there appeared no hope of saving a single room out of the sixteen sets composing that part of the Hall, which, being built mostly of timber, offered but little resistance to the then raging flames; and as the wind blew directly towards the Principal's lodgings, the chapel, and the hall, it was deemed prudent to demolish a small shed which connected them, and to apply the full force of the engines to prevent the communication of the fire which seemed to threaten. These measures, together with the praiseworthy exertions of the persons assembled, alone saved those parts of the Hall. Several Members of the University rendered their assistance; amongst whom no one was more assiduous than the learned, amiable, and venerable Diocesan.—About six o'clock, the engines were played on the yet remaining part of the northern extremity of the building, and unexpectedly, though fortunately, preserved four sets of rooms, one of which is on the ground floor, and the other three storied above. Before eight, the fire was nearly extinguished: it was, however, thought necessary to work the engines until nearly twelve o'clock, when no appearance of danger any longer existed. We are unable to state the occasion of this fire satisfactorily; we only know that it commenced at or very near to the Common Room. Happily no lives were lost, and we have not heard that bodily injury was sustained by any person. Besides the destruction of the twelve sets of rooms, we are sorry to say, that a considerable number of valuable books were burnt, together with several musical instruments, some plate, and most of the furniture.

Several informations have lately been laid against Clergymen in *Essex* and *Suffolk*, for omitting to read the act against profane swearing.

On opening a cod-fish, a few days ago, by the cook of the King's Arms tavern, at *Plymouth-dock*, a worm, about four inches long, was found in the fish, in shape like a sole, covered with green feathers, equal in brilliancy to those of the peacock: between the feathers are small sharp quills,

resembling those of the porcupine. This extraordinary production of nature is now in the possession of the printer of the *Plymouth paper*, for the inspection of the naturalist.

A person crossing over the *Severn*, at the New Passage, was asking the master of the boat, whether there were ever any people lost in the passage—"No Sir," answered the Monmouthshire tar, "never; my brother was drowned here last week; but we found him again the next day."

A short time ago, as a young man of *Beckley*, Kent, named Bates, and a relation of his, were passing each other, in a stooping attitude, under the mantle-piece of the kitchen fire-place, their heads came in contact; by which Barnes received a blow in the frontal bone that produced an inflammation of the brain, and unhappily caused his death.

About the second year of the present King's reign, a man of the name of George King was convicted in *Dublin* of a capital felony. He drew up a memorial to the King, which he forwarded with the following lines:—

George King to King George sends his humble petition, [King's condition; Hoping King George will pity George If King George to George King will grant a long day, [pray. George King for King George for ever will The man was pardoned.

A few days ago was shot, near the entrance of *Kilkenny-harbour*, a large sea-fowl, having, through its neck an arrow, such as those described by Captain Cook, to be used by the natives of the islands of the Pacific Ocean; the shaft of the arrow, which is about eight inches long, is of a kind of wood resembling bone, and is rudely bearded with iron. The beard and shaft shot at least four inches through the neck; and the flesh round the shaft is not only healed, but perfectly hard and callous.

OCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Windsor Castle, Jan. 1, 1820.—"His Majesty's disorder has undergone no sensible alteration. His Majesty's bodily health has partaken of some of the infirmities of age, but has been generally good during the last month."

Thursday, Dec. 30.

An inquisition was taken at the Sun, Old Round-court, Strand, before Mr. Higgs, the Coroner, on the bodies of John Masters and Mary his wife, who were both found dead on Wednesday morning. The deceased was a jobbing porter, employed by several persons in the neighbourhood, and was of sober habits. He and his wife lodged upwards of a year in a little back room in Round-court-passage. Their floor was found locked on the inside, and a con-

stable

stable was called in, who broke it open, and found the man dressed, lying across inside the door, and the woman undressed, lying on the floor naked, both quite dead. There was some bread and butter in the room, and the man had one shilling in his pocket. They were very poor; but some persons used to bring them food. On Tuesday evening all the lodgers came to their room-door, in consequence of hearing them in the morning; and, finding the door shut, called to them to open it, but they made no answer, although the woman was heard to say to her husband, "where are you?" and he answered, "here I am." The constable and the beadle, who opened the door, were of opinion that they perished in consequence of the inclemency of the night; they had no bed nor firing. Mr. Taylor, one of the overseers, said, he gave the man a shirt, a pair of shoes and stockings, a shift and a pair of shoes and stockings for his wife, in November last; and during the last fortnight he paid them six shillings per week. The Jury thought as there was bread and butter in the room, they were not starved to death; but, not having clothing, bed, nor fire, during the inclement season, they perished.—*Verdict to that effect.*

Thursday, Jan. 6.

A wretched man named George Simpson, of Walthamstow, was this morning found in a ditch in the Homerton fields, where he had attempted to commit suicide (through distress), by hanging himself. He was taken care of, and afterwards sent to his parish.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.

A case of considerable importance to electors for Members of Parliament in all parts of the kingdom, but more immediately interesting to the householders of Westminster, was tried in the Guildhall of the city of London, before Chief Justice Abbot and a special jury. Mr. Cullen, a respectable householder of the city of Westminster, brought an action against Mr. Morris, the High Bailiff, for refusing to accept his vote, which he tendered at the last election of a citizen to serve in Parliament for Westminster, in the room of the late lamented Sir S. Romilly. It appeared in evidence, that Mr. Cullen had for many years uniformly and punctually paid his rates and taxes; but that, from some remissness on the part of the tax-gatherer, or other parish officer, some arrear was due at the period of the last election; and in consequence of this, when Mr. Cullen tendered his vote for one of the candidates, it was refused by the High Bailiff. Mr. Cullen immediately paid the arrear then due, and again tendered his vote; but the High Bailiff persisted in his original determination, and again refused to receive it. The Lord

Chief Justice was of opinion, that the vote had been improperly rejected; but he considered that an action was not sustainable against the returning officer, unless improper motives could be proved. Of that the Jury were the best judges. The Jury retired for an hour and half, but could not agree upon a verdict; and, at the Judge's suggestion, and by consent of the parties, a *juror* was withdrawn. This case remains undecided.

A debate took place at the East India House, in the Court of Proprietors, upon the subject of erecting a statue to Warren Hastings, to testify the respect of the Company for his memory, and the approbation of his services while Governor-General of India. The motion was warmly opposed by Mr. R. Jackson, and also by Mr. Charles Grant, whose residence in India at the period of Mr. Hastings's government, and his official rank, enabled him to form a correct estimate of the proceedings that marked the administrations of that extraordinary man. The motion was, however, finally adopted by a very great majority.

As some workmen were felling timber in a wood called Cold-fall, situated to the east of Finchley Common, they discovered, under the stump of an old oak, within four feet of the surface of the ground, two large wooden chests, much decayed, in which were deposited several tin boxes, containing pistols, flints, remnants of wearing apparel, a quantity of brass buttons, and a few silver coins of George II. It is supposed, that they must have been placed there for safety, many years back, by some highwayman; a class of desperadoes who about 90 years ago greatly infested that particular spot.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

A meeting was held at Mr. Hick's warehouses, London-wall, to consider the propriety of adapting those premises to the reception of the indigent and houseless for the night, during the present inclement season. The meeting was respectably attended.—Among those who assembled on this benevolent occasion, were observed the Bishop of Chester, Archdeacon Nares, rector of All-Hallows, Sir C. Flower, bart. Mr. Rowcroft, Mr. D. Barclay, and Duncan Campbell, esq.

The Lord Mayor, having taken the chair, said, that every one must see the necessity of providing an asylum for the destitute and houseless poor during the present severe winter. The numbers of applications to Magistrates for relief were almost incredible to those unacquainted with such matters. The present meeting was convened to endeavour as much as possible to alleviate the distress of our suffering fellow creatures; and he was sure that

that they would not suffer those who had fought the battles of their country to lie about the streets in a state of wretchedness and starvation. The Magistrates found much difficulty, he was sorry to say, in getting parishes to provide for their poor; but there were, besides those entitled to parochial relief, great numbers who had no claim on the poor laws of this country. It was, therefore, proposed to raise a subscription in order to afford them temporary shelter from the inclemency of the weather, until they could be otherwise provided for; and in furtherance of this great object, Mr. Hick, of Cheapside, had generously given the use of his extensive warehouses in order to form that asylum.

The Bishop of Chester presented himself to the meeting, amid loud plaudits. His Lordship said, he had to apologize for trespassing on their time and attention, while he offered a few short observations. He did not know that such a meeting was about to take place till a few minutes before; when, taking up one of the newspapers, he saw it announced; and, as he highly approved of the plan, he immediately ordered his carriage. (*Applause.*) There were, he believed, some objections against this mode of charity: but, indeed, there was no species of charity against which objections could not be urged. He was, however, sure that the advantages of this plan far outweighed and counterbalanced its disadvantages; and, therefore, he was ready to bestow his mite on it. Indeed, he knew not how any man could sit down quietly in the enjoyment of wealth—could lay his head on his pillow with a clear and approving conscience, when thousands, many of them wretched females, were wandering through the streets, without a home or shelter, for a hand to succour them. He conceived his bounty was well bestowed on such a benevolent plan; and it had his best wishes for its perfect success. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Bodkin said, that the premises which were to be devoted to this charitable object were in every respect fit for the purpose. There were four spacious floors, where the men and women could be separated, and the lower part of the building would answer for the preparation of food. Mr. Bodkin proposed a series of resolutions, relative to the intended objects of the meeting which were carried unanimously. A Committee was then appointed to manage the subscription, &c.; and the Mendicity and other charitable societies were requested to co-operate with them. Thanks were voted to the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of Chester, and Mr. Sheriff Rothwell; and to Mr. Hick, for his generous grant of the use of his premises. The subscription then commenced, and

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upwards of 700*l.* were immediately raised; and so active were the exertions in preparing the receptacle for immediate use, that many wretched wanderers the same night enjoyed comparative comfort within its walls, who, but for this arrangement, would have continued houseless, and suffering from the inclemency of the weather.

Saturday, Jan. 15.

Abraham Van Brienan who had swindled Messrs. Rivington's, and numerous individuals, of property to a considerable amount, on the faith of his credit at bankers, where he had ingenuity enough to persuade them he kept cash, was tried and convicted at the Middlesex Sessions on three indictments. The Court apprised Mr. Van Brienan that he was too clever a man for a permanent residence in this country. He was, therefore, ordered to take up his residence for the next seven years of his life in Botany Bay. The prisoner, who is a dashing looking fellow, received his sentence with perfect composure.

Prince Leopold has presented the family of the late Mr. Bird, R. A. with a purse of one hundred guineas, and also given the artist's picture of the *Surrender of Calais*, in his Royal Highness's possession, to be disposed of for the benefit of the family. This picture was presented to the lamented Princess Charlotte of Wales, when Mr. Bird had the honour of being appointed Historical Painter to Her Royal Highness.

Lately. At Ashford, a boy experienced so violent a fall whilst amusing himself at sliding, that he expired almost immediately.

Monday, Jan. 17.

A dreadful fire broke out this morning, at five o'clock, in the house of Mr. Kerr, a boot and shoemaker, at the corner of Norfolk-street, in the Strand. The flames were first discovered in the lower part of the house by the watchman and some passengers, and an alarm was given. By this means the family were saved from untimely death. Mr. K. escaped with scarce an article of dress on him. Of all the property on the premises, a few of Mr. K.'s account books only were saved. The flames advanced with an overwhelming rapidity, and in a few minutes the house was enveloped in one awful blaze. The firemen were successful in Norfolk-street in checking the progress of the flames; but in the Strand they were not equally fortunate. The flames soon caught the dwelling of Mr. Cary, the chart-seller, and in a short time that building added to the melancholy grandeur of the spectacle. Soon afterwards the roof and front of Mr. Kerr's house fell with a tremendous crash. The flames in Mr. J. Cary's premises soon advanced to the adjoining house of his brother,

brother, Mr. Cary, the optician, which was also destroyed. At half-past ten the fronts of these houses were precipitated into the Strand, but happily no injury was sustained by the crowd which was collected. In the back of these buildings still greater mischief is sustained. The amount of property destroyed has been immense. Mr. Kerr, whose house has twice before been on fire within the last four years, we understand, is not insured. A rumour prevails that the accident is attributable to the gas.

Thursday, Jan. 20.

Between six and seven o'clock, a fire broke out at the sugar houses of Messrs. Martin and Co. in Bell-lane, Spitalfields. About half past eight o'clock it was subdued, but not till the interior of the building and a considerable quantity of sugar were consumed.

Friday, Jan. 21.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Taylor, a hatter, in Garden row, London-road. The wind was high, and blew the flames into a court at the back, inhabited by poor people. Great confusion ensued in bringing out the furniture of the inmates; many were seriously hurt, and a great part of the furniture was destroyed; and by two o'clock the fire was subdued, as was supposed, finally, leaving four or five houses gutted completely; but about four o'clock in the afternoon the flames again burst forth with great fury; however, the firemen were on the spot, and succeeded in extinguishing it totally. The loss was considerable.

Sunday, Jan. 23.

About half-past two o'clock the utmost confusion prevailed in the neighbourhood of Thames-street, in consequence of a most alarming fire which broke out in the premises of Messrs. Childe, porter and cyder warehouse, in Swan-lane, leading to the Thames, adjacent to London-bridge. The fire was discovered by the family residing in the opposite premises, who were alarmed by the flames issuing from the windows of the lower part of the house; the family at Mr. Childe's made their escape with great difficulty. The fire spread with such rapidity that in a short time the flames communicated to the warehouse of Mr. Matthews (at the back part), and a stock of wood and other materials used in Mr. Matthew's trade (brush-making), having caught fire, the whole of the front premises were in less than an hour completely burnt through into Thames-street. The engines by this time were on the spot, but owing to a great scarcity of water, in consequence of the frost and the water being turned off, the flames extended to several other houses at the back of Swan-yard, leading into Thames-street. After some time had elapsed, the supply

of water became plentiful, and the firemen played with great activity. The houses of Mr. Ronolds, cheesemonger, Mr. Cudber and Mr. Simpson, of Thames-street, shortly afterwards caught fire, and were much injured; and the Bridgewater School, with four or five other houses in Swan-alley and Black Raven-yard, were completely burned to the ground. It was anticipated several times that Fishmongers'-hall would be destroyed; but the attention of the firemen apparently was fixed upon it; they played on the adjoining houses, and it escaped with less injury than was expected. At about half-past four the roofs of Mr. Childe's and Mr. Matthews's houses fell in with a tremendous crash, and greatly spread the flames. The iron manufactory office, on the bank of the Thames, was surrounded by flames, but escaped without injury. The fire continued burning at an alarming rate, until half-past ten o'clock in the morning, when an explosion, supposed from saltpetre, took place, which tore off the roofs of several of the houses, and caused great apprehension; tiles, bricks, and wood, were scattered about in every direction. Some persons standing near the spot were much hurt, in consequence of their falling on them; a boy had his arm lacerated very much, and some of his fingers torn off. Shortly afterwards the whole of the houses in Swan-lane fell down, and completely blocked up the roadway; and the whole of the other houses mentioned were, with the furniture and property, a mass of ruins.—We are happy to add no lives were lost, or any material accident occurred. The loss of property is estimated at 200,000*l*.

An official account of the total weekly amount of Bank-notes and Bank post-bills in circulation, from the 23d Nov. 1819, to the latest period to which the same can be made up, states the total for the week ending the 30th November, at 23,248,340*l*. of which 6,745,850*l*. are under 5*l*.; for the week ending the 7th Dec. 22,556,690*l*. of which 6,694,040*l*. are under 5*l*.; for the week ending 14th Dec. 22,418,220*l*. of which 6,621,990*l*. are under 5*l*.; and for the week ending the 21st Dec. 22,194,650*l*. of which 6,569,560*l*. are under 5*l*. It appears from this account, that the Bank has reduced its issue of Bank-notes within the last month, to the amount of upwards of one million.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Jan. 15. Gallantry; or, Adventures at Madrid, a Comedy in Five Acts. Condemned, and withdrawn the first night.—The Author not declared.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Jan. 1. Major-general L. Grant, to be Governor of the Bahama Islands.

D. R. Graham, Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh.

9th dragoons.—Major Wildman to be Lieut.-col. and Capt. Hart, to be major. Rifle Brigade.—Brevet Lieut.-col. Miller to be Major.

Hospital Staff.—Physician Short, from half pay, to be Physician to the Forces.

1st Foot.—Brevet Major Wetherall, to be Major.

11th.—Brevet Major Cooper, to be Major.

5d Veteran Batt.—Lieut.-col. Belford, to be Lieut.-col.

STAFF.—Brevet Major Prager, from the 19th Foot, to be Inspector of Militia in the Ionian Islands.

BREVEY.—Capt. Henry Marquis of Worcester, to be Major in the Army.

Jan. 11. A. Barclay, esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioner for carrying into effect the 6th and 7th Articles of the Treaty of Ghent, in the room of John Ogilvy, esq. deceased.

Jan. 18. Right Hon. George Earl of Glasgow, to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Ayr.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Jan. 15. Clifton Darton Hardness—C. M. Ricketts, esq. v. A. H. Holdsworth, esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. J. Bull, to be Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Clifton, Notts.

Rev. T. B. Cole, rector of Warburton, Sussex, to be Master of the Grammar School, Maidstone.

Rev. R. Wood, D.D. to be Head Master of the Grammar School at Nottingham.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. James Campbell, Church and Parish of Farquair, county of Peebles.

Rev. Henry Morgan, of Miskin, Glamorganshire, Brinsop Wear V. Hereford.

Rev. George Moore, late of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, to the Perpetual Curacies of St. Peter and St. Margaret, Lincoln.

Rev. C. Alfree, a Minor Canon of Rochester Cathedral.

Rev. T. G. Tyndale, M. A. (formerly of Trinity Coll. Oxford, V. Woburn Bucks, and Tadlow, Cambridgeshire,) Hotton R. Oxfordshire.

Rev. J. Thompson, M. A. (Vicar of Meopham,) Lullington R. Kent.

Rev. W. F. Mansell, B. A. (of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of Sandhurst, Gloucestershire,) Ashelworth V. adjoining.

Rev. J. Harris, Llanthette R. Brecon.

Rev. H. Craven Ord, Stratfield Mortimer V. Berks.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. W. C. Cunningham, to hold the Rectory of St. Mary's, Bedford, with the Vicarage of Eaton Bray, in the same county.

BIRTHS.

Hannah Davison, a labourer's wife of Wunningham, near Malton, Yorkshire, was confined on the 10th of March 1819, of two children, a boy and a girl, who both died; and on Dec. 28, was confined of three more, two boys and a girl, who, with the mother, are all likely to do well.

Jan. 1. At Paris, the Duchess of Orleans, of a Prince, who will bear the name of Penthièvre.—2. At the Castle, Newcastle, the wife of Sergeant Snelling, of the

40th regt. a daughter. This is probably the first child born within the old walls for several centuries.—4. At Bill Hill, the wife of Philip Francis, esq. of a daughter.—5. At Eton Lodge, near Liverpool, the wife of Joseph Walker, esq. of a daughter.—6. In Upper Wimpole-street, Lady Amelia Sophia Boyce, of a son.—7. At Farley Hill, Lady Lucy Stephenson, of a son.—8. In Portland-place, the wife of T. A. Curtis, esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

1819: Oct. 16. At Rio Janeiro, John Fielding, esq. to Rita Loiza, daughter of the late T. Parq, Post Captain in the Portuguese Royal Navy.

Nov. 19. Rev. S. W. Pearse, M. A. only son of Samuel Pearse, esq. of Broomhill House, Ivy Bridge, to Elizabeth Hele Ford, daughter of the late John Pearse, esq. of Easton, both in Devonshire.

Dec. 12. At the Hague, Lieut.-col. Sir J. R. Colleton, bart. to Septima Sexta Colleton, daughter of Rear-Admiral Richard Graves, of Hembury Fort, Devon.

20. Mr. John Lord, of Bentinck-street, to Emma, daughter of the late John Glover, esq. of Montague-square.

21. At Dunster, Mr. Silk, Master of the Academy of that place, to Anne, da. of the Rev. Thomas Jenkins, of Minehead, and niece of General Sir T. Picton.

23. Andrew Forbes Ramsay, esq. Surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's Service, Bengal Establishment, to Isabella, dau. of the late J. Young, esq. of Bell Wood.

27. Henry, second son of Wm. Hayward, esq. of Watlington, Oxfordshire, to Anne,

Anne, daughter of Mr. Dodd, of Chenies, Buckinghamshire.

Robert Espinasse, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Emily, daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Espinasse, and the late Hon. G. Petre, of Bell House, Ongar, Essex.

Rev. Charles Arthur Sage, to Caroline, daughter of the late James Quilter, esq. of Hadley.

28. George Taylor, esq. Surgeon to Duke of Clarence, to Sarah, daughter of James Philcox, esq. of Burwash.

At Glanmire, Ireland, F.S. Hodder, esq. of Kingsbilla House, to Alicia, youngest daughter of Wm. Martin, esq. of Johnstown.

30. Rev. David Williams, of Avebury, Wilts, to Marianne, dau. of Rev. Wm. Bartlett, Vicar of Newark, and East Stoke, Notts.

Lately. Lord Viscount Kingsland, to Julia, daughter of John Willis, esq. of Walcot Terrace, Lambeth.

Jan. 1. James L. Cotter, esq. eldest son of Sir J. L. Cotter, bart. of Rockforest (Cork), to Helena, daughter of the late James Lombard, esq. of Lombard's Town.

3. Henry James Oakes, esq. eldest son of Orbell Kay Oakes, esq. of Newton Cottage, Suffolk, to Mary-Anne Porteus, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Porteus, grand-nephew of Dr. Beilby Porteus, late Bishop of London.

Rev. J. Hallward, Rector of Shotley, Parsonage, Suffolk, and Rector of Stanton on the Wolds, Notts, to Emily Jane, daughter of the late C. P. Leslie, esq. of Glasslough, Monaghan, Ireland, many years M. P. for that County.

Sir John Litchford, bart. of Boothby Pagnal, to Louisa Elizabeth, sister of Sir C. Eggleton Kent, bart. of Little Penton House, both in Lincolnshire.

4. C. R. Morgan, esq. of Charlotte-street, to Anne-Jane, daughter of the late J. Ogle, esq. of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square.

Rob. Wm. M'Leese, esq. to Prudence, daughter of Rob. Levingstone, esq. of Wexport (Mayo), Ireland.

At Stonehaven, Scotland, W. Nichol, esq. surgeon, to Margaret, daughter of Dr. W. Nichol, of Fincón.

Rev. William Thompson, of Queen's College, Oxford, to Emily, daughter of C. Pentland, esq. (Cork), Ireland.

At Norwich, Mr. Edward Gridley, to Emily, daughter of John Gillet, esq. of Harrogate.

Thomas D'Oyly, esq. Serjeant-at-Law, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Simons.

Robert Bill, esq. Barrister-at-Law, son of John Bill, esq. of Farley Hall, Staffordshire, to Louisa, daughter of the late Philip Dauncey, esq.

5. Colonel Maresack, of the Grenadier Guards, to Jane, widow of R. L. Lateward, esq. of Ealing Grove, Middlesex.

Mr. Noble, to Miss Luppino, late principal dancers at Covent-Garden Theatre. They left London directly for Paris, in their way to Bordeaux, where they have a handsome engagement.

6. Rev. H. Fardell, Prebendary of Ely, to Miss Eliza Sparke, daughter of the Lord Bishop of Ely.

Mr. Samuel Shepherd, of Chelsea College, to Mary, daughter of J. E. Halliday, esq. of Sloane square.

Mr. T. Moxon, jun. of Mincing-lane, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. J. H. Brown, of Hingham, Norfolk.

Capt. J. Jackson, 3d regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to Miss M. A. Gossett, of Great George-street.

Geo. Houlton, esq. of Grittleton House, Wiltshire, Captain in the 43d regiment, to Anna Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Cruickshank, solicitor, of Laura Place.

7. Capt. R. Muten, of the 7th Fusiliers, to Fanny, eldest daughter of John O'Neil, esq. of Larch Hill, county of Dublin.

8. Mr. J. W. Adlard, printer, of Duke-street, Smithfield, to Elizabeth, daughter of E. Roberts, esq. of Grove House, Brixton, Surrey.

10. J. E. Pearson, esq. of Sheffield, to Theresa, daughter of John Froggatt, esq. of Worksoop, Notts.

C. T. Holcombe, esq. of Hatcham Manor House, to Margaret, daughter of T. P. Cummins, esq. of Milton, Kent.

11. D. Roxburgh, esq. to Miss Helen Henderson, of Edgware-road.

15. James Anderson, esq. of Montreal, to Mrs. Hewson, of Havering Bower, Essex.

Rev. W. C. Smithers, of Greenwich, to Amelia, daughter of Mr. Robert Oldershaw, of Islington.

James Chapman, esq. of Rodney Buildings, to Mrs. Elizabeth Frith, widow.

19. Henry, second son of Thomas Penfold, esq. solicitor, of Croydon, to Miss Mary Wilson, of Great George-street.

The Hon. and Rev. Wm. Eden, to Anna Maria, widow of the late Lord Grey de Ruthyn.

At Leamington, Lieutenant James Maurice Shipton, R. N. son of the Rev. Dr. Shipton, Rector of Park-head, Vicar of Stanton Bury, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Somerset, to Eliza, daughter of Robert Atkins, esq. of Leamington Priors, Warwickshire.

Henry Bankes, esq. to Miss Amelia Fitches.

W. Marshall, esq. of Ardwick, to Ann, daughter of Thomas Miller, esq. of Preston.

T. Norris, of Liverpool, M.D. to Eliza, third daughter of John Pilkington, esq.

OBITUARY.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE EDWARD, DUKE OF KENT AND STRATHERN.

Jan. 23. At Sidmouth, his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. The complaint which so suddenly terminated the life of his Royal Highness was an inflammation of the lungs, with cough, attributed to a neglected cold which he caught from sitting in wet boots after a walk in the environs of Sidmouth with Captain Conroy. In the morning of Thursday the 20th, his Royal Highness was reported to be in imminent danger; but towards the middle of the day he partly recovered, in consequence of a little refreshing sleep which he had been enabled to obtain. Towards evening, however, all the alarming symptoms returned again with increased vehemence, and continued so till towards Saturday morning, when a kindly remission of them took place. This, however, proved to be only that fatal relief which so commonly occurs before death ensues. Prince Leopold, Captain Conroy, and Generals Weatherall and Moore, were present to afford consolation and support to the Duchess, at the awful and trying event. The Royal Duke bore his afflictions and illness with the greatest composure and resignation. His amiable and afflicted Duchess was most indefatigable in her attentions upon her departed consort, and performed all the offices of his sick bed, with the most tender and affectionate anxiety. She did not even take off her clothes for five successive nights, and all the medicines were administered by her own hands. The melancholy event was brought to town on the morning of the 24th by General Moore, who arrived in London at half-past eight o'clock, and drove to Carlton House in a chaise and four. Carlton House was soon after closed, as a token of respect to the demise of the Regent's brother.—General Moore then proceeded to York House and Clarence House, to communicate the death of their beloved brother to the Dukes of York and Clarence, and the Duchess of Clarence. The General soon after proceeded to Windsor, to communicate the dismal tidings to the Princesses.

His Royal Highness was the fourth son and fifth child of his Majesty: he was born on the 2d of November, 1767, and was consequently in the 53d year of his age. He was educated, in part, under the present Bishop of Salisbury; but in the 18th year of his age went to Germany for the completion of his studies,

and resided successively at Luneburg and Hanover, until October 1787, when he removed, by his Majesty's command, to Geneva, and there remained until he had completed his twenty second year. In January, 1790, his Royal Highness re-visited England, but for a few days only, proceeding immediately, in a military character, to Gibraltar, whence, in May 1791, he went to Canada. From that station he proceeded, in December 1793, through the United States, to the West Indies, to join the army under the late Lord Grey, and was present at the reduction of St. Lucie on the 4th of April following. At the close of the campaign of 1794, the Duke of Kent, pursuant to his Majesty's commands, returned to British North America, and served at Halifax as Major General till 1796, and as Lieutenant-General till October 1798, when, in consequence of a severe fall from his horse, he was obliged to return to England.

In April 1799, his Royal Highness was created a Peer by the titles of Duke of Kent and Strathern and Earl of Dublin, and obtained a parliamentary establishment adequate to the support of his new dignities. The following month he was promoted to the rank of General in the army, and appointed Commander-in-Chief in North America, to which destination he proceeded in July; but ill health again obliged him to return, and he arrived in England in the autumn of 1800. In March 1802, his Royal Highness was appointed Governor in Chief of the important fortress of Gibraltar, which office he held till the time of his decease. In May 1802, he went to preside there in person, and exerted himself very laudably to suppress the licentiousness and dissipation of the wine houses, which had been found highly prejudicial to military discipline. These regulations, however, occasioning great dissatisfaction among the soldiery, who proceeded to some acts of violence on the occasion, his Royal Highness was recalled to England in May 1803, where he continued to reside till August 1816, when economical views led him to the Continent. Here he continued, residing principally at Brussels, until May 1818, on the 29th of which month he was married at Cobourg, according to the Lutheran rites, to her Serene Highness Victoria Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of the late reigning Duke of Saxe-Cobourg,

bourg, widow of his late Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, and sister of his Royal Highness the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, the chosen husband of our much-lamented Princess Charlotte. The Royal Pair, shortly after the solemnity, arrived in England, and were re-married, according to the rites of the English Church, at Kew Palace, on the 11th of July 1818. Persevering in the economical plan which he had laid down before his marriage, the Duke, a few weeks after this second ceremony, returned with his royal bride to Amorbach, the residence of the Duke of Leiningen, which the Duchess, who was left by the will of her late husband guardian of her son (a minor) and Regent of the Principality during his minority, had occupied as her residence during her minority. It was during their Royal Highnesses' retirement at this spot, that the Duchess proved to be pregnant; and as her Royal Highness fully concurred in the sentiments entertained by her illustrious consort, as an Englishman, that her child ought to draw its first breath on English ground, they both revisited this country, where the Duchess gave birth to a daughter named Alexandrina Victoria, who was born at Kensington Palace on the 24th of May 1819. His Royal Highness, a very weeks ago, took his Duchess and their lovely offspring into Devonshire, to give them the benefit of its purer air and milder climate; but unhappily fell himself a victim to a sudden attack of pulmonary inflammation, produced by accidental cold. At the time of his death, besides the offices and dignities we have already enumerated, his Royal Highness was invested with those of a Knight of the Garter, Thistle, and St. Patrick, a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Keeper and Paler of Hampton Court Park, Colonel of the Royal Scots Regiment of Foot, and since the year 1805, a Field Marshal in the Army.

The public are too well acquainted with the zealous benevolence of the Duke of Kent to render it necessary that we should call to their remembrance the many noble instances of that virtue which he displayed. Scarcely a public charity in the Metropolis was known to him to exist, which did not, in one way or other, derive benefit from his ready patronage. To most he contributed, and over many he presided, delivering his sentiments on all public occasions with a dignity and propriety rarely to be met with. His Royal Highness was eminently distinguished as a man of business, carrying on an extensive correspondence, both on charitable and other concerns, with his own hand, and writing

with an ease and elegance seldom equalled. Nor did his Royal Highness's private virtues less endear him to his family, and his numerous friends. His loss to society in general may truly be said to be great indeed.

FRANCES THOMASINE COUNTESS TALBOT.

Dec. 30. At the Phoenix Park, Dublin, Frances-Thomasine Countess Talbot, in her 38th year. Her Ladyship's disorder was an inflammation of the bowels. The rapidity of the progress of this dreadful visitation left scarcely a pause between alarm and despair. On Tuesday her complaint assumed a character of danger, and on Wednesday her Excellency's state was such as to preclude all hope of recovery.

Her Excellency was the daughter of Charles Lambert, esq. and sister of Gustavus Lambert, esq. of Beaupark, in the county of Meath. She was nearly connected with the Earl of Cavan, and her mother was the Hon. Miss Dutton, of Sherborne in Gloucestershire, sister to James Lord Sherborne. She was married on the 20th of August, 1800, to the Right hon. Earl Talbot. Viscount Ingestrie, the heir apparent to the Noble House, was born the 11th of July, 1802.

This illustrious Lady, the consort of the Nobleman who acts as the Representative of Royalty in that part of the United Kingdom, was regarded with the most affectionate veneration by the whole Irish people. She was their country-woman, their benefactress, the patroness of every useful undertaking, the courteous and hospitable exemplar of female dignity and worth. To these public claims on respect, she added domestic virtues, which to the circle of her private friends endeared her still more while living, and rendered the stroke of her death tenfold more painful. It would be vain to attempt describing the grief, in which this sudden calamity has involved a tender husband, or a fond and numerous offspring. The best consolation of their sorrows will be, the remembrance of her virtues; and these are unaffectedly but powerfully sketched in the following extract from a Dublin paper: "Her's was no common excellence. It was not in the pomp of grandeur and the parade of Courts that the Countess Talbot sought the felicities of our being. It was not to the gay scenes of the world, or to the splendour of her station that she looked for happiness. No. Though brightly and conspicuously she adorned the circle of the great; though affably and cheerfully she communicated delight to all around

around her; though warmly she entertained at her magnificent, frequent, and hospitable board; it was not, we say, in the exterior pageantry of her elevated rank, she courted enjoyment. It was in the sweets of social tenderness; in the affections of family, in the duties of a wife, the caresses and endearments of children, the love of kindred, the intercourse of friends. It was in the practice of rare, genuine, unostentatious beneficence; in all the gentler agencies of goodness; in the luxuries of charity and the works of mercy; it was in these, the higher offices of humanity, that our departed Vice-Queen sought her chiefest pleasures; from these, it was, she drew her hopes of deserving the heaven that has this day unfolded to her pure and gentle spirit."

The remains of the Countess, attended by her widowed Lord, have been removed to this country for interment.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS FREEMANTLE.

Dec. 19. At Naples, after an illness of only two days, of an inflammation in the bowels, Sir Thomas Freemantle, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, late Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, which appointment he had not held more than eighteen months.

The Neapolitan papers, of the 27th December, speak in terms of the utmost regret at the death of Sir Thomas. His remains were carried to the grave on the 23d with every demonstration of respect and military honour that could be bestowed on the memory of so distinguished an officer, by the Neapolitan Government. On this occasion the whole garrison was drawn out, and lined the streets, and the hearse was preceded by a body of cavalry. The Neapolitan Minister General, Count Nugent, with the British, Austrian, and Netherlands Ambassadors, attended. The Duke of Leeds, Earls Spencer and Wentworth, with all the English residing at Naples, forming a train of upwards of 60 carriages, followed the hearse; six Midshipmen in uniform bore on cushions the decorations and honours of the deceased, viz. G. C. of the Bath, G. C. of the Guelph, G. C. of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, G. C. of St. Michael and St. George, C. of Maria Theresa, and the Ribband and Badge of Trafalgar. Captains Pellew, Campbell, Hamlyn, and Baker, R. N. in full uniform, with Captain Green, and officers of the *Rochfort*, which had borne the Admiral's flag. Lieutenant Freemantle, R. N. chief mourner, supported by Captain Green and Mr. Munroe the Secretary. The pall borne by six Lieutenants

R. N. in full uniform, the seamen of the *Rochfort*, two and two, following.

He was a meritorious and distinguished officer, the friend and companion of our immortal Nelson in many of his most brilliant actions, particularly in the two last — Copenhagen and Trafalgar. Sir Thomas has left a large family to deplore his loss, in which lamentation a numerous circle of friends participate: and as few men possessed a more kind and benevolent heart, and were ever more ready to assist their officers, many of these have to regret the loss of a friend and patron. The *Rochfort*, of 80 guns, Captain A. Green (the flag ship on the station), has been ordered to return to England, with Lady Freemantle and her numerous family, and to take out Sir Graham Moore to the command.

PROFESSOR VON FEINAIGLE.

Dec. 27. At Dublin, Professor Von Feinaigle. With feelings of the sincerest sorrow (says a Dublin paper) we have to announce the sudden death of this estimable character; to whose genius and talents Ireland is so deeply indebted for the great and salutary reformation which he effected in the education of her youth. His successful labours in that difficult department, by which the acquisition of knowledge was rendered both agreeable and easy, must ever be held in grateful recollection by the parent, the pupil, and the school-master. The day of rivalry has long since passed by; and all must join in unfeigned regret for the man, and in warm admiration of his estimable qualities. The parents of his pupils, and the public at large, look with some anxiety to the choice which may be made of a successor. Of the Institution itself, which has conferred so many benefits on the country, we can devoutly say, "*Esto perpetua.*"

DR. GEORGE HILL.

Lately. The Rev. George Hill, D. D. F. R. S. Edinb. Principal of St. Mary's College, and Primarius Professor in the University of St. Andrew's, one of the Ministers of that City, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary for Scotland. This gentleman was born at St. Andrew's about 1748; educated at the University of his native city, where he first obtained the Greek Professorship in the College of St. Salvador. He was long one of the chief ornaments of the Church of Scotland, and was distinguished for his manly and impressive eloquence, both in the pulpit and the General Assembly.

Dr. Hill married a town's-woman of his own, by whom he has a large family.

He has published "*Sermons*," 2vo, 1795;

1795; "Sermons by James Gillespie, D.D. from the Author's MS." 8vo, 1796; "Theological Institutes," 8vo, 1803; "Lectures upon Portions of the Old Testament, illustrative of the Jewish History," 8vo, 1812.

JOHN STACKHOUSE, Esq. F. L. S.

John Stackhouse, Esq. who died at his house in Bath Nov. 22, 1819, in his 78th year, as noticed in p. 569, was the youngest son of the Rev. William Stackhouse of Trebaine, in the county of Cornwall, D. D. and Rector of St. Erme in the same county, and nephew of the Rev. Thomas Stackhouse, author of the "History of the Bible," and "Body of Divinity." He was for a short time a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford; but succeeding in 1763, by the will of his relation Mrs. Grace Percival, sister of Sir William Pendarves, to the family estate of that name, he vacated his fellowship, and after passing two or three years in foreign travel, settled at Pendarves, and resided there with little intermission till 1804, when he gave up the property to his eldest son, and retired to Bath.

Mr. Stackhouse was a Fellow of the Linnean, and some foreign literary societies. His studies in Natural History, though not confined wholly to that department, were principally directed to Botany, and more particularly to that obscure and little understood part of it—the Marine Plants. In the study of those at present arranged under the genus "*Fucus*," and which are the product of, or are found on the shores of Great Britain, he was sedulously employed for many years; and whenever it was practicable in examining them in their places of native growth, for which purpose his residence in Cornwall, situate between the two seas, and at no great distance from either, offered him peculiar advantages.

The result of these observations he at length published in 1801, in a thin but large folio volume under the title of "*Nereis Britannica*," containing coloured figures of all the then-discovered British Fuci, with descriptions in Latin and English. This excellent work was slightly noticed in our 79th volume, p. 1042. The publication, as has happened to many others, did not meet with the estimation to which it was justly entitled in the Author's own country, but was received with high approbation on the Continent, and introduced a correspondence between Mr. Stackhouse and some of the continental Botanists, who were engaged in the same or similar

pursuits. Amongst these must more particularly be mentioned *M. Lamouroux*, Professor of Natural History in the Royal Academy at Caen, Member of several Academies, and Author of an excellent work on the Zoophytes. With this gentleman Mr. Stackhouse was in correspondence to his death. They were both engaged in an attempt to methodize the heterogeneous mass at present crowded together under the genus "*Fucus*," and to separate the several species into properly-distinguished genera, according to their natural character and affinities. Each of these acute observers had made considerable progress in this arduous attempt, and though they did not entirely coincide in the detail, the general result of their conclusions did not widely differ. The sketch of Mr. Stackhouse's proposed arrangement was published in a second edition of the "*Nereis*," in quarto, in 1816, containing the same plates, but not coloured, and the descriptions in Latin only.

Although every Botanist who has studied the Marine Plants is perfectly aware of the necessity of separating them, widely as they differ in form and habit, into several genera, yet none (as the writer of this believes), with the exception of the two above-mentioned Authors, have ever made public any actual progress. This almost entirely arises from the very imperfect knowledge at present obtained of the fructification of these plants, and the consequently extreme difficulty of obtaining proper data whereon to form generic characters, whilst it is evident that such characters made out from form, substance, and habit of growth only, must be very uncertain and frequently erroneous. That Mr. Stackhouse had made considerable approaches to this desirable end must be acknowledged by all unprejudiced observers, and had he been spared a longer life, it is probable he would have brought it as nearly to perfection as the subject will allow.

The pretensions, nevertheless, of Mr. Stackhouse to a literary character are not rested solely on his botanical pursuits. He was a very good classical scholar: many of his leisure hours had been devoted to the study of the work of Theophrastus on Plants. His proficiency in the Greek language, combined with his botanical knowledge, rendered him particularly qualified for the elucidation of this Author, as is evinced by his publication of a corrected edition of the Greek text, with a copious Glossary and Notes, in two volumes, crown 8vo, the first of which appeared in 1813, and the second,

second, with the Glossary and Notes, in 1814. He also published, in 1811, at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, "A Catalogue of the Plants of Theophrastus arranged according to the System of Linnaeus, principally for the Use of travelling Botanists."

It was, however, in private life, and in the bosom of his family, that the character of Mr. Stackhouse shone most conspicuous; as a husband and a father, as a master and a friend, none have exceeded him, and, above all, he was a Christian in the true sense of the word. The latter years of his life were constantly spent at Bath during the winter season, where he had a house in Edgar-buildings; and in that place he will be long remembered and regretted. Whenever any charitable institutions were to be formed, whenever any public improvements were suggested, Mr. Stackhouse was amongst the foremost, and by his money, and his advice, was ever ready to promote the benefit of that city. The author of this feeble and imperfect tribute to the memory of this excellent man, and his long-known and highly esteemed friend, in conjunction with his sorrowing family, must long lament his loss.

Multis ille bonis seculis occidit.

EDWARD DOWNES, Esq.

Dec. 30. At Shrigley, near Macclesfield, Cheshire, in his 52d year, Edward Downes, Esq. Member and Graduate of the University of Oxford, one of the Magistrates of the county of Cheshire, and the last male branch of one of its most ancient families. Of the active beneficence which eminently distinguished his life, of his zeal to promote the honour of God and the interests of true religion, of his devoted attachment to the venerable establishments of his country, both in Church and State, many will be ready to bear ample testimony. To the few, however, who witnessed the holy calm and cheerfulness, which a genuine heart-felt piety diffused around his dying bed; to those who heard his last faltering accents employed in grateful praises and thanksgivings to the God of all peace and comfort, the peculiar excellence of his character shone forth in its brightest lustre; and the regret which they feel for his loss can only be mitigated by the recollection of his peaceful and happy removal from a world of care and sorrow; and the fullest reliance on the truth of that scripture which says, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

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ROBERT LOWNDES, Esq.

Jan. 5. After a short illness of two days, at the Hotwells, Bristol, in his 86th year, Robert Lowndes, Esq. formerly of Lea Hall, in the county palatine of Chester, and of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, but late of Widcombe Crescent, Bath. He was the eldest male representative of the Lowndes's of Overton Hall, in Cheshire, from whom are descended those of Buckinghamshire and the county of Oxford. His assiduous endeavours to serve the public in a similar manner to the late Mr. Rose, whom he strongly resembled in his ardent wish to be useful to mankind, may be exemplified by two large boxes of manuscript papers, which he was several years in composing; the writing of them having been his principal amusement in a long solitary life. Indeed, his character as a writer shewed a kindred spirit to the well known Mr. Secretary Lowndes, to whom he was distantly related.

SAMUEL THORNDIKE, Esq.

Dec. 25. At his house, in St. Lawrence, Ipswich, in his 61st year, deeply regretted by his family and the town in general, Samuel Thorndike, esq. In 1792, he was elected one of the Common Council of that ancient Borough; and in seniority was the fifth of that loyal and respectable body. He served the important office of Bailiff six times: in the years 1795—6; 1798—9; 1801—2; 1804—5; 1808—9; and, lastly, in 1814—15; with the highest credit to himself, and the greatest advantage to the interests of the borough. He had likewise performed the duties of Coroner for five several times, and died in the discharge of that useful office. He was also Treasurer of the Corporation, and one of the Governors of Christ's Hospital. He had for many years carried on the trade of a watchmaker in Ipswich, his native town; having served his apprenticeship with the late eminent and ingenious Mr. William Mayhew, of Woodbridge, a self-taught genius, and the constructor of a magnificent orrery, which, without having previously seen one, he made on the most simple principles, and finished in the most scientific manner. Mr. Thorndike had, in a great degree, imbibed the talent of his master, and among his valuable stock, has left a clock of his own construction, which, without winding up, performs its evolutions for the period of an entire year.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

1819. **AT** Calcutta, aged 33, James Robinson, esq. M. D. Superintendent of the European Insane Hospital at that Presidency, eldest son of the late Rev. T. Robinson, of Leicester.

July 7. In his 66th year, Benjamin Turner, esq. one of the Attorneys of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and the oldest British resident at Calcutta.

Oct. 3. At Marseilles, the Chevalier Aimable De Loppinot de la Tresilliere, Lieutenant in the 12th regiment of foot, and son of Gen. Count de Loppinot, of the Island of Trinidad.

Nov. 11. At sea, Donald Campbell, esq. Rear-Admiral of the White, and Flag-officer at the Leeward Islands. The Salisbury, with his remains, reached Barbadoes on the following Saturday.

Oct. 20. At his seat, Springfield, near Ross, Herefordshire, aged 74, Ross Trusled, one of the Society of Friends.

Dec. 13. At Varesa, near Como, Italy, Count Dandolo; not less known by his writings on chemistry and rural economy, than by the part he took in the political events of the Republic of Venice in 1797.

Dec. 15. At Edinburgh, Katherine, relict of the late William Mure, esq. of Caldwell, one of the Barons of the Exchequer for Scotland.

Dec. 16. At Mildenhall, Suffolk, Emily Georgiana, daughter of Sir H. Bunbury, K. C. B.

At the Manse of Lochgoilhead, the Rev. Dr. Macdonald, minister of that parish, in the 63d year of his age, and 36th year of his ministry.

Dec. 18. At Bath, suddenly, aged 65. Francis Fayerman, esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Alex. Rochelle Luscombe, esq. of Stony Mill, Galway.

At Tunbridge, aged 71, Wm. Simmons, esq. The death of this Gentleman was occasioned by his foot slipping in descending the steps into his garden; he felt little or no injury at the time, but a mortification ensued, which speedily terminated his existence.

Dec. 19. Aged 94, Mr. John Rowe, founder and preacher to a new Sect of Religion, which sprung up at Calverton about 40 years ago. Their tenets are similar to those of "The Friends," excepting their having a regular preacher; and, of course, they disapprove of the marriage-ceremony, as performed in the Establishment, and marry amongst themselves. Mr. Rowe resided at Calverton, and continued to preach in a small chapel at that place until a short time before his death.

Dec. 20. At the Grove, Peasenhall, Suffolk, in his 20th year, Mr. Henry Jermy. The severity of his last illness bore with the same exemplary patience,

which he had manifested during a short life of great corporeal suffering.

After a long illness, the wife of Daniel Sewell, of Thetford Abbey, Norfolk, esq. By her death, her family are bereaved of a kind and valuable friend, and the poor of a constant and liberal benefactress.

At Loutham Hall, Suffolk, the youngest son of Jacob Whitbread, esq.

After a long illness, aged 62, James Barham, esq. Solicitor, of Ixworth, Suffolk.

At Downe-park, Lieut.-col. Wm. Rat-tray, late of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Artillery.

Dec. 22. At Wexford, Louisa Wilmot, the wife of Stamford Carroll, esq. late of the 4th dragoons. She was daughter of Sir John Heathcote, and niece of Sir Nigel Gresley.

In Forth-street, Edinburgh, the widow of the late Andrew Dalzell, esq. professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh.

At Copdock, Suffolk, greatly respected, the relict of Mr. Whimper Cook.

Dec. 23. At Paris (on his way to the South of France), in his 23d year, A. Dur-din, esq. of Belgrove (Cork).

Dec. 25. In New Inn lane, Oxford, the Abbé Senéchal, one of the Teachers of the French Language in that University, and formerly one of the Professors belonging to the College at Amiens.

At Tiverton, aged 102, Wm. Gammins. He reaped several sheaves of corn in a field belonging to Geo. Barne, esq. when in his 100th year.

Dec. 26. At Bandon, aged 21, John, second son of Christopher Dowden, esq. But a few minutes previous to his death, he left the Meeting House of the Presbyterian Congregation of Bandon, of which he was a member, in perfect health and vigour, to get a flute, with which he intended to join in one of the sacred services of devotion; when, having arrived at home, and placed his hand on the drawer where the instrument was, he fell, and life was extinct in a moment.

At Brighton, aged 62, the Rev. Fred. Hamilton, formerly Minister of the Independent Congregation assembling in Union-street.

In Erskine-street, Liverpool, aged 61, Alice, widow of the late Thos. Cartwright, esq.

At Wrissle Lodge, aged 65, John Faithful Fortescue, one of the superannuated Admirals of His Majesty's fleet.

At Brixton-hill, Charles Gustavus Weston, esq. late of Brompton, and New Clement's Inn.

At his brother's (the Lord Chief Baron), in Stephen's Green, Dublin, Wm. O'Grady, esq. youngest son of the late Darby O'Grady, esq. of Mount Prospect, Limerick.

Dec. 27. In her 85th year, the widow of the late Mr. John Dobson, of Ipswich.

Dec.

1820] *Obituary ; with Anecdotes of remarkable Persons.*

Dec. 28. Aged five years, George, and on the 29th, aged three years and a half, Henry, sons of Mr. George Baldwin, of Walworth: these two brothers throughout the Sunday previous had the flattering appearance of perfect health.

Dec. 29. To the inexpressible grief of his relatives, to nativity, and the poor, the Rev. Wm. Floyer, of Stinsford, Dorset, son of the late John Floyer, esq. of Upway, in the same county. He was of Queen's College, Oxford, B. C. L. 1770; and was presented to the vicarage of Stinsford, co. Dorset, in 1784, by the Countess Dowager of Ilchester. To record the numerous virtues of this excellent man, would not be possible: suffice it to say, that his charities were unbounded; that he lived, as he died, in peace with God and man, and without ever having been known to commit a wrong action.

In his 81st year, Mr. Drant, shoemaker, who some time since retired from business. He went into the market at Louth to purchase some potatoes, and immediately after returning to his house dropped down and expired.

At Fratton, near Portsmouth, Capt. Ennis, of the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines.

Thos. Price Lyster, esq. R. N. youngest son of the late R. Lyster, esq. of Banton Castle, Shropshire.

Dec. 30. In Nelson-square, Great Surrey-street, in his 74th year, John Box, esq. of Weeping Cross, Staffordshire.

Dec. 31. In Tavistock-street, Bedford-square in his 74th year, Richard Barker, esq.

The Rev. D. Bingham, D. D. aged 76, Vicar of Great Gaddenden and Hemel Hempstead, Herts, Chaplain to his Majesty, and late Archdeacon of London.

At Lawrence End, Hertfordshire, in his 81st year, the Rev. John Hawkins, A. M. rector of Barton-le-Clay, Bedfordshire.

At Chigwell, Arthur Basho Baker, esq.

At Islington, aged 80, the relict of the Rev. John Griffiths, late of Hitchin, Herts.

Lately. Aged 41, in Dudley-court, Falcon-square, William Hollaman, esq.

In Newman-street, in his 78th year, Thomas Jeffereys, esq.

In Bond-street, in his 23d year, the Rev. Isaac Austin, M. A. of Ilfracombe, Devonshire, only son of the late W. Austin, M. D.

At Bath, in his 82d year, the Rev. Dr. James Drought, many years Senior Fellow, and Professor of Divinity, of Trinity College, Dublin.

In the Commercial-road, aged 35 years, after a few days illness, Capt. John Bishop, Commander of the Juno, in the Cape Trade.

On Highgate Hill, in his 75th year, C. Walker, esq.

Berks. At Reading, in his 84th year, the Rev. William Sugden, formerly Fellow of Brasenose-college, Oxford, M. A. 1771, and late rector of Cottingham, Northamptonshire.

Dorset. At Weymouth, aged 82, Hen. Marder, esq. formerly a Banker in the town of Dorchester, of the firm of Mox and Marder, on its first establishment.

Essex. At Shalford, aged 103, Mrs. Mary Parrott.

Rev. George Porter, M. A. many years lecturer of Billericay chapel; leaving a widow and nine children to lament their loss.

Herts. At Ware, aged 34, Arthur Cutlibert Beaumont, esq. late Captain in the 44th regiment of foot.

Leicestershire. At Hinckley, the Rev. J. Free-ston, minister of the Baptist meeting.

Somersetshire. At Compton Pauncefoot, the Rev. J. Palmer, D. D.

At King's Brompton, the Rev. Thomas Todd, vicar of that place, aged 57.

At Frome Woodlands, aged 66, Ann Moore. She was returning from consulting with her son-in-law on the approaching funeral of her father, aged 91, and was found dead in a field not far from her cottage, supposed from apoplexy.

Suffolk. At Exning lodge (the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Martin, esq.) aged 73, Mrs. Derisley of Thetford, relict of J. Derisley, esq.

Surrey. At Norwood, in his 36th year, Elton Hamond, esq.

At Richmond Terrace, John Protheroe, esq. of the firm of Protheroe and Hunt, merchants, of Bristol.

Warwickshire. Of a paralytic seizure, in his 75d year, the Rev. John Baddeley, of Birmingham.

Wills. At the Parsonage House, Bishopstrow, in his 55th year, the Rev. Wm. Williams, formerly fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, M. A. 1791, and 25 years rector of the above parish.

Yorkshire. At Greenhills, near Sheffield, aged 88, Mr. John Fox. He has left children, grand-children, and great grand-children, to the number of 100.

SCOTLAND. At Dundee, in his 77th year, John Gould, esq. late Provost of that burgh.

IRELAND. At Pleasant View, near Dublin, in her 83d year, the relict of the late Napper Tandy, esq. and last surviving child of the late Jas. Jones, esq. of Whitehall, near Platten.

ABROAD. Count Fred. Leopold, of Holberg, one of the most distinguished characters in Germany.

At Dieppe, aged 35, Capt. G. C. Urnston, R. N. son of the late Capt. Urnston, of the East India service.

At Naples, the relict of Walter Grant, esq. Registrar and Master in Equity, at Madras.

At Blower Hall, in the parish of St. James's, Jamaica, Jane, wife of Edward Montague, esq.

At the Isle of France, Alexander Wm. Young, esq. Commissary-General of that island.

At Madras, in his 48th year, Lieut.-col. E. Hayton Bagshaw, of the 25th Native Infantry.

1820, Jan. 1. Of a worm fever, convulsions and whooping cough, Miss Foulkes, sole daughter of Lieut.-col. Foulkes, of Eniviatt, Denbighshire, North Wales, to the great grief of all her friends and relatives.

Mr. Charles Seamann, of Yarmouth, Norfolk, and late Resident Surgeon, at Smyrna, to the Levant Company.

In the neighbourhood of the New Kent-road, aged 60, Christina, wife of Capt. Kidd, late of Falmouth.

In his 10th year, of the small pox, Geo. Frederick, son of Mr. Kendrick Collett, of Chancery-lane.—He had been inoculated in his infancy with the cow-pock.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, Margaret, third daughter of the late Christ. Metcalfe, esq. of Hawsted, Suffolk.

In Beaumont-street, in his 78th year, I. Phipps, esq.

At Watworth, of apoplexy, Mr. Wm. Dudds Clarke, stock broker.

In Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, in his 76th year, John Hooper, esq.

Jan. 2. In London, after a long illness, aged 33, James Turner, esq. banker, of Halesworth, Suffolk.

Charlotte Maria Myddelton, third daughter of the late Rev. Robert Myddelton, D. D. of Gwynnog, Denbighshire.

Instantaneously, during attendance on divine service, at the church of Kingston-upon-Thames, Mr. John Worham Penfold, of Hampton Wick.

Jan. 3. At Landaff, Sarah, wife of Luke Ashburner, esq. late of Bombay, and daughter of the late Rev. Geo. Cadogan Morgan.

Mr. Wm. Rivers, watch-maker, of 38, Cornhill.

At Penzance, Theodosia Mary, wife of Sam. Crawley, esq. of Stockwood, Bedfordshire, M. P. for Hinton.

Jan. 4. In her 89th year, Mrs. Driffield, of Clapham Common, Surrey.

At Aberdeen, aged 77, Thos. Bannerman, esq. merchant.

Aged 42, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Wm. Blackall, of Basinghall-street.

In St. Martin's-lane, aged 34, Thomas Hodge, esq.

In Savage-gardens, in her 70th year, Mrs. Jane Taber.

In Guildford-street, in his 75th year, W. Savill, esq.

In Great Ormond-street, in his 73d year, Mr. G. Shephard.

Jan. 5. In Cecil-street, in his 72d year, Wm. Winchester, esq. many years an eminent stationer in the Strand.

Aged 68, Mr. Thos. Avie, many years keeper of the Castle, in Newcastle.—He was present at the siege of Quebec; and was one of the men at the gun from which the celebrated American Gen. Montgomery received his death-wound. He afterwards commanded a vessel from Newcastle, in the Hamburg trade, for above 20 years.

Mr. James Doyle, son of N. Doyle, esq. of Cappagh, Ireland. He had retired in perfect health from the College of Maynooth, to pass his Christmas vacation amid the endearments of social life. The next morning he quitted the breakfast-table to take his usual walk: not making his appearance at the expected time, his sister dispatched a servant to request his return. The messenger not finding him, his father went after him, and had not proceeded far, when his every feeling of soul was harrowed up at seeing that son, who one hour before he had viewed in all the pride of health, now lying prostrate on the earth, the vital spark being extinct.

Jan. 6. The Rev. W. Hole, of Kertcott, near Barnstaple, a very aged and much respected gentleman. He was found lifeless on the road near his residence; having fallen from his horse, it is believed, in an apoplectic fit. He had left his workmen only a few minutes before, apparently in perfect health.

In Bedford-square, in his 74th year, John Scott, esq.

Frances, wife of John Hadley, esq. of Craven-street, Strand.

At Hitchin, Herts, aged 15, William, only son of the Rev. Richard Lucas.

Mr. Samuel Millington, late master of a private academy at Hayes, Middlesex.

At Beechwood, Herts, in her 13th year, Gertrude, the youngest daughter of Sir John Sebright, bart.

At Exeter, aged 84, Capt. Jas. Hudson, of the Royal Invalids.—He served at Martinico, in 1756; at Belleisle, in 1761; at New York, 1770 (where he was severely wounded); and at Bunker's Hill, in 1775.

At Wintam's Buildings, Old-street, aged 50, Mr. T. Imeson, tobacconist, of Shore-ditch.

At Beverley, in her 78th year, the widow of the Rev. George Sinclair, M. A. Rector of Wilford, near Nottingham, and Vicar of Melbourn, Derbyshire.

Jan. 7. At Saffron Walden, Mr. Col. Payn, bookseller. He was taken ill, and expired immediately.—This is the third awful instance of sudden death which has occurred to persons in the prime of life in that town within the last two months.

At Forest Lodge, Essex, aged 75, Eleanor, relict of the late Sam. Bosanquet, esq. of Forest House.

At Eton, Miss Keate, sister to the Rev. Dr. Keate, Head Master at Eton College.

At Twickenham, aged 59, John Taylor, esq. merchant, in Broad-street.

At Ghent, in her 13th year, Lydia Nennburg, daughter of G. B. Lonsdale, esq. of London.

In Bishopsgate-street, aged 68, Mr. Wm. Budden, of Rochester.

At West End, in the parish of Fewston, Yorkshire, in his 110th year, Mr. John Demme.—The chief amusement of his life was hunting, which he always pursued on foot, and which he continued until within the last five years of his life. He was never known to exchange his clothes, however wet, and never experienced a day's confinement from illness in his life. After he had attained his 100th year, he complained that he was grown old, and could not leap over a stile or a ditch with his customary agility.

Jan. 8. At Whitley, near Coventry, Caroline, daughter of the late Richard Bury, esq. of Coventry.

John Barnes, esq. of Skipton, brother of the late Mrs. Netherwood, of the same place.

In George-street, Hanover-street, aged 66, Charles Warde, esq. of Squerres' Lodge, Kent.

Jan. 9. Wm. T. Taylor, esq. of Turnham-green Terrace, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals in the British Army.

Aged 105, John Edwards, a pauper in the workhouse of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire.

At Amersham, Bucks, in her 66th year, Mrs. Kenyon.

At Spennels, near Kidderminster, Mr. Frost, one of the Magistrates of that borough.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, in his 85d year, Mr. Denis Jacob.

Jan. 10. At Little Syon, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Percy, second daughter of the late and sister of the present Duke of Northumberland.

Aged 18, Charlotte Anne, only daughter of Charles Gwilt, esq. of Icklingham, Suffolk.

At Hammersmith, in his 57th year, Jas. Nott, esq.

In Mount-street, Mile-end, in his 57th year, Mr. A. Sibbald, formerly of Barbadoes; but since, for many years, of Truman's Brewery, Spitalfields.

Jan. 11. At Tilbuster Lodge, near Godstone, in her 17th year, Joanna, daughter of Alexander Macleay, esq.

Sussanna, wife of W. Brgach, esq. of Sloane-street.

In Great Surrey-street, Jane, wife of Thomas Adderley, esq.

In Paradise-row, Chelsea, Anne, relict of William Bulkeley, esq. formerly Major of Chelsea Hospital.

At Marlborough-buildings, Bath, Edw.

Taylor, esq. of the King's Remembrancer's Office, Exchequer, Temple.

Aged 66, Mr. Edward Cockerton, of Aldersgate-street.

At Exeter, in her 7th year, Mary, Dowager Countess of Rothes, relict of the late S. Langton, esq. of Langton, Lincolnshire.

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, in his 56th year, Nathaniel Halford, esq. Attorney-at-law.

Jan. 12. In his 43d year, Mr. John Wood, of the firm of Bainbridge and Wood, of Holborn.

At Ickwell Bury, Beds, Susan, eldest daughter of the late John Harvey, esq.

At Peckham, aged 52, Mrs. Draper.

The Hon. Mrs. Harley, relict of the Rev. Dr. John Harley, Bp. of Hereford (who died in 1788), and mother of the Earl of Oxford.

At Twickenham, James Hatfield, only son of S. Thomas Cole, esq.

At Exeter, Mr. William Tozer, of Sudbury, Suffolk.

Jan. 13. Edward Browne, esq. of Castlemore, co. Cinnoght, in Ireland. About three o'clock this day, as he was passing near Horseleap, accompanied by his servant, in a gig, he received a shot, which caused his immediate death. He was, it is supposed, mistaken for another person, whose extraordinary zeal in suppressing sedition has lately made him obnoxious to the disaffected peasantry; and we have to regret that this estimable young man has fallen a victim to such unmerited revenge. His remains were removed shortly after to his brother-in-law's, John Nolan, of Balmiderry, esq. The distraction in which that family, with his other numerous friends and relatives, are involved, cannot be described.

At Southampton, the relict of the late P. Breton, esq.

At Catton, Norfolk, Robert Harvey, esq. a Justice of the Peace for that county,* and for the city of Norwich.

At Horton-place, near Epsom, Surrey, aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of James Trotter, esq.

In Sloane-street, in her 81st year, Mrs. Thomson, late of Greenwich.

Jan. 14. At Hampstead, in her 63d year, Jean, relict of the late Robert Milligan, esq. of Rosslyn House, Hampstead.

At Tamfield-house, near Taunton, aged 76, Elizabeth, only sister of the late Lieutenant. Chapman.

In Friday-street, very suddenly, aged 42, Jeremiah Cowper, esq. of the house of Hopkins and Cowper, warehousemen, Friday-street. The deceased was playing at cards at his own house, when they momentarily dropped from his hand, and he died instantly, without speaking a word or uttering a groan.

In Cavendish-square, Mrs. Crews, wife of

of the Hon. General John Crewe, only son and heir of the Right Hon. John Lord Crewe, of Crewe, in Cheshire. She was the daughter of ——— Hungerford, esq. of Calne, Wilts; was married May 5, 1807, and has left one son and two daughters.

Jan. 15. At Bath, aged 81, Mrs. Sarah-Maria Holroyd, only surviving sister of the earl of Sheffield.

In Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, Christians, wife of William Lodder, esq.

Walter Small Griffith, esq. late a Lieutenant in the 1st Garrison Battalion, youngest son of E. Griffith, esq. of the Police Office, Shadwell.

At Highgate, the son of Nath. Harden, jun. esq.

In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, in her 65th year, the relict of the late B. Boswell, esq. of Iwer Lodge, Bucks.

At Kennington, aged 43, Harriet, the wife of Mr. L. Swanson, of Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-street.

At Highgate, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late William Bloxam, esq.

Jan. 16. In Sloane-street, the widow of the late John Andre, esq. formerly of New Bond-street.

In Bloomsbury square, the widow of the late Joseph Lyon, esq.

At Wimbledon, aged 80, Mr. John Edwards, one of the oldest inhabitants of that place.

Aged 77, Mrs. Chawner, of Upper Guildford-street.

At Maida-hill, in her 77th year, Henrietta, widow of the late Rear Admiral Juhel Branton, and mother of Sir J. Branton, bart. and of Capt. E. Branton, R. N.

Jan. 17. In New Cavendish-street, aged 76, Lieutenant-general James Campbell.

At his house in Gloucester-terrace, Mile-end (in consequence of a fall from the stern of the ship Richard and Sibbells), aged 60, Mr. Richard Redman

Richard Clarke, esq. of Kington, Oxfordshire.

In South-street, West-square, in his 74th year, James Hedger, esq.

At Walworth, at a very advanced age, William Paul, esq.

Jan. 18. Aged 92, the widow of the late Mr. Lunley, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre, who was the father of the first Mrs. Sheridan.

Aged 75, the relict of Mr. William Ironmonger, of Derby, and daughter of the late William Toplis, esq. of Wirksworth, Derbyshire.

At Edmonton, in his 10th year, James, son of Mr. William Fair, and grandson of Dr John Hunter, Professor of Humanity in the University of St. Andrew.

In Buckingham-street, Fitzroy square, aged 73, Mrs. Cornell.

Jan. 19. In Queen-street, May Fair, at a very advanced age, the Hon. Catherine Neville, daughter of William, 14th Lord Abercromby. She was born June 20, 1728, and was sister to the late, and aunt to the present Earl of Abercromby.

Marrisco, wife of Mr. Henry Okey, of Tavistock place, Russell-square.

Jan. 21. At his seat at Blake-hall, near Ongar, in his 75th year, Capel Curc, esq. of Great George street, Westminster.

Jan. 26. At Forty hill, Enfield, aged 73, Mrs. Crozier.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January, 1820. Taken at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	Barom. in. pts.	9 o'clock Morning	Wind.	Weather Jan. 1820.
Dec.		°		
25	29, 22	30	W.	fair
26	29, 28	28	N.W.	fair
27	29, 28	30	N.E.	fair
28	29, 28	34	N.E.	fair
29	29, 48	28	N.	fair
30	29, 35	26	S.	snow
31	29, 18	27	S.	snow
Jan. 1	29, 28	21	S.W.	foggy
2	29, 40	30	S.	foggy
3	29, 77	33	N.	snow
4	29, 68	26	S.W.	foggy
5	30, 06	21	S.W.	foggy
6	30, 02	28	S.W.	fair
7	30, 18	34	E.	fair
8	30, 43	26	N.E.	fair
9	30, 08	23	N.N.E.	snow

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer

Day of Month.	Barom. in. pts.	9 o'clock Morning.	Wind.	Weather Jan. 1820.
Jan.		°		
10	30, 33	23	N.E.	fair
11	29, 79	28	S.W.	snow
12	29, 98	26	E.	snow
13	30, 04	19	S.W.	foggy
14	30, 11	25	E.	fair
15	29, 70	12	S.W.	foggy
16	29, 57	24	S.W.	fair
17	29, 48	32	S.W.	cloudy
18	30, 25	30	N.E.	snow
19	29, 76	48	S.W.	rain
20	29, 44	30	N.	fair
21	29, 03	37	S.W.	snow
22	29, 93	25	N.	fair
23	29, 48	32	S.	fair
24	29, 69	39	S.W.	fair
25	29, 79	43	S.	cloudy

T. BLUNT, 22, Cornhill

BILL OF MORTALITY, from December 21, 1819, to January 25, 1820.

Christened.		1898	Buried.		1673	Between	9 and 5		161	50 and 60		167
Males	-		Males	853			5 and 10	72	60 and 70	153		
Females	-	923	Females	820	10 and 20		49	70 and 80	112			
Whereof have died under 2 years old		401					20 and 50	123	80 and 90	70		
							30 and 40	177	90 and 100	15		
							40 and 50	173				

Salt, £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

Salt .£1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending January 15, 1820.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans			Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Middlesex	64	9	00	0	33	2	25	4	41	10	Essex	63	4	31	0	31	0	23	5	37	0
Surrey	65	1	33	0	31	1	25	10	43	0	Kent	63	5	00	0	33	5	24	10	38	11
Hertford	60	2	40	0	35	1	25	8	45	6	Sussex	59	8	00	0	30	3	23	9	46	0
Bedford	60	1	138	0	32	5	25	9	40	8	Suffolk	61	3	33	6	31	0	23	8	36	3
Huntingdon	53	4	00	0	50	2	21	0	40	0	Cambridge	57	6	00	0	27	8	18	2	39	3
Northampton	60	4	38	0	30	7	22	3	41	0	Norfolk	59	5	33	2	26	9	22	6	38	9
Rutland	62	6	00	0	34	6	26	6	54	6	Lincoln	59	0	36	0	32	11	19	6	41	9
Leicester	64	7	00	0	37	4	23	8	30	0	York	59	9	38	3	34	9	20	7	48	8
Nottingham	63	9	36	6	38	0	25	10	53	8	Durham	57	11	00	0	36	9	21	5	00	0
Derby	67	4	00	0	41	2	25	0	59	3	Northum.	56	0	40	0	430	1	22	9	33	4
Stafford	63	10	00	0	37	10	23	2	47	9	Cumberl.	61	4	47	7	29	2	21	8	00	0
Salop	67	3	46	0	39	2	27	3	58	8	Westmor.	63	4	38	0	36	5	21	8	00	0
Hereford	69	4	51	9	30	9	29	4	48	2	Lancaster	63	7	00	0	00	0	24	5	00	0
Worcester	64	10	54	0	37	11	30	0	52	0	Chester	59	7	00	0	40	4	23	2	00	0
Warwick	63	4	00	0	39	0	30	8	54	5	Flint	59	2	00	0	40	1	25	6	00	0
Wilts	61	10	00	0	30	2	25	9	46	4	Denbigh	60	10	00	0	39	0	22	1	44	10
Berks	62	6	00	0	31	4	23	2	42	6	Anglesea	65	3	00	0	34	9	16	0	00	0
Oxford	61	4	00	0	30	4	23	8	40	0	Carnarvon	70	8	00	0	36	8	26	0	00	0
Bucks	62	3	00	0	33	6	26	4	42	9	Merioneth	73	10	48	0	40	0	25	8	00	0
Beecon	76	0	49	7	39	0	24	8	00	0	Cardigan	72	0	00	0	44	0	18	8	00	0
Montgomery	63	5	00	0	33	7	28	9	00	0	Penbroke	58	7	00	0	35	2	17	9	00	0
Radnor	72	4	00	0	36	1	27	3	00	0	Cardmarth.	70	8	00	0	39	9	18	3	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorgan 70 8 00 0 33 4 20 0 00 0											
63 10½ 0 8½ 1½ 8½ 4 3										Gloucester 62 6 00 0 33 1½ 5 47 0											
										Somerset 69 9 00 0 31 9 22 1 40 0											
										Monm. 70 4 00 0 35 0 28 0 00 0											
Average of Scotland, per quarter.										Devon 65 11 00 0 30 4 16 0 00 0											
00 0½ 0 0½ 0½ 0½ 0 0										Cornwall 66 3 00 0 30 2 23 0 00 0											
										Dorset 66 2 00 0 27 10 27 0 00 0											
										Hants 62 0 00 0 28 0 23 7 44 6											

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, January 24, 55s. to 60s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, January 15, 25s. 10d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, January 19, 34s. 7½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, January 24.

Kent Bags.....	3l. - 3s. to 4l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....	3l. 8s. to 4l. 10s.
Sussex Ditto.....	2l. 16s. to 3l. 8s.	Sussex Ditto.....	3l. 3s. to 3l. 14s.
Essex Ditto.....	2l. 16s. to 3l. 14s.	Essex Ditto.....	3l. 0s. to 4l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, January 24:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 3s. 6d. Straw 1l. 10s. 0d. Clover 0l. 0s. — Whitechapel, Hay 3l. 19s. Straw 1l. 12s. 0d. Clover 5l. 10s. — Smithfield, Hay 3l. 16s. Straw 1l. 9s. Clover 5l. 17s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, January 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market Jan. 24:	
Veal.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts.....	2414 Calves 120.
Pork.....	5s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	13,920 Pigs 200.

COALS, January 24: Newcastle 35s. 0d. to 44s. 6d.—Sunderland, 41s. to 41s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Town Tallow 65s. 6d. Yellow Russia 58s.

SOAP, Yellow 86s. Mottled 98s. Curd 102s.—CANDLES, 11s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 6d.

	Bank Stock.	Red. 3pr.Ct.	31 per 4pr.Ct.	5per 6pr.Ct.	Lon. 7pr.Ct.	Imp. 8pr.Ct.	Ind. 9pr.Ct.	S. S. Stock.	India London.	Ex. Br. Is.	Com. Bills.	Omnium
1	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Sunday	67½	—	75½	84½	17	6	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	68	—	76½	84½	17½	6½	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	67¾	—	75¾	84¾	17¾	6¾	—	—	—	—	—
5	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	220½	68	—	76½	84½	17½	6½	—	—	—	—	—
7	220½	68	—	76½	84½	17½	6½	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	68	—	76½	84½	17½	6½	—	—	—	—	—
9	Sunday	68	—	76½	84½	17½	6½	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	68	—	76½	84½	17½	6½	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	68	—	76½	84½	17½	6½	—	—	—	—	—
12	220½	68	—	76½	84½	17½	6½	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	68	—	76½	84½	17½	6½	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	68	—	76½	84½	17½	6½	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	68	—	76½	84½	17½	6½	—	—	—	—	—
16	Sunday	68	—	76½	84½	17½	6½	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	68	—	76½	84½	17½	6½	—	—	—	—	—
18	220½	68	—	76½	84½	17½	6½	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	68	—	76½	84½	17½	6½	—	—	—	—	—
20	220½	68	—	76½	84½	17½	6½	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	68	—	76½	84½	17½	6½	—	—	—	—	—
22	220	69	—	77½	85½	18	6¾	—	—	—	—	—
23	Sunday	69	—	77½	85½	18	6¾	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	69	—	77½	85½	18	6¾	—	—	—	—	—
25	Holiday	69	—	77½	85½	18	6¾	—	—	—	—	—
26	221½	69	—	77½	85½	18	6¾	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	69	—	77½	85½	18	6¾	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	69	—	77½	85½	18	6¾	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	69	—	77½	85½	18	6¾	—	—	—	—	—
30	Sunday	69	—	77½	85½	18	6¾	—	—	—	—	—
31	—	69	—	77½	85½	18	6¾	—	—	—	—	—

(RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.)

O. S. S. Ann. Jan. 21, 1891

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE;

London Gazette
Times—M. Chronicle
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Couriers Globe
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Com. Chron.—F. Mail
London Packet
London Chronicle
Courier de Londres
B. Mercury—M.
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14 Sunday Papers
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Blackburn—Boston
Brighton—Bristol 5
Bury—Cambrin
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Carmarthen—Chelms 2
Cheltenham—Chesh. 3
Colchester Cornwall
Coventry 2 Cumberl.
Derby—Devizes
Doncaster Dorchest.
Durham—Exeter 3



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Hereford 1—Hull 3
Hants 1—Ipswich
Kent 4—Leicester 2
Leeds 3—Leicester 2
Richfield Liverpool 6
Macclesli. Mndst. 2
Manchester 5
Newcastle 2
Norfolk—Norwich 2
N. Wales—Northamp
Nottingham 2—Oxf. 2
Plymouth 3—Preston
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Sheshorne...Shrewsb.
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Wakefield. Warwick
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Embellished with a View of St. Giles's Church, Oxford; and the Effigies of
Dr. Donne, &c. under St. Paul's Cathedral.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, 26, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed. POST-PAYD.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A. Z. states that our Correspondent A. (vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 486) will find in Wotton's Baronetage, vol. II. p. 61, that Sir Thomas Lyttelton, bart. Treasurer of the Navy, &c. was the son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, bart. of Stoke Milburgh and North Oxendon, by Anne, daughter and sole heiress of Edward Lord Lyttelton, Lord Keeper. The title becoming extinct in *this* branch of the Lyttelton family, at his death in 1709, may account for Wotton's omission of his marriage. But the entry of the marriage of "Sir Thomas Lyttelton, knt. and bart. with Anne, daughter of Benjamin Baron, esq." in 1682, may be seen in the parish Register of Westcott, Gloucestershire; and Atkins mentions this Sir Thomas Lyttelton, as possessing "a fair mansion at Westcott, in right of his wife."—A. Z. does not know in what manner the Barons of Westcott were connected with the Barons of Thersfield, of Eversden, and of Lynn, but has some reason to believe they were all of one family.

HUGH CALPERS observes, "Your estimable friend and correspondent Dr. Booker, has fallen in a great error in p. 39 of your last month's Magazine, by representing *Shenstone* as the author of the notices concerning Spence, which the Doctor has there communicated. "*Shenstone* (writes Dr. Johnson) died at the Leasowes, of a putrid fever, about five on Friday morning, February 11, 1763." How then could he record the death of Spence, which occurred in 1768? I the more wonder at Dr. Booker's committing this anachronism, as he has so long resided in the neighbourhood of Hales-Owen."

Z. says, "Surely your Correspondent (vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 30) does not properly translate the first motto which he has stated. He says, Henry III. King of England, was fond of receiving presents," and ordered the following line, by way of device, to be written over his chamber at Woodstock: *Qui non dat quod amat, non accipit ille quod optat*. The obvious meaning is, that one who prefers a petition to the King, will not obtain what he asks, unless he gives what he (either the petitioner or the King) values."—The same Correspondent makes the following remarks: Vol. LXXXIX. i. p. 587, b. l. 42, the Rev. Mountagu Barton was brother to Admiral Barton, who was shipwrecked on the coast of Africa in 1758, but escaped, and died in England in 1796 (LXVI. 81.)—P. 588, a. l. 31, Prince Walsh Porter had the manor of Alfathings in Wandsworth, but sold it before he died.—P. 588,

b. the Rev. T. G. Clare was presented by the Duke of Buccleugh to the living of St. Andrew, Holborn, on the resignation of Dr. Luxmore, now Bp. of St. Asaph; but he had a short enjoyment of it.

A CORRESPONDENT remarks, in volume LXXXVIII. p. 104, in reference to p. 1192 of vol. LXXXVII. "you may add *Tetyt*, Baron of Mullingar, which, as well as other titles there stated, were, I believe, not Barons of Parliament, but *soi-disant* Lords."—A CONSTANT READER, in allusion to this passage, says, "I cannot but presume that he wrote *Petyt*, which family were, for a long period, styled Barons Palatine of Mullingar in Ireland. Their ancestor *Wilham Petyt* (or *Petit*), was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1191, and in 1208 had a charter of Free Warren at Mullingar from *K. John*; but his chief Barony was called *Matherothernan*. His descendants rose to the highest ecclesiastical and military offices in Ireland, and kept possession of a large territory in West Meath, &c. until the time of *Charles II.*; but the only Lord of Parliament now to be found in the lists, appears to have been *Peter Le Petit*, who was a Lord of the Irish Parliament, 30 Edw. I. in which year he was also one of the *Magnates Hybernie*, to whom letters were sent from Edw. I."

G. submits the following etymological remarks: "It has occurred to me, that *ch* in the English language formerly was either pronounced like *k*, or has been substituted for *k*. Upon this assumption, the derivation of many English words from the Saxon becomes manifest. The following are some of them: Church, kîrch—chaff, kaff—chest, kist—chicken, kûchen—churn, kernen—chin, kinn—chalk, kalck—cheese, kâse. Upon investigation, by whom this change might have been introduced, it appears to me evident, that this has been effected by the Normans; for they have in the same manner substituted the *ch* for the *c*, in the Latin language, which *c* is expressed by *k* in the Saxon. Thus have they changed Cantare into chanter—candela, chandelle—caritas, charité—castigare, chatier—castitas, chastité—caminus, cheminée. All the *Castra* in Britain they have turned into *Chester*, and may not the word *chum* be derived from the Latin *cum*, an associate, who lives *me-cum tecum*, &c.?"

R. C. says, "To the interesting notices of the celebrated traveller, Sir John Chardin, given in your last volume (Part ii. 512), from that fascinating book, the *Memoirs* of Mr. Evelyn, it may be added, that there is a whole-length portrait of him, if I remember, in the Picture-Gallery at Oxford."

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1820.

Death .

or

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE III.

THE very melancholy duty devolves upon us of announcing the death of our revered Monarch; who expired, full of years and of honours, at half-past eight o'clock on Saturday evening, January 29th. He breathed his last in the arms of his Royal Son and Guardian, the Duke of York.

About three months since, a gradual loss of strength and flesh was perceptible; since which time the medical gentlemen attendant on him considered themselves bound to prepare the public mind, by alluding to the infirmity of his age in the monthly bulletin. A slight bowel attack about six weeks ago gave his medical attendants considerable alarm; and although it lasted but two days, it left his Majesty much debilitated. No actual bodily malady, however, existed from that time until a few days prior to his death, when the renewal of the bowel complaint, which showed that the bodily functions had lost their power, announced a probability that the King's dissolution could not be very far distant. Every thing that he took passed through him as he received it, so that nature had become entirely exhausted, and refused her office. In this state it is not surprising that the decay should be rapid; the retentive powers only a short time before his dissolution lost their command—the Royal Patient sunk without a struggle.

At the moment of the King's dissolution, there were present, besides the usual attendants, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Lord Henley, Lord Winchelsea, all the Physicians, and Gen. Taylor. In the Palace were the Duchess of Gloucester and the Princesses Augusta and Sophia. The

Princesses had been most unremitting in their attention. The Royal etiquette on these occasions requiring that none of the Royal Family shall sleep under the roof that contains the corpse of a branch of that Family, the Duchess of Gloucester departed shortly after for Bagshot. The Princesses remained in the neighbourhood of Windsor.

Thus terminated the Reign of George the Third, after a duration of fifty-nine years, three months, and nine days;—a Reign distinguished alike by the public and private virtues of the Monarch, and by the extraordinary vicissitudes in the affairs of the world, in which the British Cabinet has taken so prominent a part.

Upon the news of this melancholy event arriving in London, the Lords of the Privy Council assembled at Carlton House, and gave orders for proclaiming his present Majesty; who made a most gracious Declaration to them, and caused all the Lords and others of the late King's Privy Council, who were then present, to be sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council. On Monday, about noon, his Majesty was proclaimed; first before Carlton House, where the Officers of State, Nobility, and Privy Counsellors were present, with the Officers of Arms, all being on foot. Then, the Officers being mounted on horse-back, the like was done at Charing-cross, within Temple-bar, at the end of Wood-street in Cheapside, and lastly at the Royal Exchange, with the usual solemnities; the Principal Officers of State, a great number of the Nobility, and of other persons of distinction, attending during the ceremony.

GEORGE III.

GEORGE III. the second child of Frederick Prince of Wales, son of George II. and of Augusta Princess of Saxe-Gotha, was born in Norfolk House, St. James's-square, the 4th of June, 1739. His constitution was sound and vigorous, though he came into the world at the term of seven months. The education of the young Prince, upon whose principles and abilities so much of the future happiness of these kingdoms was destined to depend, was conducted upon a somewhat narrow system. His acquirements were neither very extensive, nor very important; but the conscious strictness in morals, and the uniform impressions of piety, which he ever so strikingly displayed, are the best proofs that, in the most essential points, the cultivation of his mind had not been neglected.

The Princess of Wales, his mother, communicated to a friend the following character of the young Prince, at the age of 17. The passage is in Doddington's Diary. She said,

"He was shy and backward; not a wild, dissipated boy, but good-natured and cheerful, with a serious cast upon the whole; that those about him knew him no more than if they had never seen him. That he was not quick; but with those he was acquainted with, applicable and intelligent. His education had given her much pain. His book-learning she was no judge of, though supposed it small or useless; but she hoped he might have been instructed in the general understanding of things."

He was brought up in great privacy, as far as regarded a familiar acquaintance with the prevailing manners of the young nobility; and the prejudices which George II. entertained against the Princess Dowager, effectually excluded his grandson from the splendours and allurements of a Court.

George III. having completed his 22d year, ascended the Throne on the 25th of October, 1760. The death of George II. was unexpected. The young Sovereign was somewhat embarrassed by the novelty of his situation; but, in his first public act, the good sense and modesty of his character were manifested in the following address to his Council:

"The loss that I and the Nation have sustained by the death of the King my

grandfather, would have been severely felt at any time; but coming at so critical a juncture, and so unexpected, it is by many circumstances augmented, and the weight now falling on me much increased, I feel my own insufficiency to support it as I wish; but, animated by the tenderest affection for my native country, and depending upon the advice, experience, and abilities of your Lordships, on the support of every honest man, I enter with cheerfulness into this arduous situation, and shall make it the business of my life to promote, in every thing, the glory and happiness of these kingdoms, to preserve and strengthen the Constitution in both Church and State; and as I mount the Throne in the midst of an expensive, but just and necessary war, I shall endeavour to prosecute it in a manner the most likely to bring on an honourable and lasting peace, in concert with my allies."

Though the conflicts of party were, within a few years after the accession, unusually violent, the King was highly popular at the commencement of his reign. Looking at the National character, it would have been impossible to have been otherwise, when a Sovereign, interesting from his birth and education in England, his youthfulness, and his unimpeached conduct, delivered himself to his people in a Speech from the Throne, containing many passages as notable and patriotic as the following:

"Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of Briton, and the peculiar happiness of my life will ever consist in promoting the welfare of a people whose loyalty and warm affection for me I consider as the greatest and most permanent security of my Throne; and I doubt not but their steadiness in those principles will equal the firmness of my invariable resolution to adhere to and strengthen this excellent Constitution in Church and State; and to maintain the Toleration inviolable. The civil and religious rights of my loving subjects are equally dear to me with the most valuable prerogatives of my Crown; and as the surest foundation of the whole, and the best means to draw down the Divine favour on my reign, it is my fixed purpose to countenance and encourage the practice of true religion and virtue."

His Majesty very soon evinced that his consideration to preserve the welfare of his people, by constitutional principles and actions, was not confined

ained to professions. Within six months after his accession to the Throne, he recommended the famous alteration of the law by which the Judges were rendered independent of the Crown. Of the importance of this measure, we cannot better speak than in the words of Blackstone:

"By the noble improvements of the Law, in the Statute of 1 Geo. III. c. 23, enacted at the earnest recommendation of the King himself from the Throne, the Judges are continued in their offices during their good behaviour, notwithstanding any demise of the Crown (which was formerly held immediately to vacate their seats), and their full salaries are absolutely secured to them during the continuance of their commissions; his Majesty having been pleased to declare that 'he looked upon the independence and uprightness of the Judges as essential to the impartial administration of justice, as one of the best securities of the rights and liberties of his subjects, and as most conducive to the honour of the Crown'."

The same love of constitutional freedom, and the same desire to exercise his prerogative for the benefit of his subjects, were manifested by his Majesty throughout his life. "The King," said Lord North frequently, "would live on bread and water, to preserve the constitution of his country; he would sacrifice his life to maintain it inviolate."

On the 8th of July, 1761, the King announced to the Privy Council his intention to marry. In thus declaring the object of his choice, he manifested the prudence which uniformly characterized him. The union was completed on the 7th of the following August.

The early years of the reign of George III. were distracted by party conflicts of the most virulent nature. These produced changes of Ministry, which demanded from the King the exercise of the strongest forbearance, as well as the greatest address. On the resignation of the first Mr. Pitt in 1761, the King displayed at once the firmness and benevolence of his nature. His Majesty expressed concern at the loss of so able a Minister; and, to show the favourable sense he entertained of his services, made him an unlimited offer of any rewards in the power of the Crown to bestow; at

the same time he avowed himself satisfied with the opinion which the majority of the Council had pronounced against that of Mr. Pitt. The great Minister was overpowered by the nobleness of this proceeding. "I confess, Sire," he said, "I had but too much reason to expect your Majesty's displeasure. I did not come prepared for this exceeding goodness: pardon me, Sire; it overpowers, it oppresses me." He burst into tears.

About this period of his reign, his Majesty had to bear up against a spirit, not only amongst the populace, but displaying itself very violently in some constituted authorities, which, to the dispassionate observation of the present day, must present more of the character of licentiousness than of a genuine love of freedom. The popular commotions which arose out of the factious violence of Wilkes and his adherents are as disgraceful to the character of the people, as some of the measures which were taken to repress them were inconsistent with our present notions of constitutional justice. The King's conduct, throughout this trying occasion, was manly and consistent.

In 1772, George III. lost his excellent mother, the Princess Dowager of Wales. His father, the Prince of Wales, had died 18 years before, in 1754.

The American war commenced in 1773. This contest has already been subjected to the impartial scrutiny of History. It is quite clear that the war was originally impolitic, and that it was unnecessarily prolonged. But, although it has been the fashion to ascribe much of the perseverance in this calamitous contest to the personal character of the Sovereign, it will, we think, be conceded, that the abdication of so large a portion of his hereditary dominions was no determination to be lightly or hastily adopted by the King of England. His Majesty's sentiments on this subject were magnanimously evinced on his first interview with Mr. Adams, the Ambassador of the United States. "I was the last man in the kingdom, Sir," he said, "to consent to the independence of America: but now it is granted, I shall be the last man in the world to sanction a violation of it."

The

The most remarkable events of the American war were the battles of Bunker's-hill in 1775, Long Island, 1776, and the Brandywine, 1777, the surrender of General Burgoyne in the latter year, Rodney's defeat and capture of the Spanish Admiral Langara in 1780, the action off the Dogger Bank in 1781, Rodney's defeat and capture of the French Admiral De Grasse in 1782, and the destruction of the Spanish floating batteries off Gibraltar the same year. Peace was restored in 1783.

The riots in London in 1780, which threatened to overturn the very foundations of the Government, called forth, in a most signal manner, the energies of the King's character. It is an undoubted fact, that, when the advisers of the Sovereign were in a state of confusion and alarm, hording on despair, he at once decided upon those necessary measures of military assistance, which effectually repressed the tremendous dangers of a populace so infuriated. The following is an interesting account of this memorable transaction :

"At the Council on the morning of the 7th of June, the King assisted in person. The great question was there discussed on which hinged the protection and preservation of the Capital—a question respecting which the first legal characters were divided, and on which Lord Mansfield himself was with reason accused of never having clearly expressed his opinion up to that time. Doubts existed whether persons riotously collected together, and committing outrages and infractions of the peace, however great, might legally be fired on by the military power, without staying previously to read the Riot Act. Lord Bathurst, President of the Council, and Sir Fletcher Norton, Speaker of the House of Commons, who were both present, on being appealed to for their opinions, declared that 'a soldier was not less a citizen because he was a soldier, and consequently that he might repel force by force.' But no Minister would sign the Order for the purpose. In this emergency, when every moment was precious, Mr. Wedderburn, since successively raised to the dignity of a Baron, and of an Earl of Great Britain, who was then Attorney General, having been called into the Council table, and ordered by the King to deliver his official opinion on the point, stated in the most precise terms, that any such assemblage might be dispersed by mili-

tary force, without waiting for forms, or reading the Act in question. 'Is that your declaration of law, as Attorney-General?' said the King. Wedderburn answered decidedly in the affirmative. 'Then so let it be done,' rejoined his Majesty. The Attorney-General drew up the Order immediately, which the King himself signed, and on which Lord Amherst acted the same evening: the complete suppression of the riots followed in the course of a few hours. Never had any people a greater obligation to the judicious intrepidity of their Sovereign!"

It has been stated to us as a fact upon which we can rely, that the firm conduct of the King, on this remarkable occasion, arose out of a conversation with the late Mr. De Luc, a gentleman of whose sensible suggestions the King often availed himself.

The second William Pitt came into power in 1783. This was, without doubt, the most important era of the King's life. Never was an English Minister invested with such unbounded power as this great statesman; and never did a servant of the Crown better deserve the confidence that was placed in him.

In 1788, his late Majesty was attacked by that malady which, for the last 10 years, deprived his family and his people of the guidance of his once active and benevolent mind. It is believed that, soon after his accession to the Throne, the King had a slight attack of a similar indisposition. The national gloom produced by this severe visitation in 1788, and the universal joy manifested on the sudden recovery of the Monarch, are well-known events. The following extraordinary circumstance has lately been made public:

On the 22d of February, 1789, Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville were dining with Lord Chesterfield, when a Letter was brought to the former, which he read, and sitting next to Lord Melville, gave it to him under the table, and whispered, that when he had looked at it, it would be better for them to talk it over in Lord Chesterfield's dressing-room. This proved to be a Letter in the King's own hand, announcing his recovery to Mr. Pitt in terms somewhat as follow:

"The King renews with great satisfaction his communication with Mr. Pitt, after the long suspension of their intercourse."

intercourse, owing to his very tedious and painful illness. He is fearful that, during this interval, the public interests have suffered great inconvenience and difficulty.

"It is most desirable that immediate measures should be taken for restoring the functions of his Government, and Mr. Pitt will consult with the Lord Chancellor to-morrow morning, upon the most expedient means for that purpose. And the King will receive Mr. Pitt at Kew afterwards, about one o'clock."

There could be no hesitation on the part of Mr. Pitt; but, having held the necessary conference with the Chancellor, he waited upon the King at the appointed time, and found him perfectly of sound mind, and in every respect as before his illness, competent to all the affairs of his public station. This was the first notice in any way which Mr. Pitt received of this most important event. The reports of the physicians had indeed been of late more favourable; but Lord Melville verily believed there was not a man, except Dr. Willis, who entertained the smallest hope of the restoration of the King's mind. Mr. Pitt continually declared this opinion to Lord Melville, and they had both determined to return to the Bar, as the dissolution of the Ministry was then on the point of taking place.

The Letter in question Lord Melville took from Mr. Pitt, saying he had a trick of losing papers, and furnished him only with a copy, the original remaining in his Lordship's possession. The King wrote the Letter at a little table of the Queen's, which stood in his apartment, without the knowledge of any person; and, having finished, rang his bell, and gave it to his valet de-chambre, directing it to be carried to Mr. Pitt*.

During the excesses which grew out of the spirit of anarchy called into action by the French Revolution, the King was repeatedly exposed to the insults and attacks of a licentious mob. On each of these occasions he manifested the utmost fortitude and calmness: his personal courage astonished his friends, and awed his enemies.

The same qualities were displayed in 1800, when a maniack, at Drury-lane Theatre, fired at the Royal person. The dramatic piece, which was about to be represented, commenced in a short space of time, precisely as if no accident had interrupted its performance; and so little were his nerves shaken, or his internal tranquillity disturbed by it, that he took his accustomed doze three or four minutes between the conclusion of the play and the commencement of the farce, as he would have done on any other night.

The King manifested a like extraordinary composure after the attempt made to assassinate him by Margaret Nicholson.

During the long contest against the military spirit of France, his late Majesty uniformly sanctioned and warmly supported the struggles of Great Britain, when almost every other country was at the feet of the conqueror. Although most desirous of an honourable peace, he would never listen to any attempt to compromise the honour of his country, by propitiating the favour of the ambitious Napoleon. The preliminaries of the Peace of Amiens were concluded without his knowledge or concurrence. On reading the Letter communicating this important intelligence, he said to those about him, "I have received surprising news, but it is no secret. Preliminaries of peace are signed with France. I knew nothing of it whatever; but, since it is made, I sincerely wish it may prove a lasting peace."

We are approaching that period when the independence of the European States appear ready to be entirely swallowed up in the military preponderance of France. The King's heart expanded to witness the glorious rallying-cry of his whole people on the prospect of invasion; and he saw in the mighty victory of Trafalgar the total destruction of the naval power of our enemy. But, like his great Minister, it was not permitted to him to witness the succession of triumphs, which finally placed this Country in the most commanding attitude of her history, and broke down for generations the once-called invincible power which aimed at universal empire. The glories of Spain had just commenced, when, in November

1810,

* Of the amiable and prepossessing manners of the King, see an interesting account by the late Mr. Justice Hardinge, vol. LXXXIX. i. p. 38.

1810, the King was visited by that malady whose continuance has been so long deplored, and from which he has only been released by the hand of Death.

Over the last nine years of his Majesty's life an awful veil has been drawn. In the periods of the deepest national solicitude his mind has felt no interest; in the hour of the most acute domestic feeling, his eye has been tearless.

The present age has not done justice to the King's abilities. His conversation in public was sometimes light and superficial; but he often had a purpose in such dialogue, and as often entered into it to relieve himself from the weight of superior thoughts. The King taking exercise and amusing himself with those about him, and the King in the Cabinet, were two different men. In the discussion of public affairs, he was astonishingly fluent and acute; and his habits of business enabled him to refer with ease to the bearings of every subject. His successive Ministers have each borne testimony to the dignity of his manners, as well as the readiness of his address, when he put on the character of the Sovereign. Nothing which was submitted to him was passed over with indifference or haste. Every paper which came under his eye contained marks of his observation; and the notes, which he almost invariably inserted in the margin, were remarkable as well for the strong sense as the pithiness of their character.

The King was not a great reader. Indeed, he scarcely ever took up a book. He had a particular tact in obtaining information, and employed persons of ability to read books, and convey to him their substance.

The temperance of his late Majesty's life has become almost proverbial. He rose in summer and winter before six o'clock. He would take a slight breakfast at eight, and dine off the plainest joint at one. He retired early to rest, after passing the evening with his family, generally amused with music, of which he was passionately fond, and in which he manifested a most correct taste. The King's agricultural pursuits (for as Burke has justly said, "even in his amusements he was a patriot")

contributed to the strength of his constitution.

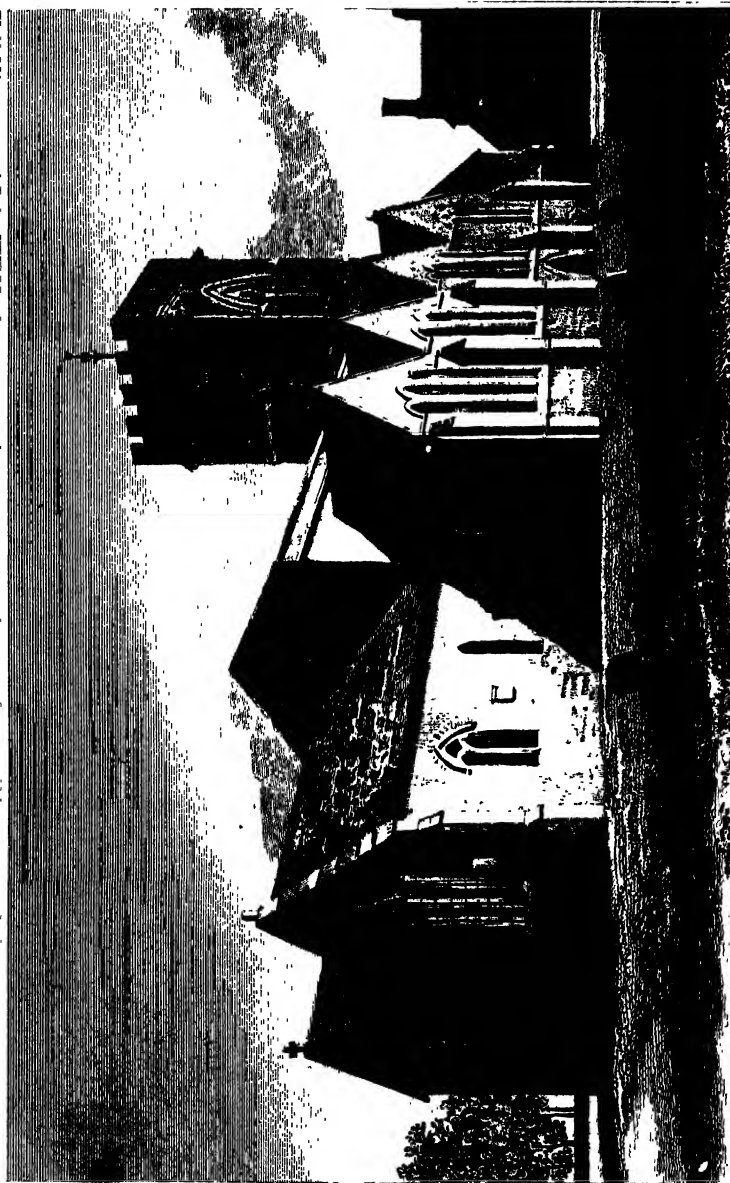
The habitual piety of his late Majesty was always the most striking part of his character. Those who have been with him at his morning devotions at the private Chapel at Windsor will never forget the fervour of his responses during the service. This constant sense of religion doubtless contributed to the invariable firmness and serenity of his mind. When one of the young Princes was hourly expected to die, the King was sitting on a Sunday, reading a Sermon to his family. An attendant came in with the tidings of the child's death. The King exchanged a look with him, signifying he understood his commission, and then proceeded with his reading till it was finished.

The reign now terminated has been the longest, the most prosperous, and the most glorious, of any recorded in our annals, perhaps of any in the history of the world; nor do the private and domestic virtues of our lamented King less embalm his memory in our affections, than the splendour and renown of his achievements demand our admiration.

The most striking feature in the late King's character was his deep-rooted and zealous attachment to the great interests of Religion and Virtue, of which, as he steadily cultivated the principles, so he afforded to his subjects, both in public and private life, a bright and unvarying example. Yet was not his an austere or repulsive piety. His eminent and public respect for the Established Religion of the State did not prevent him from indulging a wise and liberal toleration; and in the course of his reign numerous Statutes attested his desire to enlarge and extend the freedom of conscience, as far as was compatible with public morals, and the Christian Faith. In all respects, lenity, moderation, and paternal mildness, were the characteristic of his Government at home, as justice and liberality were of his intercourse with Foreign Powers.

** * The Account of His Majesty's Funeral, and other circumstances relative to his lamented death, will be found in our Obituary department, page 176.*

MISCELLANEOUS



J.C. Bucknall del.

N.E. VIEW OF ST GILES'S CHURCH, OXFORD.

J. Barnett Sc.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. GILES'S CHURCH, OXFORD.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 1.

IT is conjectured that those Churches which were dedicated in former times to St. Giles*, the patron Saint of Lepers, usually occupied a position at one extremity of the town to which they belonged, and were intended principally for the resort of those persons afflicted with the leprosy, and who resided in an Hospital near the spot. The Church thus dedicated, belonging to the magnificent City of Oxford (see Plate I.) stands at its Northern extremity, a considerable distance beyond the gate called *Bocardo*, which joined, or very nearly so, the ancient Tower of St. Michael's Church.

St. Giles's Church is the most extensive of the *thirteen*† Parish Churches contained in this City. It is composed of architecture of various periods, the most ancient of which, appearing in the Tower, and in the massive and plain pointed arches, by which it is supported, belong to the 12th century, the age when some of the characteristic features of the Norman style were united with those belonging to the pointed arch; an invention which made no progress for a considerable period as a distinct style of architecture, but which was incorporated at the above period with the Norman or semi-circular arch, thus forming a mixed style, which flourished till the superior elegance of the pointed arch prevailed.

The body of this Church is composed of three very handsomely-proportioned aisles, which are each spacious, and well lighted; the centre by a *clere* story of windows, and the side aisles by lancet windows, which, on the South side are single openings, of lofty and narrow proportions, uniformly placed on each side an elegant stone porch, which is the principal, and indeed now the only entrance to the Church. The North aisle is lighted by double and triple lancet windows, in five divisions. Four of these divisions are covered with pediments which increase the variety of the

* St. Giles was born at Athens in the seventh century.

† The beautiful North Transept of Merton College Chapel, which is called the Parish Church of St. John the Baptist, is not

design, and suggest the elegance of this side of the Church, now the most concealed from public view. The other component parts of this Church are, a chancel and a South aisle, the walls of which are not less ancient than those of the body, having a lancet window on the South side, and another on the North side: all the other windows possess various forms, and are of various dates; and so extensively and injudiciously has the Eastern portion of the Edifice been altered, that internally it appears gloomy and inelegant.

Of the associated members which compose this ancient, highly curious, and interesting structure, and of its external appearance; I shall further observe, that the walls are well constructed, and all, excepting that of the South aisle, stands unimpaired. The injury sustained by this conspicuous portion of the Church, has been occasioned by the numerous interments which have taken place within and without the building near the foundations, which have been weakened, and have therefore caused the superincumbent wall to appear in an unsafe condition. The Tower is built of small stones and rubble, united by a strong cement, and tied by quoins of the most durable and closely constructed masonry, and having on each side an elegant window, with double openings, and columns with carved capitals. The parapet terminates with battlements, and the Tower, consisting only of one story, is not lofty.

Entering the Church by the South porch, we are led to remark the antiquity and the elegant proportions of the external and internal doorways. Both arches are plain, but the capitals are carved with foliage, which is much mutilated, and the columns on which they formerly rested are demolished. The aisles of the body of the Church are separated by four well-proportioned pointed arches, resting on lofty cylindrical columns, with capitals and bases of the same form. The Tower, standing *within* the body of the Church, has side arches opening to the aisles—these arches correspond, and are low, and quite plain, while the great arch, once exposed to the middle aisle, and admitting the light from

Its springings on semi-circular columns at the sides, which have capitals carved with remarkably large and bold leaves.

Under the windows, towards the East end of the South aisle, are two recessed arches and a piscina. Every division of windows in the North aisle has an arch extending across from the great columns to the opposite piers, where are brackets for their support. One of these arches has been destroyed, and we may conjecture that each division or space of this aisle was formerly used as a Chapel; having been separated by wooden screens which are now removed. Whether this conjecture be probable or not, a more reasonable one cannot perhaps be suggested that will lead us to account for the singular variety appearing in all the windows, such as double and triple openings; some with attached, others with insulated columns; several of the arches are plain, and several are carved, with mouldings; some of the capitals plain, while others are enriched with exquisitely sculptured foliage. The Font is placed on a sub-base at the West end of this aisle. It possesses considerable elegance in design, with great novelty, and was certainly constructed early in the 13th century. Its general form is a square, the body being composed of broad semi-circular mouldings divided by rows of ornaments, and resting on a column with two slender and detached columns at every angle.

A well-proportioned pointed arch opens from the South aisle of the body to the aisle of the chancel, which is now used as a vestry-room. A more spacious arch divides the body and chancel. A large semi-circular arch opens the chancel to the South aisle, which was made a Chapel or Chantry by one of the Fitzwarren's, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary*. It contains a stone seat for the officiating priest, and a piscina. The East window of this aisle is peculiarly elegant, while the larger window of the chancel is quite plain.

At the East end of the North aisle is a large marble monument, consisting of two arches, supported on columns, and forming canopies to the kneeling figures of a male and female, and three children. A long inscription records the worth of Henry

Bosworth, who was buried Jan. 3, 1633. This monument was erected A.D. 1635.

The Tower contains four bells.

Yours, &c. N. C. B.

ACCOUNT OF MILTON, co. OXFORD.

(Concluded from p. 10.)

THE Church, Mr. Urban, is a handsome stone structure of pointed Gothic architecture, apparently of about the date of Henry V. or VI. It consists of a well-built square tower, containing an harmonious ring of eight bells, a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel. The whole is roofed with oak, and is unceiled. The exterior to the South presents a venerable aspect; each buttress of that aisle is adorned with a niche of elegant design, from which there have been evidently torn, probably during the reign of fanaticism, the corresponding statues; the gutter-pipes are conveyed through the mouths of grotesque figures, which are, however, much mutilated and defaced by time. There is on this side the usual porch or parvise, over which is a small room, formerly used as a vestry. This apartment is reached by means of a winding staircase in a small octangular turret, which is likewise adorned with a niche similar to the others. The principal object on the North side is an elegant door-way, composed of clusters of numerous minute pillars, the capitals crowned with foliage, from which springs a pointed arch similar to the shafts. The pile is dedicated to St. Matthew; on the Sunday subsequent to which festival, the parish feast is celebrated with the usual sports.

Among the Monuments in the Church, are the following.

A blue flag stone, of very hard substance, adjoining the reading-desk, on which a cross fleury is elegantly embossed. It probably marks the burial place of one of the ancient priors of the religious house.

On the floor entering the chancel is the following inscription:

"In memory of John Smith, esq. who died June the 8th, 1764, who was a benefactor to this Church."

In the North aisle are the following inscriptions:

"John Skynner, esq. the son of Edward Skynner, of Ledbury, and of Margaret Brown, died May 18th, 1739."

"Elizabeth, his wife, the daughter of John Smyth, esq. of this place, and of Elizabeth Gundry, died March y^e 8th, 1769, aged 75."

On a small square of marble on the floor:

"Charles, the son of John Hawkins, esq. died Jan. 3d, 1692. John Hawkins, esq. was the occupier of the antient residence of the Miltons, and was the father of that eminent Lawyer, Mr. Sergeant Hawkins, the author of the 'Pleas of the Crown.'"

In the corner of the North aisle, on a marble compartment, is this epitaph:

"H. S. E.

"Johannes Smith, filius natu maximus Johannis Smith, de Milton, in agro Oxoniensi generosi: magnæ spei juvenis vixit annos tredecim duosque menses, tantæ vero pietatis, ingenii, eruditionis et modestiæ, quantæ ejus ætatu læ vix quisquam alius, innocentæ exemplum amabile: obiit 22 die Nov. A. D. 1699. Hoc monumentum filii charissimi et Parentes mæstissimi posuerunt."

In the South aisle, on a brass plate, is the following inscription:

"In a vault lie the remains of Wm. Skynner, esq. son of John and Elizabeth Skynner; he died the first day of July, 1794.

"Also Martha, the faithful and beloved wife of Sir John Skynner, daughter of Edward Burn and Martha Davie; she died the 4th day of Dec. 1797.

"Also of Elizabeth Skynner, died the 14th day of Oct. in the year 1802.

"Also of Sir John Skynner, son of John and Elizabeth Skynner, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and some time Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, who died the 26th day of Nov. in the year 1805."

It may not be here unworthy of remark, as a circumstance remarkably happy, that Chief Baron Skynner, and Mr. Justice Ashurst, who had passed the early part of their lives together as friends at the bar, and had risen to the summit of their professions, at length sat down upon their family property in contiguous parishes, the one at Waterstock, the other at Milton, to enjoy that dignified ease, to which their high stations and great attainments entitled them. They maintained the friendship begun in early life uninterrupted to the latest period of their existence, and they now lie buried in the Churches of their respective parishes.

The house of the late Chief Baron Skynner descended to him from his

maternal ancestors; the Smyths, and by the aid of some judicious additions, after a design by the late Mr. Wyatt, it has been made a convenient and elegant residence. It is now occupied by Wm. Stephens, esq. The property has devolved to the Right Hon. Richard Ryder, the present Earl of Harrowby, in right of his Lady, the daughter and heiress of the late Chief Baron.

In the Chancel, near the altar, is the following inscription on a mural monument:

"Manet hic sepultum quicquid mortale reliquum est Joannæ Meetkerke, Adolphi Meetkerke hujus parochiæ generosi uxoris, et Thomæ Young ejusdem Parochiæ gen. nuper defuncti, filiæ unicæ. Obiit quarto die Martis, anno Domini 1695, ætatis suæ 22. Ad matris latus abdormiscit filia unica Joanna Meetkerke, quæ nata erat die 26 Nov. 1695, denata die 23 Dec. 1695. In charissimæ uxoris et teneræ filiæ memoriam Adolphus Meetkerke mærens posuit."

It is observable that by an error in the date, the mother is here represented to have died eight months previous to the birth of her child*. The family of Meetkerke is descended from a race of nobility of the same name, once flourishing at Bruges: as Adolphus Meetkerke, it appears, was deputed by the United Provinces to negotiate a loan of 200,000*l.* with Queen Elizabeth. *Cand. Eliz. p. 283.*

In the Eastern extremity of the interior of the South aisle are some brasses upon the wall belonging to the family of Edgerley, formerly resident here, with the following inscription at the feet of two figures, which form the centre of four coats of arms:

"Of your charite pray for the soules of William Edgerley, John Edgerley, William Edgerley, and Elizabeth Edgerley, y^e children of Robert Edgerley and Katelyn his wife."

The tenor bell is inscribed with the names Christ. Pettie, Simon Neale, Thos. Prince, Sam. Knight, 1684.

The family of Pettie had formerly very handsome property in this parish and neighbourhood; upon the last of whom, Christopher Pettie, esq. Dr. Rawlinson makes an observation in his notes to this effect;

* This is accounted for by the Old Style. The death of the mother occurred in 1695-6. *Edrr.*

that

that he was much addicted to bell-ringing, cudgel-playing, wrestling, and the like; he carried about the country with him a set of silken bell-ropes, and a party of dissolute companions, by whose assistance he was reduced to poverty, and finally kept an alehouse at Thame.

The Living is a Vicarage, in the presentation of a Prebendary of Lincoln, to a stall in which Church the rectorial tithes are annexed, with the exception of a considerable corn-rent payable out of them to the Vicar. The present incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Ellis of Christ Church, Oxford. Mr. Delafield observes, "that the Register of Milton, with the exception of a few literal mistakes, is by far the most perfect he had ever seen." The following is an extract from the beginning of it:

"Gr. Milton, Oxon. Register commences 1550. 4 Ed. VI. This booke was new written in y^e yeere of our Lord 1604."

In the earlier pages are various sums collected by briefs; among others, an entry, by which it appears, that a benefit play was given for a fire in the parish:

"Collected for y^e fire by y^e Royall Theatre, 1l. 4s. 4d."

In the Church-yard, on the South side of the Tower, are two very antient plain raised altar tombs, defaced by time, but reported by tradition to belong to the ancestors of the Smiths, whose mansion they closely adjoin.

The antient residence of the Miltons was for some time the property of the Wilkinsons. Dr. John Wilkinsons was President of Magdalen College, and his brother Henry was Principal of Magdalen Hall. The elder brother, Dr. John Wilkinsons, tutor to Henry Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I. was Principal of Magdalen Hall till the year 1643, but upon apostatizing to the side of the Parliament, he was ejected. Upon the ultimate prevalence of that party, however, he was restored in 1646, and finally upon the ejection of Dr. Oliver, by the Parliamentary delegates, he was elected President of Magdalen College; he was buried at Milton in 1649. His brother was dispossessed of the Headship of Magdalen Hall in 1662, in consequence of not subscribing to the Act of Uniformity. While this pro-

perty was in the hands of the Wilkinsons, it was for some time tenanted by, and became a favourite residence of Thurloe, the secretary to Cromwell, and in consequence was often visited by the Usurper himself during the recesses. The village traditions, respecting that personage and his Secretary, are not yet extinct. The arms of the Wilkinsons still remain well emblazoned in the window of the large parlour of this house. This, together with a farm attached to it, now belongs to Mr. Eldridge.

Among the families of consequence, formerly resident here, was that of Young; the founder of which was John Young, born in Cheapside, educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which he was fellow, and afterwards Master; in 1567, the next year, he was elected Vice-chancellor; in 1572 he was made Prebendary of Westminster, and Bishop of Rochester in 1577. His son and heir was John Young, who was settled, and finally buried in this place; Fuller observes, that this gentleman "interred his father with great pomp and solemnity, tho' on his death-bed he forbade it." His eldest son was Sir John Young, or more commonly known in his own time by the familiar name of Jack Young. It is to this gentleman we are indebted for the quaint epitaph in Westminster Abbey, "O rare Ben Jonson," which marks the spot where that Poet's remains are deposited. The expence of the stone and labour of inscription amounted to eighteen-pence—the subject of it fortunately needed no monumental marble.

By the census taken in 1811, the population of this parish, including the hamlets, amounted to 1059. By an antient assessment, made between the years 1562 and 1580, it appears that of 24 families named in it four only now exist, viz. those of Eustace, Ives, Wildgoose, and Wiggin. The first of these families is an instance of the vanity of the pride of Heraldry. Though regularly descended from that Eustace, Count of Boulogne, who was, I believe, a cousin of the Norman Conqueror, and attended his person in all his wars, it has now for a generation or two mended, and sometimes mude, the shoes of the villagers of Great Milton.

E. E.

CAMBRIDG

CAMBRIAN ANTIQUITIES. NO. II.

(Continued from p. 13.)

All Saints' Eve.

IN Wales, All Saints' Eve is ushered in with demonstrations of great joy and festivity; bonfires (round which the peasants dance, hand in hand,) are kindled as soon as it becomes dark, and may be seen blazing in every direction. The evening is concluded in a manner similar to Christmas, with a variety of rustic games, abundance of *Cwrw*, and other cheer. The origin of this somewhat singular custom is not rightly known; at least, I have not yet succeeded in ascertaining it. Bingley, the only modern Tourist who has paid any minute attention to the manners of the Welsh, supposes that it may have originated with the Druids, and was instituted by them as an offering of thanksgiving for the fruits of the harvest. I should think myself, that either this is the case, or that the Welsh borrowed it from the Greeks or Romans, in the same manner that they did the funeral ceremonies antiently practised by them. It is rather surprising that I can obtain no satisfactory information on the subject from any of the inhabitants of the Principality, some of whom are well versed in its history and antiquities. Perhaps some of your intelligent Cambrian Correspondents can oblige me in this respect.

The Banditti of Mowddwy.

Your Correspondent Cambro-Britannicus, in a former number, requesting you to "stir up" another Jedidiah Cleishbotham for the *manufacturing* of Welsh Tales upon the same plan as the Scottish "Tales of my Landlord," observes, that we abound in border tradition, and could accommodate the said Jedidiah with a variety of martial incident. In a subsequent number I pointed out a subject which I thought might afford sufficient matter for one tale of this sort; and, perhaps, the following might serve, in skilful hands, as the ground-work of another. — The neighbourhood* of Dinas Mowddwy, in Merionethshire, about the middle of the sixteenth century, was infested with a band of outlaws, who subsisted entirely by plunder and rapine. The gang was chiefly com-

posed of desperadoes who had been engaged in the wars of York and Lancaster, and, being banished their own country, settled in this place, to the no small peril and annoyance of all travellers. The spot they selected for the scene of their depredations is one of peculiar wildness and beauty; rocks, woods, and mountains, intersected by the river Dovey, constitute the scenery in this part of Merionethshire; a situation well calculated to afford protection and concealment to a numerous and powerful band. Their operations were by no means confined to the robbery of the passing traveller; like the clan of the formidable Fergus Vich Jan Vohr, whole herds of cattle became the objects of their plunder; and so conscious were they of their own strength, that they would drive their prey to the woods at noon-day. So much were they dreaded, that the neighbouring inhabitants fixed scythes (some of which may be seen at this day) in their chimnies to prevent their descent; and the usual road to Shrewsbury was totally deserted. Their villanies at length grew to such a pitch that a commission was granted to Lewis Owen and John Wynne, Esqrs. (the former a Baron of the Exchequer and Vice-Chamberlain of North Wales, the latter a gentleman of great property in Caernarvonshire,) to extirpate the banditti; they therefore raised a body of men, and, on a Christmas eve, succeeded in taking about eighty of the outlaws, most of whom were hanged on the spot. Among the prisoners were two brothers, who were about to be executed, when their mother stepped forward, and very earnestly implored the Baron to spare her children: he refused; when the old woman, uncovering her neck, and looking him stedfastly in the face, said to him, "These breasts have given suck to those who shall yet wash their hands in your blood!" And a short time afterwards, as he was proceeding on his circuit into Montgomeryshire, Baron Owen was murdered by the surviving ruffians, on the very spot,* according to tradition, where their comrades suffered the punishment due

* This part of the wood is now called Lliidiart y Barwn (the Baron's Gate), from a number of trees being placed on the road, to impede the Baron's progress.

to their crimes. His son-in-law, who accompanied him, fell a sacrifice to his bravery and affection for the Baron, whom he defended to the last; and it was not till deserted by all his attendants, and overpowered by the assassins, that he gave up the contest. Such heroic courage merits this brief record. This transaction, however, was the cause of the extirpation of the whole gang: the most rigorous justice ensued; many were executed; the rest fled, and never returned. They were distinguished by the titles of Gwylaid y Ducoed (*The Banditti of the Black Woods*); and Gwylaid Cochion Mowddwy (*The Red-headed Banditti of Mowddwy*).

Sir Howell y Fwyall.

I transcribe from Bingley's "North Wales," the following account of this gallant knight:

"Sir Howell y Fwyall, a native of the parish of Llanatyndwy, in Caernarvonshire, and a descendant from Colwyn ap Tangno, one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, was Constable of Cricceith Castle. This valiant officer attended the Black Prince in the battle of Poitiers, where, although on foot, and armed only with a battle-axe, he performed several acts of the utmost bravery and heroism. The principal of his services was the cutting off the head of the French King's horse, and taking him (the King be it understood) prisoner. As a recompence for his valour, he received the honour of knighthood, and was allowed to bear the arms of France, with a "battle-axe in bend sinister;" and to add to his name Y Fwyall, *the battle axe*. In further commemoration of his services, it was ordered, that a mess of meat should, at the expence of the Crown, be every day served up before the axe with which he had done these wonderful feats. This mess, after it had been brought to the knight, was taken down and distributed among the poor. Even after Sir Howell's death, the mess continued to be served as usual, and, for the sake of his soul, given to the poor, till so lately as the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Eight yeomen attendants, called yeomen of the Crown, were appointed to guard it, who received eight pence a day, constant wages."

Resemblance between Scottish and Welsh Customs.

There is a great similarity between the manners of the Scotch Highlanders and the mountaineers of North Wales. I shall particularize one corresponding trait. It was formerly customary in Wales for the lord to dine with his vassals and dependants,

in the same manner as the Highland chieftain entertained his clan.* At Mostyn Hall, the seat of the family of that name, in Flintshire, the "great gloomy hall," as Pennant styles it, is still extant: it is furnished with a *Dais*, an elevation at the upper end, where the lord himself sat and presided; and down the sides are tables for the humbler guests. Its walls are appropriately decorated with the spoils of the chase, and with military accoutrements, among which are swords, guns, pikes, helmets, and breastplates. Pennant informs us that, "to this day (1796) the similitude of old times is kept up when the family is at home. The head-servants take their dinner at the *Dais*, and the numerous inferior servants fill the long table. The roof is lofty," he continues, "and crossed with long beams. The *nen-bren*, or top-beam, was in all times a frequent toast whenever the master's health was drank; and *Iâched y nen-bren y ty*† was the cordial phrase." This toast is still given at dinner parties in the counties of Caernarvon, Merioneth, and Flint. T. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 31.

IF you think the inclosed worth inserting in your Magazine, as perhaps not inapplicable to what is passing at this time, it is at your service.

Yours, &c.

A. S.

"16 June, 1 Eliz. (1559) A circular Letter was sent to all Sheriffs, respecting complaints made by them of the great expences they were at for the Judges in their circuits. A letter addressed to the Sheriff of Surrey (signed by the Queen) states, that "in this last Session of Parlt the complaint had been made, & sute made in this our last Parlt for remedy, wch was not thought reasonable for some respects to pass in that manner as it was mentioned, but that some other order might be taken for the same. We signify to you and other Sheriffs that since this is the first year of our entry to the state of the Crown, having so many great things in hand, we cannot conveniently resolve on any alteration in

* Those who have read "Waverley," (and who has not read it and its companions?) will remember the animated description of the dinner scene at Ferguson's.

† Or, *Y ty a'r biau y nen-bren*. Both literally mean "Health to the top-beam, or support of the house;" which support is, of course, the master.

that

that matter this year, we require you to proceed for the provision of the Justices of assize in like manner as before; and we shall not forget your good service herein, as soon as we may conveniently cause some good order to be taken, & for the exoneration of your great charge."

(From a Copy.)

" 21 Feb. 1573.

" After o^r hartie comendac^ons, Wher of longe tyme many ge^tlemen, some eligible to be Sheriffes, some y^t have been in office in y^e moste P^te of the Counties of this Realme, haue both in P^liament & other places complayned of y^e gret burthen and charge susteyned in y^e said office of Sheriffrick by reason as they have alledged of y^e large dietts & other charges of the Justic^{es} of assize and gaole deliv^y yerely encreasing in such sorte as many gentlmeⁿ very meete for y^t office in respect of their wisdom & dexterity to execute y^e same, thoughte not so meete for welth to beare the charge of the expens^e have of late yeres made most earnest sute to be forborne onely for want of welth to bere y^e burden. The Queenes Mat^e callinge this cause now of late unto her remembrance hath thought y^t very necessarye to cause y^e same to be considered by her counsell & remedye to be P^{ro}vided therefore as the cause maye bee y^t in the considerac^on hereof y^t y^e by her Mat^e & us of her counsell will P^{ro}ceed y^t by the petition of div^{er} the Sheriffes in sondrie Counties appering by y^e exchequer for allowance for the dietts & other charges of the said Justic^{es} the same are yerely grown more & more in charges to the said Sheriffes, and consequently her Mat^e thereby more charged then by reason ought to be allowed. And therefore to remedye this matt^r y^t ys determyned by her Mat^e wh^{er} adv^{ice} of us of her p^{ri}vy counsell, y^t the Sheriffes shall not after this Lent assizes have the charge of the Justic^{es} of the assizes dietts but that the said Justic^{es} shall have of her Mat^e out of her cofers sev^{er}all somes of money for the daierly dyetts duringe the tyme that heretofore the Sheriffes have byn chargeable w^{ith} w^{ith}in there Counties w^{ith} w^{ith} determinac^on the more P^{ro}te of the said Justic^{es} have byn by div^{er} of her Mat^e counsell made acquainted. And herof we have thought it convenient to give your knowledge as we do the like to other Sheriffes in the Realme to th^e intent y^t yt maie af^{ter} this Lent assizes forbear to enter into suche farther charg^{es} and y^t yt in ment y^t ye shall against the Sommer assizes by y^e authority of yor office aide and assist the servants of the said Justices y^t shall require yor adv^{ice} for helpe to make P^{ro}vision for yor maisters dietts and for lodginge and horse corne at as reasonable charges as maye and ought

to be for her Mat^es's vice and as reason requireth that the said Justic^{es} in respect of their paynfull and carefull service for administrac^on of Justice should be both honorably and favorably used in all things requisit for their owne P^{ro}sons and trayne whereof we trust both you as Sheriffs now beinge and all other succedyng^e you will have care and due regard. Fynally we also warne yow y^t now when yow shalbe unburthened thereof as of a matt^r of longe tyme complayned yew do not for y^t p^{ri}vat respect ent^{er} into anie such unnecessary charge as hath not in former tymes of the kyng her Mat^es father and other her P^{re}genitors byn used nor allowed, for it is not ment to geve yow allowanc^e hereaft^r of anie thinge upon yor account that shall not be well warranted to be allowed unto yow. We also have given knowledge to the Justic^{es} y^t yt shalbe very convenient y^t at their first comyng^e to the places appointed for the Sessions they do begyne to here and determyn y^e causes of the p^{ro}soners in yor charge so far forth as y^t maie be conveniently done to P^{ro}ceed to delivery of the gaole before they P^{ro}ceed to the assizes whereby that attendance of the multitude of the Justic^{es} of peace shall not nede to be so longe as yf the Gaole deliv^y should be last. And therefore we will y^t yew do so make redye yor gaole and prisoners that the Justic^{es} maie fyrst fyneshe that service beinge the principall cause of the Sessions. And so bide yew right hartely fair well.

" From Hampton Courte the xxiith of February 1573

" Y^{or} lovinge frendes

" P^{re}script

" For the next assizes y^t shall suffice y^t yow make P^{ro}vision of two messes well furnished & y^t ovr and besides this yow shall demande any further allowance for y^e Justices dietts y^t ys not ment y^t yew shall have anie allowance for the same afterwarde yew see what order y^t hath pleased her Mat^e to take therein.

" N. Bacon C. S. W. Burghley. E. Lincoln. P. Sursex. A. Warwick. Bedford. R. Leicester. N. Knolles. T. Smyth. F. Wallingh^{am}. R. Sandler. W. Mildmay."

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 2.

I TAKE it that the object of Mr. Stockdale Hardy, in his "Letter to a Country Surrogate," was not, as he expresses in his Introduction, to "confuse him by leading him to the discussion of difficult and abstruse points of law, but merely to guide him in those cases which would, in all probability, come before him in his official capacity." The "difficult" and

and "abstruse" point, therefore, started by Z. A. (p. 508), does not seem to be one which could be expected to be noticed in a Letter of the above description; nor indeed has it, in my opinion, any connexion with the subject matter of such Letter, as it certainly could not, by any possibility, fall within the province of a Surrogate to inquire whether certain marriages solemnized long since, and legalized (or intended so to be) by certain Acts of Parliament passed for the purpose, could, under the construction of such Acts, be deemed legal or not. The caution given a Surrogate in the Letter, as to making inquiries relative to the competency of a Church, or Chapel, where a marriage is wished to be had, to have such a ceremony solemnized therein, is most assuredly highly necessary and proper; and to this single point, I conceive, Mr. Hardy's remarks extend. As the point of law alluded to by your correspondent Z. A. is evidently stated incidentally, it forms no part of the general subject of the Letter. But as to the point itself, as far as my humble opinion goes, I should conceive the marriages solemnized under the circumstances stated by your correspondent, to be legal. Of this opinion Professor Christian is, evidently; as, on referring to his Notes to Blackstone, vol. ii. p. 439,* he expressly asserts their legality, but joins with every sensible man in lamenting the limited effects of the Acts passed on the subject. So Mr. Fraser, in his new Edition of Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, vol. ii. p. 478, clearly views the matter in the same light, as he raises no question as to the validity of the marriages which had been solemnized before 1st August, 1781, in Churches or Chapels erected since 26 G. II.; but the very important, and, in my opinion, only question, which can be raised on the point, how far the word "*usually*," as expressed in the Act of the 26 G. II. shall be construed as extending? Mr. Frazer's Note is this:

"This Act (viz. 21 G. III. c. 53) relates only to Marriages solemnized in Churches

* Upon comparison, I perceive, that Mr. Hardy has adopted, with little or no variation, Judge Christian's note, in the extract given by you in p. 236, and observed upon by Z. A.

or Public Chapels erected since the Marriage Act of the 26 G. II. Such as had been erected a longer or shorter time before, are not provided for by this remedial law. As to these, the matter is still left open, which includes in it this important question, How far the word "*usually*" (as used in the 26 G. II.) shall be understood to extend?"

From this it is clear, the learned Commentator had no doubt as to the legality of the Marriages coming within the purview of the Act of the 21 G. III. Indeed, I cannot suppose, that the Courts would annul a Marriage for want of a proper transmission of its Register, agreeably to a concluding clause of an Act, which does not expressly make the non-transmission fatal to the validity of the Marriage. The parties, whose duty it was to transmit the Registers, might, perhaps, have been punished (vide Burn's Eccl. Law, p. 464, tit. Marriage) for a non-compliance with the clause, but I should apprehend the validity of the Marriage would not be affected. Besides, the law, I apprehend, always concludes that the requisites of an Act are complied with, until the contrary is proved; and therefore, in alluding to the Marriages in question, I think professional gentlemen are quite justified in stating that such Marriages were legalized by the Act in question, since they have no business to presume but that every requisite was complied with.

Mr. Sylvester Douglas, (who reported the case of the King v. Inhabitants of Northfield, which gave rise to the stat. 21 G. III.) in his Notes to that famous case, evidently coincided in the opinions here quoted, as did a celebrated Civilian, now no more, and once the bosom friend of

SENEX CLERICUS ANGLICANUS,
and formerly a Surrogate.

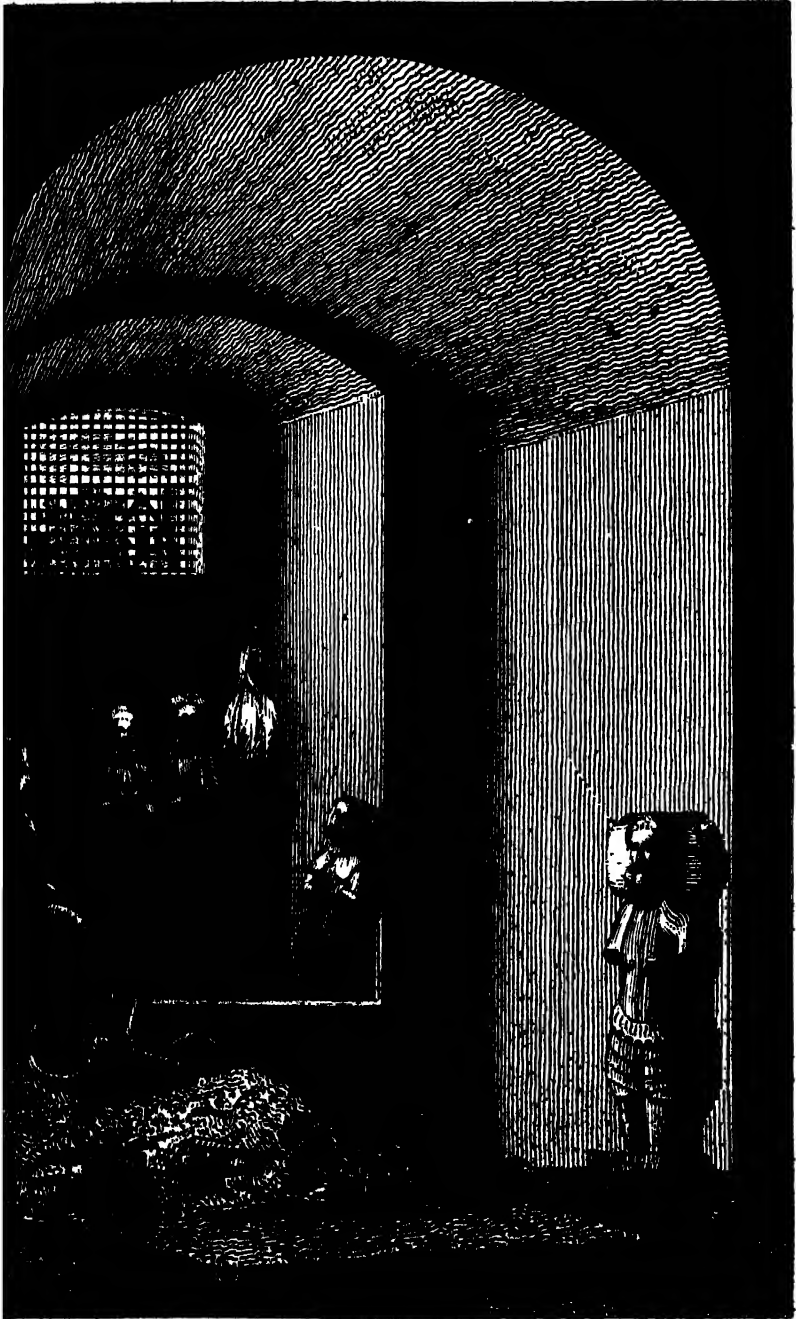
Mr. URBAN, Jan. 17.

IN one of your late Magazines, the title of Doctor is erroneously bestowed on Mr. Thomas Warton.

Dr. Joseph Warton (a critic and a poet) was sometime since Master of Winchester School. His brother, Mr. Thomas Warton, (a critic, likewise, and a poet) was a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, but had not taken his Doctor's degree.

Yours, &c.

J. F.
Mr.



*East End of the North Crypt of St. Paul's,
dedicated to St. Faith.*

MR. URBAN, Feb. 11.

IN my early years I had the pleasure of being acquainted with the character and writings of that distinguished poet and Divine Dr. Donne, who was Dean of St. Paul's in the reign of James the First. Among the occurrences of his life I was particularly struck with one which took place near the close of his wearisome pilgrimage. His physician, Dr. Fox, perceiving him to be near his end, and finding him perfectly cheerful and resigned, proposed to him, that after his departure a monument should be erected to his memory, to which the Dean very readily acceded, and, without informing the Doctor of his particular intention, soon afterwards sent for a carver, to make for him in wood the figure of an urn, giving him directions for the compass and height of it, and to bring with it a board of the height of his body. These being prepared, a choice painter was in readiness to draw his picture, which was taken as follows: Several charcoal fires being first made in his study, he brought with him into that place his winding-sheet, and having put off all his clothes had this sheet put on him, and so tied at his head and feet, and his hands placed, as dead bodies are interred. Upon this urn he thus stood with his eyes shut, and so much of the sheet turned aside as to shew his face, which was then lean and death-like. This picture being finished was set by his bedside, where it continued till his death, when his executor Dr. King, Bishop of Chichester, caused him to be carved in one entire piece of white marble, and placed in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's. Upon the urn was a Latin inscription, which I shall not transcribe, as it has been many times printed; nor need I remark, that the Cathedral was destroyed in the fire of 1686, and consequently every monument it contained buried in its ruins.

This figure of Dr. Donne, my imagination has often dwelt upon with a pleasing kind of melancholy and admiration, of the fortitude which dictated to him the singular thought of enrobing himself while living, in the habiliment of the dead.

A short time since, having a desire to see the burial-place of our great Naval Commander, I visited the crypt of St. Paul's, and having viewed the Hero's tomb, rambled under the vaulting that supports the master-piece of Sir Christopher Wren. Upon coming to the Eastern extremity, I discovered an effigies which I immediately recognised as the identical figure of Dr. Donne*, which I had so frequently contemplated through the obscure medium of description. This inimitable piece of sculpture, according to the statement of Sir Henry Wotton, seems to breathe faintly; and he adds, that posterity shall look upon it as a kind of living miracle; for he never could have anticipated the arrival of an æra when this curious resemblance of his much-esteemed friend should be ignominiously cast aside like a broken vessel. Upon a close inspection of every part of the figure, I had the satisfaction to find that it has not sustained the slightest damage, although rescued from the embers of so vast a ruin. Its present situation, however, exposes it to every injury; the urn lies near it upon the ground, and may be tossed about by every wanton or idle foot.

I consider, Mr. Urban, that it would do honour to the taste, I had almost said piety, of any person who has sufficient influence, were they to exert it in causing the effigies of Dr. Donne, Dean of St. Paul's, to be removed from its present state of obscurity and degradation, to some conspicuous place in the Cathedral.

It is worthy of remark, that while superb monuments in commemoration of literary greatness, unwearied Phi-

* To illustrate the observations of our Correspondent, an accurate resemblance of this curious figure is here annexed (*see Plate II*). It was carved by Nicholas Stone, who received for it 120*l*. This fine carving (which Mr. Gough described, on a visit to this crypt in 1783) had been by some accident removed from its place, and thrown into an obscure corner, among some old lumber; in which situation, Oct. 3, 1786, it was discovered by Dr. Ducarel and Mr. Nichols, and restored to its proper place.—Among the other fragments of Monuments noticed by Mr. Gough, were those of Sir Thomas Heneage, to the knee; his lady perhaps; Sir John Wolley (only half of his head gone); his lady perfect; a half-length of Sir Nicholas Bacon; a whole figure of a Lady, (query his wife); Sir W. Cockayne, Alderman (a bust in a gown), and his wife, &c. &c. EDIT.

lanthrophy, and a host of Heroes, adorn the walls and pillars of our Metropolitan Cathedral, not a single Churchman has yet found a conspicuous memorial there. The re-erection of Dr. Donne's monument in St. Paul's would be hailed by every person who has a taste for Literature and the Arts, and would tend to revive the memory of a Divine who has very superior claims upon the recollection of his country.

Yours, &c.

S. S. J.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 14.

I WISH to obtain some authentic information respecting Churchwardens, upon whose proper discharge of the duties of their important office the moral and religious state of a parish so much depends. I mean, at present, to confine my inquiries to matters relating to the Church; persuaded, that as the duties of Religion are faithfully or negligently attended to, so will be the moral condition of every people. First, then, Sir, if I am right in my opinion, Churchwardens are required by law to be present at Church, on Sundays at least, not only for their own individual benefit, but to ensure a proper performance of the clerical duties, a decent behaviour in the congregation, &c. &c. Being aware too that they, as well as the Clergy, are required to attend the Visitations of their respective Archdeacons, I conclude it is with a view of their making regular reports of all matters respecting their office, and of course such, among others, as will now be adverted to.

Residing, as I do, in a place where, from either fear, self-interest,* or ignorance, a lamentable neglect of duty prevails among Churchwardens, notwithstanding the strict and solemn oath which they take to discharge the duties of their office, the points on which I am anxious for information I will now proceed to. First, having both leisure and inclination to attend Church on week-days as well as Sundays, particularly on Festivals, (upon which there is service still performed in a few of our Churches) what steps must I take to obtain the opportunity of so doing in my own

Parish Church, which is never open but once on a Sunday, and on Wednesdays and Fridays only, even in Passion week, during Lent. I hear it urged, sometimes, that, if the Clergyman were to attend, there would be little chance of a congregation to meet him. But that, I conceive, no Clergyman has a right to take for granted; nor is it likely often to happen if due pains are taken to exhort the parishioners; both privately and publicly, to the practice of so laudable a custom. Besides, how few parishes are there, one should hope, that would not furnish *Paupers* enough, in work-houses or elsewhere, to make a congregation, and who have souls to save, as well as their betters. Persons also might be found in most parishes, who visit the poor and have their welfare at heart, and who (setting the example themselves) would have influence to bring them to Church on these occasions. And how commendable would it be in Parish-officers, were they to require some of the poor under their care to do the same. The laws of the Church, if I mistake not, expect every Clergyman to be present in his Church, not only on Wednesdays and Fridays, as before mentioned, but on *every day* in the week; and most certainly on those days for which special Services have been appointed; but which days are, it is to be feared, falling very fast into oblivion.

* Allow me, next, to notice certain omissions in the service; such as the Athanasian Creed, the Acts against profane swearing and other vices and immoralities. Now, Sir, whether these neglects (which are very frequent indeed, and in churches, the incumbents of which cannot be suspected of wanting attachment to either Church or State) arise from carelessness or caprice, they ought not to be allowed, especially where they are perceived to be, as in the case of many, uniform. I have myself been present in a very large Parish Church in the Metropolis, upon a Festival, where the Clergyman has thought proper to omit the whole of the Communion Service, and assigned afterwards as a reason, that he had not time to perform it. Church discipline will ever be disregarded, especially by the enemies of the Church, while such liberties as these are suffered to be taken with it; and while

* One of our Churchwardens keeps a public-house, which is generally filled with customers during the time of Divine Service.

while these officers, to whom its cause is entrusted, discover so little zeal in promoting it.

QUESTUR.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 2.

HAVING, in p. 21, gone through what I had to remark arising from the perusal of the *Utopia*, I proceed to the chief purport of my address to you at this time; which is, to express my concern at that change of words in our language which every successive year introduces, modifies, and ripens into practice. Johnson advised that "we make some struggle for our language;" and remarks, that the great pest of speech is the frequency of translation; and that no book was ever turned from one language to another, without imparting some of its native idiom. It is true that he says afterwards, "single words may enter by thousands, and the fabric of the tongue continue the same." But I must confess that I have much dread of single words entering by thousands, or even by hundreds, and cannot help conjecturing that, if Dr. Johnson himself was now alive, and a witness to the innovations making in the English language, by the introduction of French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian words, he would have rejected the innovation with all the powers of his great mind. One mode of defence that occurs to me at this time would be for some energetic and daring scholar to compile and publish a new Dictionary of the English Language, not as in some modern instances, by affecting and boasting to introduce thousands of words omitted by the great Lexicographer (Johnson), who, as he plainly told us, purposely rejected many words, and seldom introduced compounded or double ones; but, by throwing aside all words of novel and foreign origin, and introducing in their places words (whether now obsolete or not) which are to be found in the popular English writings of our ancestors, whether derived from British, Roman, Danish, Saxon, Norman, or even Dutch or German originals, the two latter (as Johnson expresses it), though not the parents, being sisters of the English.

During a recent course of miscellaneous reading, I took care to note several obsolete words, from which I have extracted the fifty following, in order to shew the great strength of

some of them, and that from among them several ought to be restored to their former stations in the English tongue; for, as Dryden justly remarks, "obsolete words may be laudably revived, when they are more sound-ing or significant than those in practice."

1. AULMERY. — 2. AUMENER.

"Blessed shall thine *aulmery* be."

Matthew's Bible, 28 Deuteronomy.

There seems no good reason for rejecting the word *aulmery*. It has the same signification as *aumener*, used by Chaucer for a cupboard, or *storehouse*, which is, I think, more to the purpose than the figurative word *basket*, now used in its place. It is evidently derived from the Latin '*armarium*.' [*Fide Skinner in loco.*]

3. AYL.

"Came by report unto the audience of his *ayel* the great Isiaiges."

Lydgate's Bochas, 55.

"I am thine *ayel*, redy at thy will,

Wepe no more, I woll thy lust fa'fill."

Knight's Tale, Chaucer.

I do not contend for the restoration of the word *ayel*, because the words *grandsire* and *grandfather* very well supply its place; but it being evidently derived from the Saxon *aya* (ever), I should not absolutely condemn the continuance of it. Ash appears to consider it only as used by Chaucer instead of the adverb *always*, forgetting that Saturn calls himself in the passage last above quoted, the *ayel* or *grandsire* of Venus. [*Ayl, semper. Skinner.*]

4. BYASSE.

"There was a certain ryche man which was clothed in purple and fine *byasse*, &c."

Matthew's Bible, Luke 16.

This word having been adopted from both the Hebrew and the Greek by the earliest Latin and English translators of the Bible, I see no good reason for its having been wholly laid aside. The Bishops' Bible has the words *fine while* instead; and the word *linen* now used, may be proper enough; but probably the word *byasse*, as part of the rich man's every day dress, meant something more rare and gorgeous than linen. The Latin word *byssus* means fine flax; but *byssinus* is lawn or cambric, the usual garb of the rich men of the East.

5. BLYVE.

"But her pomp was overturned *blyve*."

Lydgate's Bochas, 30.

The word means *quickly* or *sud-*

denly; and is also used by Chaucer, in the Wife of Bath's Prologue, 34, b. and in the Trere's Tale, 39, b.; and although Ash calls it obsolete, and Johnson says *belive* is out of use, yet, as the latter derives it from the Saxon, and quotes its use by Spenser, and Skinner says it is either Belgick or Teutonick, I would retain it as a very significant word.

6. CADUKE.

"But follow the *caduke* pleasures of this world," Bishop Fisher.

"Every thing in this world is *caduke*, transitory and momentary." Ibid.

"While he here liveth in this life *caduke* and mortal." Cawood's Ship of Fools.

Although this word appears to be closely derived from the Latin word '*caducus*,' *frail*, &c. yet I am not much disposed to contend for its continuance, it being rather pedantical than elegant.

7. CHAULE BONE.—8. CHAWS.

"Of an asse he caught the *chaule* bone." Bochas, 33.

"Bought also and redeemed out of the wolve's *chaws*."

Pref. to Bullinger's Sermons, p. 2.

"My tong shall speak out of my *chaws*." Tavernier's and Tindal's Bible, 33 Job.

"When the voice of the *mylner* (marginal note, *the chaws*) shall be laid down."

Bishop's Bible, Eccles. 12, 5.

I merely introduce these words, to notice the change of them to *jaw* and *jaws*. Query, the necessity of omitting the former? Farmers to this day talk of a *chaule*-band, meaning that part of a horse's bridle which goes underneath the *jaw*.*

9. CLOUTED.

"I wasted them and so *clouted* them, that they could not arise."

Tindal's and Tav. Bibles, 2 Sam. 42.

I am not desirous of restoring *this* word in this sense, though it is still an expression with the vulgar, "I *clouted* (or beat) him-much."

10. CREVISSE.

In an old black-letter edition of the Fables of Avian, I find one "of the two *crevisses*," or crabs. (See Fable 3.) Query, how is the word *crevisse* derived, if not from *crevish*, crayfish? (*Vide* Skinner).

I am equally at a loss for an explanation of the words "*cloth of Ruynes*," and "*cortsey of honey*," in the Bishops' Bible, Genesis, &c.

* Pigs' *Chauls* are to be had at every Pork-shop. EDIT.

11. DARE AND DAMING.

"With what darkness the eyes of Master More be *dared*."

Fox's Martyrs, 743, A. 62.

"And *dare* us with his cap like larks."

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

"She like a serpent *daring* under flours," Bochas, 33.

"Tho' underneath the double serpent *dare*," Ibid. 34.

"So my rudenesse under skyes dunne

"*Dareth* full lowe, and hath lost his sight;" Ibid. 43, b.

The word *dare*, in the sense of blinding, concealing, lurking, and shunning observation, is so directly opposite to its present use (to challenge, to provoke, to defy, &c.) that I am lost in conjecture as to its etymology. Johnson derives it both from the Saxon and the Dutch. The same use of the word occurs in other places. "A *daring* glass" (a device for catching larks) is mentioned by Johnson, Bailey, and Ash; and the two former quote the following line from Dryden:

"As larks lie *dar'd* to shun the hobby's flight."

How is all this reconcilable with the general explanation, courageously to *dare*, &c.? and with the etymology of Skinner, *Audere*, q. v. *Hominum audaciores contentis oculis alios aspiciunt*?

12. DAYSMAN.

"If one man sinne against another, *daise-men* may make his peace, but if a man sinne against the Lord who can be his *dayesman*?" Tindal's Bible, 1 Sam. 2.

"For he I must give answer unto, and with whom I go to lawe, is not a man as I am; neither is there any *dayesman* to reprove the parties, or to lay his hand betwixt us." Ibid. Job 9.

In our present translation of the book of Job, the word *dayesman* is retained. In the book of Samuel it is changed, and *advocate* or *umpire* is substituted. Johnson says, it is an old word for *umpire*, referring to Ainsworth (*arbiter*, &c.) and quoting Spenser,

"For what art thou

"That mak'st thyself his *Dayzman*, to prove
"The vengeance prest?"— [long

As it is actually now retained in the Bible, and in the sense of *mediator* or *intercessor*, I do not see why the word *dayzman* (being a genuine English word) may not be still used.

[To be continued.]

ACCOUNT OF MOTHER SAWYER, THE WITCH OF EDMONTON.

Extracted from Mr. ROBINSON'S "History of Edmonton;" reviewed in p. 44.



[This wood-cut is from a rare print in the collection of W. Beckford, esq. and is kindly lent to us by Mr. Robinson.]

"EDMONTON furnished the stage with another drama, called 'The Witch of Edmonton.' The scene was laid in the town and neighbourhood of Edmonton. This tragedy, which was founded upon the history of an unfortunate old woman, who was condemned and executed for witchcraft in the year 1621, was not published until 1658, when it appeared in quarto, with the following title, 'The Witch of Edmonton, a known true story; composed into a Tragi-comedy by divers well esteemed poets,' &c. Acted by the Prince's servants often at the Cockpit in Drury, once at Court with singular applause, &c. There is a curious wood cut on the title-page, representing on the right an old woman, with the following words on a label from her mouth: 'Sanctabecetur nomen tuum;*' and over the head 'Mother Sawyer:† on the left a black dog,* uttering these words, which are also on a label, 'Ho! haue I found thee cursing?' below,

* "This was a favourite disguise of the Devil in his intercourse with Witches. See the Wonderful Discoverie of Witches in the county of Lancaster, 1613. Somers' Tracts, 1810."

the clown Cuddy. Banks in the water crying out 'Help! help! I am drowned, and his name over his head. The prologue began thus:—

" 'The town of Edmonton hath lent the stage

A Devil and a Witch, both in an age;
To make comparison, it were uncivil,
Between so even a pair, a Witch and a
Devil.' †

" Elizabeth Sawyer was a poor woman, that in the superstitious reign of James the First, probably incurred the displeasure of some more potent neighbour, who, having no just cause of complaint to allege against her, accused her of witchcraft.‡ a crime that of all others, was at

† "This is an allusion to the popular play of the Merry Devil of Edmonton, which was founded on the History of Peter Fabell, who died about the year 1495." (See p. 45)

‡ "In the days of the sapient James I. witchcraft, by his own royal example, was become the subject of many publications; and supposed witches were hunted down without mercy in every quarter of the kingdom."

this

this period, most dreaded; very little time was allowed between the accusation, condemnation, and death of a suspected witch; and if a voluntary confession was wanting, they⁶ner failed extorting a forced one, by torturing the suspected person. The following title is prefixed to a quarto pamphlet, printed in London, in the year 1621:—‘The Wonderful Discovery of Elizabeth Sawyer, a Witch, late of Edmonton, her Conviction, Condemnation, and Death; together with the Relation of the Devil’s Access to her, and their Conference together: written by Henry Goodcole, Minister of the Word of God, and her continual visitor in the Goale of Newgate.’*

REMARKS ON THE COINAGE.

(Concluded from p. 17.)

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 9.

IN 1799, the Committee not being prepared with any devices for the improvement of the Coins, it was with great propriety ordered that the coinage of silver should be stopped. This was done that individuals might not receive that advantage which the low price of silver bullion then afforded, but which the Committee was not ready with any plan to give the Government a share of with them.

The Lords of the Committee of Council, with a truly laudable zeal for the improvement of the Coins, having expressed a wish to receive designs from eminent Artists, a circular letter was issued by the Royal Academy to its Members. In consequence several of the Academicians sent in drawings or models, but they unhappily did not fall in with the taste of the Committee, which, in course, took no notice either of them or of the Academicians†. The sale and exportation of guineas, which so forcibly proved the soundness of the principle on which they were coined, was stopped in the year 1811, by a statute for that purpose, the Act of 5 and 6 of Edward VI. having been

evaded by giving for them Bank Notes, instead of coined money.

Such was the confidence reposed in this new Statute, that a coinage of gold, at the usual weight, was issued in 1813, and the same weight was continued in an indenture between the King and the Right Hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, which bore date on the 30th of Sept. 1814, and when the Committee of Council for Coins resumed its deliberations, in 1816, after the return of peace, it with great propriety recommended, in a Report to the Prince Regent, the inviolable preservation of that weight for the gold coins, whilst the silver should be reduced from 68 shillings the Pound to 66, according to the provisions of a statute, 56 Geo. III. chap. 68.

In consequence a Silver Coinage was formed in 1817, and guarded by a new-invented graining on the edge, but so superior is the activity of wickedness to that of honesty, that counterfeits were delivered without the walls of the Bank, whilst the genuine coins were issuing within.

The Statute having very wisely continued the weight of gold coins at the old standard, a new coinage was issued of pieces at 20s. each, under the denomination of Sovereigns‡. The issuing continued about twelve months: long enough to dispose of all the Sovereigns which had been issued for the convenience of the neighbouring States, to which they were exported, and which kindly condescended to receive them.

The Bank then, being ignorant of the true principles of Coinage, by which the weight of these pieces had been determined, unwisely stopped the issue of them, and thus deprived our Mint of the glory of supplying other Mints with money free of the expence of coinage.

The last numismatic event which is recorded in the Annals of Coinage,

* “See Caulfield’s Portraits, Memoirs, and Characters of Remarkable Persons, from Edward III. to the Revolution, vol. I. p. 70.”

† The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. having contracted a habit of distributing rewards, did, in 1761, give twenty guineas to Mr. J. Meyers for the best drawing and likeness of the King in profile for the Die of a Guinea; but the example of mechanicks was not, I presume, fit for imitation.

‡ Numismatists who had been accustomed to see the Sovereign, as an English Coin, with the representation of the Monarch seated on his Throne as a Sovereign, admired the type of these Coins which, economically putting the most noble part for the whole, gave the Bust only in profile, without any ensigns of sovereignty.

is the striking of crown pieces, the first in the reign of George III.

Of this event I know not how to speak in appropriate terms. According to the former ideas of Coinage, the pieces should be considered as money, intended for circulation and use, but from the careful manner in which each of them was put up before the issuing, it should seem that the Mint rather regarded them as medals, to be preserved in the cabinets of the curious.

Beyond the extent of the "Annals of Coinage," and, in course, not noticed there, is a project for gold coins, (if coins they may be called) of at least 60 ounces each, which the Bank is to give in exchange for its Notes, until the resumption of Cash Payments at a certain period.

This plan has, as I conceive, some marks of peculiar propriety.

As the first of these hardy pieces is to be exchanged at the rate of 4*l.* 1*s.* per ounce, it is probable that not one of them will ever be called for; and as the last are to be given by the Bank at the Mint price of gold, whatever the value in the market may be, the probability is, that another restrictive Bill may be found necessary, and the Report, which established such payments, will become, what it is already very nearly, mere waste paper.

Now, Mr. Urban, who, with all these interesting facts before him, will presume to assert that the theory and the practice of Coinage have not been improved upon during the reign of George the Third? Have we not silver coins of such exquisite beauty, that Artists could not refrain from the imitation of them, even before they were publicly issued?

Have we not gold coins so precious, that the Bank is obliged to lock them in its coffers, lest foreign nations should rob us of them?

And have we not a possibility of Coins, such as no people upon earth had ever the ability to strike before? Coins of gold of at least five pounds weight. A size so convenient for the use of the poor, and so little cumbersome to the pockets of the rich!

I could occupy several* of your columns, Mr. Urban, with their appropriate panegyrick, but I have already trespassed too much upon you, and therefore shall conclude.

Yours, &c.

R. M. R.

* * * *Accidentally possessing a copy of the following very curious "Sketch," printed in 1810, but not published; we hope the noble and benevolent Writer will pardon our laying it before our Readers.* . . . EDIT.

A SLIGHT SKETCH OF THE CHARACTER, PERSON, &c. OF ABOUL HASEN, ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY FROM THE KING OF PERSIA TO THE COURT OF GREAT BRITAIN, IN THE YEARS 1809 AND 1810.

"TO THE COUNTESS OF——"

"MADAM, your Ladyship appears to be so anxious to obtain from me every information in my power concerning my friend the Persian, that I have just thrown together such matters as, I trust, will in some measure, satisfy your curiosity.

"I lament that it is not in my power to do more, but such as it is, it is much at your Ladyship's service, to dispose of as you may think fit. I have the honour to be, your Ladyship's very devoted humble Servant,

RADSTOCK.

"Portland-place, Jan. 10, 1810."

"ABOUL HASEN is in person above the common stature, and this is in no small degree increased by a high cap covered with a shawl, and heels a full inch and a half high. He is about 35 years of age. His features are perfectly regular; his eyes have a peculiar softness in them, though sometimes animated to the highest degree; his nose aquiline, his teeth the most regular and beautiful imaginable, and his profile as fine as the pencil could trace. His countenance is open and full of candour, and when in its natural state is no less mild than dignified. When conversing and highly pleased, it has a sweetness that nothing can exceed; and when animated by argument, it bespeaks a soul replete with energy, and a depth of understanding rarely to be met with. His manners are truly captivating, graceful, and as engaging as can be conceived, whilst, at the same time, they are such as ever to command respect, and remind even his very intimates, that he is the representative of a great monarch. I have visited the Ambassador every day since his arrival, excepting one, when in the evening he told Mr. James Morier that 'his heart was sick, as he had not seen his friend Lord Radstock during the whole day.' I sometimes call upon him twice a day, and have dined with him five times. A few days ago he gave us a grand dinner, at which were present, Lord Winchelsea, Lord Teignmouth, General Gren-

Grenville, Sir Gore Ouseley, Mr. Vaughan, and four or five others. Sir Gore Ouseley sat at the head of the table, and the Mirza on his left, it being the side near the fire. Nothing could surpass the grace and ease with which he did the honours of the entertainment: I do not mean as to attending to his guests eating and drinking, but to the general tenor of his conduct and behaviour, and unceasing complacency towards them. He drank but one glass of wine at dinner, and none after, although he acknowledged he liked wine, and we kept our seats little short of three hours. This act of his forbearance and abstaining, from religious motives, might have served as a lesson to his Christian guests;—but here candour bids me own they seemed by no means inclined to follow so excellent an example, though certainly nothing like excess was committed: I merely mention the circumstance as comparative, and offering a sort of contrast. When the conversation was serious, the Mirza's attention, questions, and replies, alike bespoke a refined and superior understanding; and when jocose, he displayed his perfect knowledge of repartee, and was all life and merit. The company were highly pleased, as you will believe, and it was really no easy matter to say in which of the above opposite characters this amiable Asiatic shone most conspicuous. His mind appears to be as polished as are his manners, and, though he is, as might be expected, utterly ignorant of European literature, Sir Gore Ouseley says, that he has a perfect knowledge of that of his own country, as he often quotes historical facts relative to Persia, and occasionally cites Hafiz, Sadi, and others of their most celebrated poets. I accompanied His Excellency the other night to the opera for the second time, and I will throw together, promiscuously as they may occur, his observations and remarks, so far as they came within my knowledge; for not understanding the language, you may readily suppose, how much of what he says escapes me. The Ambassador was received at the King's door, and with the same ceremony as if he had been of the blood royal. This marked attention pleased him much, and he expressed his gratitude with much seeming warmth. He appeared to be but little struck with the beauty or grandeur of the Theatre, and to my surprise, held the dancing very cheap. He laughed heartily at the folly of bringing forward Peter the Great and his Empress as dancing to divert the throng. 'What!' exclaimed he, 'is it possible that a mighty monarch and his queen should expose themselves thus? how absurd! how out of nature! how perfectly ridiculous!' Were I to translate the look that followed these words,

it would be thus: 'Surely a nation that can suffer so childish and preposterous an exhibition, and be pleased with it, can have little pretensions either to taste or judgment.' Soon after, he jokingly said, 'When I get back to my own country, the King shall ask me, 'What did the English do to divert you?' I will answer, 'Sir, they brought before me your Majesty's great enemies, the Emperor and Empress of Russia, and made them dance for my amusement.' This he repeated with the highest glee, as if conscious of saying a witty thing. He possesses much feeling. As a proof of this, he was so affected with a pathetic scene, representing a king and queen with their children in chains, and in a dungeon, (in which, by the bye, there is the finest acting I almost ever beheld,) that the tears ran down his cheeks during the whole of the performance. When I complimented him the next day on this display of his feelings, he instantly replied, 'Who could have done otherwise on beholding a king and queen, and their children, in such a complicated scene of misery and distress?' And at the end of the comic opera, at which he often laughed heartily, I asked him which he liked best, the serious or the comic opera? Without a moment's hesitation he replied, 'the serious, when I am inclined to cry—and the comic, when I am in a humour to laugh.'

"I forgot to mention a laughable observation he made the other night during the grand ballet. He asked Sir G. Ouseley what the Empress was going to do with the great chest and the casket which her slaves were carrying? Sir G. Ouseley replied, that she was going to endeavour to bribe the Pasha to sign a truce and withdraw his troops. 'Is that it?' cries the Mirza, 'then I'll answer for her success; for those fellows, the Turks, would even sell their father, could they gain a piastre by it.' He appears to despise and detest the Turks as much as possible. He told the Turkish Ambassador the other morning, when I was present, that he would carry him to the opera, where he should first see the Grand Visir dance, and then sell his country. The stupid Turk bowed, and seemed very thankful, receiving the speech as a compliment. I will now give you a proof of the Mirza's readiness at reply. This I ought to have told you before, but you must take things just as chance brings them to my recollection. When at the private audience with his Persian Majesty, the King said, 'Sir G. Ouseley, you seem to speak Persian quite fluently.' Before the Baronet had time to reply, the Mirza answered, 'better than I, sir.' This I had from the Ambassador himself, and it afterwards was confirmed to me by Sir G. Ouseley.

Ouseley. This man's mind seems to be ever on the stretch, and filled with interesting and important objects only. His mission is, consequently, the primary one; his next is, the attainment of useful knowledge. His questions and answers are endless, when food for an inquisitive and reflecting mind presents itself: but they are ever to the purpose, scarcely any thing frivolous escapes him, though at times, particularly at table, no one seems to enjoy pleasantries more, even to playfulness. He knows not only how to time a joke, but he can take one with the same good breeding; never saying or doing that which can distress others, or even appearing confounded or abashed, by the lively little sallies which he seems even to court, to promote convivial mirth. I was told the other day, that when he dined at Lord Wellesley's, a rallying scene passed between them that would have done credit to our most refined wits.

"The objects which hitherto seem to have made the strongest impressions on the Mirza's mind are Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the Bank, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and Westminster Bridge. He desired to have the exact dimensions of the latter, but the fog and damp weather have hitherto prevented him seeing any external objects with pleasure and satisfaction. He was highly delighted with his reception, both at the India House and Bank; at both which places he was received in a truly magnificent style. He conversed with the Governor of the Bank for nearly half an hour, and nothing could be more pertinent than all his questions were. He then visited the several rooms, and saw and had explained to him the mode of carrying on the business. On observing the ingenuity and facility of striking off the one-pound notes, he asked—'Is this man paid by the day, or for the number which he produces?' 'By the day.' 'But I suppose he is compelled to strike a certain number?' 'Yes; but on emergencies, when more are required, they work longer and are paid extra wages.' 'Those are very wise regulations, for they encourage industry, whilst they are a check upon idleness.'

"Last Sunday evening the Mirza sent a message to Mrs. Morier, requesting that she would permit him to pay her a visit. This being accepted, he shortly after made his appearance, and remained with her and her family and myself nearly two hours. On enquiring what were the books he saw upon the table, he was informed that they were the Bible and some books of sermons. He then desired to have explained to him the nature of the latter, and seemed to approve much the

study of such books on days set apart for devotion. The Miss Moriers then sang an hymn to him, without telling him what was the nature of the music. When they had ended he thanked them, adding, 'I am sure that must be sacred music, it affected me so very much.' He said that among the many of our customs which he approved, he admired none more than that, of not suffering the servants to remain in the room, when they were not wanted. He added, that he was endeavouring to introduce this excellent custom into his own house, and for that purpose he was for ever driving his servants out of the room, but they returned like flies, in spite of all he could do. I never beheld him in such high spirits and so merry as he was during that whole evening.

"Every thing seemed to conspire to please him; the smallness and neatness of the house gave him an idea of comfort he had never experienced before. He repeated more than once, 'What could any person in the world wish for more than you have here?' Mrs. Morier shewed him a miniature of one of her daughters when a child. This delighted him so much that Mrs. M. begged he would accept it. He was so pleased with this present that he would not part with it for a moment during the rest of the evening; but kept stroking it with his hands, as if it had been a favourite little animal. He is uncommonly fond of children, and the younger they are the more he likes them. The first time he saw my youngest daughter, who is eleven years of age, he seemed quite enchanted with her, and made her sit by him the whole evening, when she was not dancing. He afterwards saw a little girl of Mr. Elliot's, who is not yet six years of age, and he seemed still more delighted with her, if possible, than he was with my daughter. I asked him at what age girls were married in Persia? he said, 'about sixteen.' I remarked, that in India they married at a much younger age; he replied, 'it was true, but in Persia they liked children as children, but women as wives.' He has but one wife, which he says is enough for any man, adding, 'that there can be no good or use in having more.' The first time he heard my daughters sing a trio, he was much struck with it, saying, 'this music quite delights me, but at the same time it puzzles me beyond measure, for, though I can plainly discover that all of them are singing in different tones, yet it seems to produce but one sound; all is in unison, as if their very souls understood each other.'

"I find I have been throwing all these little

little sayings and doings together in a most irregular way, and without the slightest adherence to form or order; but the fact is, I write (merely from memory, and just as the thoughts occur. As to the simple facts themselves, you may rely on them; and as to the rest, if I have given you a tolerable idea of the man I have been endeavouring to sketch, it is of little consequence whether I begin with his head or his heels.

"Should it be considered that I have not entered into this man's character so much as might have been expected, considering the frequent opportunities I have of seeing him; let it be remembered that I do not understand one syllable of the Persian language, and that the Mirza's knowledge of ours extends not beyond a few familiar phrases which he learnt during his passage to England. It is true that I sometimes request Sir Gore Ouseley or Mr. Morier to tell me what the Mirza is saying, but good breeding, and indeed common decorum, brings these questions and interruptions within such narrow limits, that it is but rarely I venture to ask for an explanation of that which I am so anxious to learn.

"A circumstance has just come into my recollection, which certainly ought not to be omitted. On the third or fourth day of the Ambassador's arrival, the Turkish Ambassador paid him a visit. 'What are you about?' cries the Turk. 'I am writing English!' 'Writing English! why you have scarcely been here three days, whilst I have been in England seven years, and know not a syllable of the language, or how to form even a single letter.'

"Thanks to Mr. J. Morier's kind attention and instruction, the Mirza writes daily copies that would do credit to any boy of twelve or fourteen. So much for the Persian Ambassador. Whatever more I can collect concerning him that is worth notice, you shall have it.—Adieu."

MR. URBAN, Jan. 14.

A LOVE for those pursuits in which you have so long been eminent was my inducement to take up Polydore Vergil; and the following is, with a few additions, an abstract of his "Brief Commentary on the Lord's Prayer."

After blaming, in his Letter of Dedication to the Bishop of Rochester, the substitution of incredible legends of Saints for this Prayer, he mentions "that his present subject was made choice of, though there had been similar Commentaries by Cyprian, Augustin, and others, from a hope that, since we most readily assemble

thoughts that are our own, on future occasions of using the prayer, those most sacred truths which it contains might imbue the writer's mind.—*London, Nov. 5, 1524. G. Mathew.*"

The place where prayers should be usually offered, "in secret," "in our closet," seems fixed in order to apprise us of the likeliest way, as well as absolute necessity, of collecting the full vigour of our souls before we address the great Discerner of the heart. Let us be mindful how many there are in every land, of every denomination, whom, in the very first words of this prayer, we own as brethren; for all are God's children: all have a federal right to call him *Father*, who have received his Christ; to them hath he given "power to become the Sons of God." May we never forget, amid the disquietudes of this stage of wrong, that *Heaven* in which our treasures and our hearts should be! We were early received into his visible Church in the '*Name*' of God. How do we dishonour it, when we break our baptismal vow! Surely, against using it heedlessly or wantonly, least of all to warrant a lie, no additional check should be wanting. That first object of seeking "the *kingdom* of God," begins to come in us when, through sanctification of the Holy Ghost, He lives and reigns in our souls. Be the watchword in our struggle with sin, "Inherit the kingdom prepared from the beginning of the world."

The most entirely our own, the most arduous of all sacrifices is that of the will, a principle variable, conflicting, headstrong; yet the petition, "*Thy Will* be done!" renounces it, unless conformed to God's will. Blessed exchange (let us exclaim), of a blind disordered leader, for an all-wise guide! of bitter constraint, for cheering resignation! of earth, for *heaven*!

It is intimated that our prayer should ascend daily, by no more than "*our daily bread*" being asked for. It is of three kinds: 1st, The word of God, that bread which came down from Heaven, and makes the partakers immortal. 2dly, Sacramental bread, the sign of union with Christ. 3dly, The food and sustenance of the body, for which we depend on our heavenly Father, and having earned which we should be content.

Ere

Ere we trust our lips with the next request, let us pause to try our hearts, for dreadful is the condemnation in which it involves the unforgiving. Let us weigh it, that we may bless the royal law that knits mankind in mutual charity; that giveth light to the simple, like the Sun of the moral System, bringing forth, fostering, and perfecting all that is good.

We next pray that God, who has placed us in this state of probation, would not suffer us to be led into temptation which we do not overcome. Fore-armed then, as well as forewarned, should we be against the thousand varying snares that, from every sense and every passion, continually beset our path. Greater than he that is against us, and abundantly able to "deliver from" the power of our adversary the "Evil" one, is "He that is with us." To Him, therefore, in conclusion, we justly ascribe, as "the honour due unto his name," "the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever;" repeating emphatically, as it were, and reinforcing the heartiness of our wishes and the sincerity of our faith, throughout every petition, by the final *Amen*.

©.

*Bury St. Edmund's,
Jan. 14.*

MR. URBAN,

IN answer to C. L. (Vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 518) inquiring the "best mode of producing germination in exotic seeds," and feeling a strong desire to know the result of chemical experiments, as connected with Botany, I beg to refer your numerous readers to the following quotation from "Principles of Botany and of Vegetable Physiology," by Professor Willdenow, "Edin. 1811."

"It has long been known that every plant affects its own particular soil, and that on this account seeds do not germinate in all kinds of soil; at least they soon decay in a disadvantageous one. Various trials have been made to make seeds germinate in various matters, different from the usual earths. Sukkow made plants grow in pounded flur of lime and barytes. Bonnet made plants grow in saw-dust, slips of paper, cotton, and even an old book. That cress (*lepidium sativum*) germinates upon a piece of woollen cloth, is a well-known fact. M. Humboldt's experiments to make seeds germinate in metallic oxyds, especially the red oxyd of lead, red massicot, &c. are more instruct-

ive. In powder of coal and sulphur, seeds germinated likewise very well. He found that oxygen proved an extreme stimulus to plants, and that without it they never can be brought to germinate. On this account germination went on quickly in metallic oxyds, especially in minium. In oil, on the contrary, carbon, hydrogen, in the filings of lead, iron and copper, as well as in powdered molybdene and in alkalis, no one seed germinated. It soon occurred to him, that with oxygen as a stimulant, he might forcibly make seeds germinate faster; and he actually found, that at the temperature of 20° Reaum. all seeds vegetated most rapidly when steeped in oxymuriatic acid. One instance alone will suffice. The seeds of *Lepidium sativum* germinated after six or seven hours, when put into oxymuriatic acid; whereas, when lying in common water, they required from 36 to 38 hours. In a letter, dated Feb. 1801, he writes to me, that in Vienna they derived much benefit from the discovery of this fact, and that seeds, 20 or 30 years old, brought from the Bahama Islands, Madagascar, &c. which constantly refused to germinate, very readily in this way vegetated and produced plants which grew up very successfully. As every gardener cannot obtain the oxymuriatic acid, Mr. Humboldt proposes a very easy method to procure it without difficulty. He took a cubic inch of water, a tea-spoonful of common muriatic acid, two tea-spoonfuls of oxyd of manganese; mixed it, and placed the seeds in them. The whole was now allowed to digest with a heat of 18—30 Reaum. In this the seeds germinated excellently; but it is necessary to take the seeds out as soon as the corkle appears. That the seeds are not injured by the acid, is proved by the many plants which have been treated in this way, under the inspection of Mr. Jacquin, and in which vegetation went on extremely well.

"It is the oxygen of the atmosphere which stimulates the seeds to germination; and this explains at once the experiment of Mr. Achard, why plants vegetate faster in very compressed air, than in air in its common state.

"Besides oxygen, ammonia favours the germination of seeds: hence, they germinate almost immediately, when placed in dung, which, therefore, serves as manure. Cow-dung, we know, consists of muriatic acid and ammonia. In fluids which contain no oxygen, seeds will not germinate. Thus, they never germinate in oil, which consists of hydrogen and carbon."

The preceding observations may induce some of your correspondents to exercise their patience and ability towards effecting the germination of foreign seeds; in which case, should
success

success attend their labours, a statement of the names of such exotics, (through your interesting publication) would be highly gratifying to

Yours, &c. H. S. N.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 20.

IT is an old saying that thought is free. In accordance with this sentiment is the observation of the poet Milton, in the passage subjoined :

" Evil into the mind of God or man
" May come and go, so unprov'd, and
" No spot or blame behind." [leave
Paradise Lost, Book V. Lines
117, 118, 119.

Admitting the maxim, so far as relates to man, (for as far as it relates to the sovereign mind, it is not strictly correct, and appears somewhat derogatory from the idea of the divine perfection); admitting it, then, with this limitation, some allowance may be made for the assertion. Yet is there probably no part in the whole system of practical and moral duty of higher importance than the proper regulation of the thoughts. In this, perhaps we may truly say, consists a main branch of self-government. Thoughts may indeed be generally considered as the master-springs of human action. No one who has paid due attention to the operation of the mental faculties, can fail to have observed the tendency of the human mind to expatiate on the wings of imagination, in a manner independent on external circumstances. Many a thought, which, at its first rise, wears the appearance of a slight suggestion, depends for its confirmation on the reception it meets with at the moment of its origin. The question may be fairly said to turn on the single point of assent or dissent, of indulgence or dismissal, whether it shall assume the more decided character of a principle of conduct, and thereby produce that course of action, towards which it is calculated to excite our inclination.

Here it is to be lamented, that the influential tendency of every such mental suggestion, if it be of an evil nature, is often not a little strengthened by its assailing us in some point already weakened by our predominant disposition, confirmed as that often is by the force of habitual indulgence. Thus, the voluptuary is led (without guarding what may be justly consi-

dered as the first avenue to action) to entertain the contemplation of some licentious and forbidden pleasure; the ambitious man to engage in some scheme for the attainment of worldly greatness; the avaricious one in some plan of exorbitant gain; the envious in some unlawful endeavour to supplant his imagined rival; the malicious and revengeful, in some purpose of hostility to the subject of his displeasure.

Shakspeare, that exquisite master of the science of human nature, in the able delineation he has afforded us of the workings of guilty ambition, has greatly heightened the effect of his noblest drama, by exhibiting in the character of Banquo the feelings of a well-principled mind: while Macbeth, the guilty hero of his piece, according to the confession put into his mouth by the poet, yields

" to that suggestion,
" Whose horrid image should unfix *his* hair,
" And make *his* seated heart knock at *his*
" Against the use of nature." [rubs

While Lady Macbeth, too, is represented as invoking "all the murderous Ministers that wait on Nature's mischief, to unsex her, and fill her from the crown to the toe, top full of direst cruelty, &c. to enable her to execute her lawless scheme of violence, how forcible is the impression made on the mind of the reader or spectator, in favour of the amiable character above referred to, who is exhibited to us, as resolved "to lose" no honour in seeking to augment it, but still to "keep *his*" bosom franchis'd, and allegiance clear! And how highly is the portrait finished, by our Author's exhibition of him, when about to retire to rest, as offering up the pious ejaculation,

" Merciful Powers!
" Restrain in me the cursed thoughts, which
" Gives way to in repose." [Nature

Thus, we find him not trusting in his own strength, but seeking help from above, to assist him in the government of his mind.

On the same principle that, as Christians, we are taught to deprecate evil suggestions, we should make it the object of our supplication to the great Father of Spirits, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, that he may inspire us with the contrary dispositions, and make us ready to every good work.

In that excellent devotional composition, well known by the name of the Evening Hymn (see Spectator, vol. viii.), we find both these sentiments admirably expressed, in the petition,

"When in the night I sleepless lie,
 "My soul with heavenly thoughts supply;
 "Let no ill dreams disturb my rest,
 "No powers of darkness me molest." &c.

Now, so far as he, who would wish to acquire the truest freedom of action, should learn to govern his thoughts, for which purpose nothing appears better suited than, in the first place, to become as far as possible acquainted with his own prevailing disposition of mind; perhaps no better plan can be suggested for the adoption of any person whose situation and circumstances afford him opportunity to put it in practice, than that of frequently committing them to paper, in seasons of retirement and leisure, and, after proper intervals, reading them. Those which, on an attentive perusal, conducted with a due reference to the sound principles of natural and revealed religion, he finds no reason to reject or disavow, let him retain and cherish, erasing any which he then perceives will not stand the full test of such further scrutiny. Let him in the repeated exercise of this species of examination, be careful not to spare what he has thus set down, out of any regard to its having been originally his own. This occasional exercise of those nobler powers of his nature, reason and conscience, will then have a growing tendency to promote every good inclination, to pre-occupy the mind with pure and upright principles, to correct any habits or propensities which stand opposed to virtuous practice, to remove the obnoxious shades of self-love, to subdue the swellings of pride, to silence the suggestions of envy, to resist the baneful influence of vanity, and dispel the luring visions of ambition. The clouds excited by prejudice and passion will gradually vanish before the pure light of just reflection; and truth, like the morning sun, beaming with genuine lustre on his soul, will direct him to the habitual "choice of that which is good, and to the refusal of that which is evil." So may he learn to "keep his heart with all diligence," remembering that "out of it are the issues of life." So may he

render the present state of his existence, what Reason and Revelation conspire to point out, as that which its beneficent Author designed it to be, viz. a preparation for another and a better, where all which is here imperfect, shall be for ever done away.

MASON CHAMBERLIN.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

THE great extent of religious Missions from this country well deserves attention by every friend to the universal spread of the Gospel. They are conducted by persons well selected for this important purpose, by the ancient Societies for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts,—for promoting Christian Knowledge; by the Church Missionary Society, by the Wesleyan Methodists, by the United Brethren, by the Moravians, by the Baptists, by the Calvinists, and by the Independents; these all rank under the denomination of Protestants, both of the Church of England and also of Dissenters: but the union in this cause is proved by their effects. The Church of Rome also sends forth her servants for the same ends of conversion, although they take perhaps a different mode to produce it. I believe there is no part of the civilized globe where the Missionaries are not well received, except in the Turkish dominions. The accession to these measures by the sanction and aid of the Emperor of all the Russias, has carried the communications of glad tidings to the deserts of Siberia. The secluded empire of China and Tartary has at length been induced to permit the printing and circulation of the Scriptures and of religious Tracts into their interior country, where, within 15 years since, the Chinese printers and teachers were punished with wearing the great cage and banishment for life. The establishment of an English Bishop at Calcutta has greatly served this cause, and given personal encouragement to the efforts of the officers of the British and Company's army, who have accompanied all their conquests with religious instruction;—the prejudice of Caste has been broken,—infanticide has been almost abolished,—human sacrifice has been annulled,—and the idol destructions of the Jughernaut, and the voluntary deaths of the followers of a chieftain, have been re-

called;

called; and in some places, the strongest efforts have been applied to abolish the self-sacrifice of a surviving wife on the funeral pile of her deceased husband! In Asia, in Africa, and in America,—in the islands of the great Atlantic, idolatry has been attacked by these Messengers of Peace, who have succeeded in casting down her altars stained with the blood of her victims, and raising upon their ruins the pure devotion of Jesus of Nazareth. Wherever we turn our eyes over these records of truth, a divine though unseen hand has conducted and protected its servants, and led them to persevere through the sharpest personal difficulties, through fatigue, through danger, through want of supplies and accommodation, through opposition and insult on the one hand, and persecution on the other, until they have established the true faith throughout the remotest regions, and under the most barren and unfruitful auspices! and where human efforts alone must have been abortive! I am persuaded that these hints are sufficient to induce your Readers to turn to some of the papers to which I have alluded, where they will rejoice in the active measures for the spread of the word of truth.

As these measures are intimately connected with the established and tolerated Religion of the united kingdom, a plan has been suggested for forming a general meeting upon the subject, on some particular day in the year, to implore the Divine aid and sanction to these efforts. To these laudable efforts it must be remarked that the greater part, if not all, of the Societies above mentioned, either on their own account, or in connection with the British and Foreign Bible Society, have distributed immense numbers of copies in 126 different languages and dialects, of the Holy Scriptures. So that wherever the Missionary has journeyed, the Sacred Word is his leading companion, and which has given him a support among both Jews and Gentiles in all parts of the world:—they have thus together civilized the savage, and subdued the morose and selfish,—modulated the brutish, and taught the ignorant:—they have ameliorated the social—adorned the polished, and shown the way of Truth

to the philosopher as well as the peasant: the consolations of the Gospel of Peace have planted hope in the despairing heart,—have shut the door against the murmurs of Infidelity,—and have given the soothing balm of resignation to adversity! It has become “the seat of Light and Peace, and Christian Union.”

Surely we may hope, with humble confidence, that the hand of Divine Providence is with us in these united endeavours to extend the blessings of peace to all parts of the world, preparing the human mind for the great events which are daily nearer approaching, when mankind will see their happiest and best interests, and know that their universal happiness, even in this life, is, and ever has been, the beneficent dispensation of their God and Saviour!

A circumstance everywhere occurs in the correspondences, which manifests a general union of mind to receive all the instruction thus offered; for in every place the people are stated to apply with eagerness for copies, and with great solicitude to hear the addresses of the Missionaries. God has thus opened the hearts of the most obdurate, and encouraged them to listen to the Sacred Word of life. What may not be effectually done, when accompanied with power from on high! Personal and pecuniary difficulties, not common to other undertakings, have been felt and overcome in these; ardour and alacrity have sprung forward to effect their divine instrumentality, wholly devoid of self-interest, and free from all worldly fame. All persuasions and sects, lay and ecclesiastical, Jew, Christian, Catholick*, and Protestant, have all united in this glorious cause;—the stern Deist and the Christian believer will not long be suffered to remain apart; and the Atheist, if there be such, or the Infidel of every degree, will soon be led to acknowledge the light that irradiates the joy of forgiveness upon his heart!—Thus shall he rejoice with joy unspeakable to view the day—

* When it is considered that from Constance alone, 30,000 Catholic New Testaments have been issued, some judgment may be formed of the extent to which the general distribution has been carried.—Bib. Soc. Rep.

spring from on high, which in its benign visitation will finally secure every soul of man, as in, one fold under one shepherd!

I cannot conclude these brief observations without sending you the following extract from a Letter of W. B. Martin, Esq. late resident at Amboyna, to whose care was confided the distribution of 3000 Malay Testaments, for which he had selected a certain number of individuals:—

“This intention I was afterwards compelled to relinquish; as I found it impossible to confine the distribution within the narrow limits which a rigorous adherence to it would have prescribed; for so great was the eagerness pervading the community to reap the benefit of a liberality which they had not before experienced, and of which they would not expect soon to witness the recurrence, that on the day appointed for the distribution, instead of the comparatively small and select number of individuals designated by the lists, the church was crowded by a multitude of people of both sexes, and of all ages, imploring, with an earnestness of supplication which could not be resisted, the unreserved communication to them all, of an advantage which all appreciated, and all had been prepared, and were qualified to enjoy *.”

As the demand for the Holy Scriptures every where increases, so we may be allowed, in an enlarged proportion, to encourage the hopes above expressed, and “may infer, from this general avidity to possess them, that the Gospel has begun to make its way, as it doubtless will ever spread. Where a fair effort is made to remove the obstructions of ignorance and incapacity, a free course is left to the blessed influence and operation of Divine Truth.”

Yours, &c.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Feb. 3.*

IN your Supplement for 1819; Part ii. page 619, you inform your Readers of an egregious bite, without making any comment, save and except your sarcasm on the old goody who parted with a *mirror* into which, it seems, she had no wish to pore. These are your own words: “Some time since *The Mirror of the Worlde*, edited and printed by JOHN CAXTON, in 1487, in perfect condition, was sold for the small sum of 2s. 6d.

through the ignorance of the vender, a poor illiterate widow, in the Isle of Wight. The book is at least worth 70l.”

All the world knows the bright manœuvres by which the Duke of Marlborough's famed Boccaccio came into the Earl Spencer's library at less than half price, *astantibus, ardentibus, ac annuentibus primoribus Bibliomantacorum*. (See Gent. Mag. June, 1819, pp. 501. 503. 556.) Not to weary you with repetitions of similar instances, however, let me very recent case of good luck for this time suffice. On Thursday, 20th January, 1820, Mr. William Boone, a spirited young bookseller, resident in the Strand, London, bought for only six shillings, at a public sale by Mr. Robert Saunders, the noted auctioneer of Fleet-street, Lot 242, GEYLERI NAVICULA FATUORUM, ARGENT. 1510. which is the first edition of a book remarkably curious and scarce.

N. B. Of this singularly pious work [far more rare than the *supposed* first edition of Brant's STULTIFERA NAVIS, or even than Barclay's paraphrase called THE SHIP OF FOOL'S] a neat copy was knocked down by Mr. Evans, at his sale of a library belonging to the late Mr. Edwards of Harrow, for the truly moderate sum of forty-three pounds.

Books are two-edged tools, Mr. Urban. A true Bibliomaniac well knows how to show off all ticklish commodities with fascinating terms of art: and in a dainty ‘*Lincolne Nosegay*’ can touch up his own snug purchases slyly to some golden tune. —Still, the whole tribe of book-worms have Scriptural evidence that their ingenious devices are of very antient date indeed. —“*Pessimus est, ait emptor; sed quum digressus fuerit, tum se ipsum laudat.*” —*Anglicè*. “It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer: but when he is gone his way, then he boasteth.” Prov. xx. 14.—Your shrewd Correspondent, T. M. in p. 40, of your Magazine for Jan. 1820, seems mentally to assent to the orthodoxy of this doctrine, and to the utility of its practice. In truth, the CANTER editions he mentions are almost invaluable for their rare occurrence.

A LOVER OF GREAT
GAINS FROM BOOKS.

* Bib. Rep.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT OF INDOSTAN, BY MR. GUSTAVUS DUCAREL, IN APRIL 1767.

INDOSTAN is divided by the following powers: from the Attoch to Lahor, and Serhind, are the Siks, about 50 or 60,000 fighting men; but disunited, and under several different Chiefs. The province and city of Dehli are held by Nudjil ul Dowla, Mir Buxy of the empire; he with great difficulty defends it against the Morattoes, Siks, and other invaders. The King's eldest son is with him, and near a thousand descendants of the Royal Family, shut up in the Castle of Dehli. To the Westward are the Rajeponts. At Agra dwells Rajah Juvaher Sing Taut; the dominions of the Tauts extend to the Eastward, along the banks of the Jumna, and on both sides of it; they have several strong forts to the North of Agra; all the country extending from the province of Dehli to the frontiers of Sujah Dowla's and the King's dominions, is possessed by the Rohillas, who are Mahometans and Pattans; they are under three Chiefs, but tolerably united with each other. The country, from Corah Gehanabad to Allahabad, at the conflux of the Jumna and Ganges, about 60 or 70 coss, is allotted for the King's maintenance; and our protection supports him in a quiet possession. The district of Benares is between the Caramnassa and Allahabad, and belongs to Sujah Dowla; all the rest of his dominions lay to the Eastward of the Ganges, and are bounded by a range of mountains. We now come to Bengal, &c.; who that belongs to is sufficiently known. The great countries laying from the Jumna Southward, and from the Judus Westward to Orixia and the confines of Bengal, are either possessed or traversed by the Moratta armies; their principal seat of Government is on the Malabar coast; the next is that of Nangpoor in the province of Berar, Johnagee Rajah; there is also one if not more Chiefs in other places, but they are tolerably united in the common cause of plunder. Notwithstanding these immense possessions, they are ever discontented, and wanting to increase them. They have for a long time kept a large army near the Jumna ready to take advantage of any disturbance that may arise in

those parts; but on the approach of Abdallee, who has beat them handsomely, the cowards walked off.

Nothing need be said of the Decan; affairs there are so well known. It is only in Indostan such changes have happened within these six or seven years, as to admit of no records being made; and it is chiefly from the mouths of people who have been eye witnesses to the principal transactions, that one is able to obtain a just account of the present state and division of the country.

Abdallee, the Duranee Shing to Dehli, has lately frightened all the powers of the country; but all apprehension is now over. Abdallee has met with such opposition from the Siks, a Gentoo nation, inhabiting between Lahor and Dehli, as has prevented him from reaching the latter city; and much more extending his views to Bengal, which would be near a thousand miles further to warch. This man's dominions are situated beyond the Judus, or Attock; containing the countries of Candahar, Caboul, &c.; he was very low in the service of Nadirshaw, and for some misdemeanour lost his ears; but being descended from the Chiefs of the Abdallees, a principal tribe of the Affghans, at the demise of his master, and the confusion which followed in the affairs of Persia, he prevailed on his countrymen to revolt and declare him their King; he has since made a principal figure in the affairs of Indostan, having twice carried off great riches from Dehli.

SPEECH OF HENRY SMITH, ESQ. TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"I AM commanded by the Master and Wardens of the Drapers' Company, to inform you that they are now convened in Court, for the purpose of executing an unanimous resolution of the Court of Assistants, that your Royal Highness should be humbly requested to receive the Freedom of this Company. In order that your Royal Highness may be enabled to form a correct judgment of the proper answer to be returned to the Petition now preferred, it may be convenient that I should apprize your Royal Highness of the duties and functions of the Body of which you are requested to become a Member, and of the motives which have induced the request.

It will doubtless not have escaped the historical reading of your Royal Highness, that the London Companies were instituted in the infancy of Commerce and Manufacture, for the encouragement and regulation of the several trades whose name they bear; whatever may have been the utility of such institutions in their origin, trade, at least the trade of the woollen-draper, which was committed to the care of this Company, has long ceased to need such protection; the jurisdiction and authority, therefore, of this Society as to matters of trade, has certainly become obsolete, and perhaps may be extinct.

"Its corporate capacity, however, still remains, and the Drapers' Company still continue to form a component part of the City of London, partaking of its interests, and supporters of its credit and honour; amongst others, it is not the least important of the duties of the Company, to select from its members those freemen, who, from wealth and situation, may be supposed to be independent, to join in the choice on the part of the Metropolis, of those persons who are deemed worthy to represent the Commons of the united kingdom in Parliament.

"The Company have also from time to time been invested with the duties of executors and trustees to a large extent, and in that character have the administration of various charitable establishments; the execution of these important functions was probably confided to them in part, from their perpetual existence as a Corporation; but chiefly, one would fain believe, from the fidelity with which they have carried into execution the intentions of those who have placed trust in them; in this manner the Company have become charged with the care of children, in different schools, in some of which they are not only educated, but wholly maintained; they have the administration of funds destined to place youth of both sexes in apprenticeships; they are the Governors and Managers of Alms-houses, and funds for the consolation and relief of age and infirmity; the honest discharge of these various duties is an arduous task, and its frequent recurrence calls for the patient exercise of much discretion, much kindness, much forbearance.

"The Company have likewise property of their own, though by no means to the extent often supposed; of this they have the entire disposal, free from any control but that of the good sense and judgment of those in whom the executive administration of their concerns is vested by charter, and by this means they are enabled to indulge their feelings in acts of charity and liberality. One of the most interesting parts of this property consists of lands in Ireland, granted to the Company by

GENT. MAG. February, 1820.

one of the predecessors of our revered Monarch, in consideration of large contributions to the public exigencies; the grant was not unconditional; the condition, however, was of a most acceptable nature. The grant, if it did not express, fully implied, that the grantees were to take the estate upon condition of their improving the country,—a duty most grateful in its performance, as it must be attended with the advantage of those upon whom it is fortunately imposed.

"Persons competent to perform the functions to which I have had the honour of referring, must be capable of appreciating the conduct of those to whom is intrusted the administration of the public affairs of the State in which they live; nor can it be deemed an impertinence, that in a free country, such persons should turn their minds to the consideration of such subjects. The members of this Company have done so, and their considerations have led them to an ardent affection for our Constitution and Laws, being thoroughly convinced that they are well calculated for the end for which every Civil Society is formed. The considerations of the Company have also fully convinced them, that the Nation is highly indebted to the House of Brunswick for making our Constitution and our Laws effectual to their object, the preservation and enjoyment of our liberties.—This feeling the Court of Assistants are most anxious to acknowledge and testify; and they know not how better to make an offer of respectful homage to the Royal Family, than by humbly requesting your Royal Highness, as one of its most eminent and illustrious Members, to accept the Freedom of their Company.

"It is my duty further to state that, in coming to the resolution I have just had the honour to mention, the Court of Assistants were actuated by considerations personal to your Royal Highness, as well as of your relation by blood to the Reigning Sovereign. In the Court of Assistants, in common with their countrymen, entertain a high and grateful sense of the very important services which your Royal Highness has rendered to the Realm in the management of His Majesty's Army, which, under the conduct of your Royal Highness, has attached a perfection almost unexampled; which has enabled this Country, under Providence, to contribute most essentially to the deliverance of Europe from evils as great as any with which the World has been at any time visited.

"The Drapers' Company are well aware, Sir, that what they offer is no boon. They do not deceive themselves by presuming to imagine that they are conferring a favour. They consider that they are

peti-

petitioning for one at the hand of your Royal Highness. They will look on your acceptance of the Freedom proffered, as an assurance of the good opinion and protection of your Royal Highness. And with this feeling, I am commanded humbly to entreat of your Royal Highness, in the name of the Master and Wardens of the Drapers' Company, that you will be graciously pleased to permit your name to be enrolled as a Member of the Corporation of 'The Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin of the Mystery of Drapers of the City of London'."

Mr. URBAN, *Shadwell, Feb. 5.*

WHEN I submitted for your insertion my Letter of the 1st September, 1818, on the subject of Colonization of the Cape, admitted in your Magazine for Dec. 1819, p. 434, it was my intention to have followed it by a continuation of communications on the subject, for your well-informed Readers to notice; and, if worthy their observations, to avail myself of them. It so happened, that detention in publishing my first Letter prevented others in continuation.

Having in early life landed where, I believe, the foot of man never trod before, and enjoying in reflection a train of ideas that led my mind back to the creation of our first parent, I gave up the imaginary sentiment which first occurred, that where I then stood was preferable than to be placed on the spot where our first parent stood. Following the occasion of my travels, I afterwards encamped with, and sojourned amongst savages; and during the total eclipse of the sun, the birds went to roost, and the beasts of the forest began to howl: illustrating to my feelings the beautiful language in which such scenes are expressed in the 104th Psalm; whilst the Aborigines surrounded me with the most marked terror, in expectation that nature was about to subside, and all visible things to be annihilated.

Impressions made in youth are retained to the close of life; and having observed at this time the attempts of civilized man to begin his operations of forming settlements in the wilderness, the full impression has been retained ever since. My avocations and employment leading me to consider and reflect on the situation

of the country which gave me birth, was another ground of inducement to wish that, circumscribed as islanders, increasing in population as we are, and observing that jealousy takes possession of states as well as of individuals, it was absolutely necessary to promote colonization; and, for reasons already advanced, the Cape was the fittest place.

Your correspondent G. A. in your Magazine for January, p. 35, favours us with his just remarks. No doubt, much was, and still is, requisite to illustrate the subject; and it was, as I before observed, my intention to have submitted the necessity of a Board of three Commissioners and a Secretary, with an office in the City, all men of business, and more useful than lucrative, for the express purpose of attending to this great national concern, the Colonization of the Cape. It was found necessary to have such a Board, to settle the claims of the American Refugees, and also such a Board to settle the Dutch claims, and I am persuaded, in this momentous business, if such a Board had been established, with small salaries, upon the principle on which the Directors of the various Public Offices in the City are formed, much good would have arisen, and perhaps 50,000*l.* more subscribed, in addition to the 50,000*l.* granted by Parliament.

The late Lord Mayor did me the favour of a note of introduction to Mr. Parker, the intelligent and principal settler who is gone to Algoa Bay. Pressed beyond measure at the time, he said, the plan of Commissioners would have been every thing. It is a subject of so serious a nature, attending to the comfort of new settlers and a previous arrangement with the greatest possible information on the subject, that the whole time of such a Board would have been occupied in the duties of it. To do things merely on the spur of the occasion, is one way; but to do them well, requires a steady thought and gradual employment; and also requires very different feelings from what, I am sorry to say, actuates people in the present day: mere speculation and dash will not do, but a strong discrimination is necessary. Persons offering themselves, require to be convinced of the propriety or impropriety of their views; take, for instance, a poor, weak,

weak, indulged, dram-drinking weaver from his garret, put an axe or saw in his hand, or a spade and a hoe, with his blanket to sleep on, and send him to clear a spot that civilized man never before attempted, and the *creature* sinks under it; take any other indulged person, brought up in a manufactory, who wishes to emigrate with his wife and two children, so helpless as to require their food to be brought to them, and what can they do? Sink under it. Yet, for want of a due attention to this momentous business, I fear we shall hear many painful relations of disappointments and distresses, which a Board, set specially apart, might have prevented. I will say nothing about the crowded state of the ships that are gone, nor the evils that will flow from them in consequences. Compare this description with the restless back-woodsman in America, who, with a horse carrying all his furniture, and with a wife and child, or two, perhaps, has to raise his log-house, cut down trees in a forest *as old as the creation*, clear the land, raise his Indian corn, and presently become an easy settler. If we wish to settle the Cape, it must be with such characters as these, the hardy agriculturist, not the puny manufacturer; and every attempt to elucidate a subject of such moment should be adopted.

Your correspondent G. A. reasons well, therefore, in all he says; and we shall act well, if we form a permanent and increasing settlement in the South of Africa, for a day will come when we shall want it.

Yours, &c. T. W.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 13.

THE study of Biography has ever been considered as one of the most interesting and instructive parts of History. When we read of any person who has made himself conspicuous, as a statesman, lawyer, or soldier, or who has been pre-eminent in any branch of literature, a natural wish arises to know something of the private life and character of such a man. In this branch of knowledge, Great Britain is second to no other country; and the many valuable works which we possess, treating of the lives of eminent men, which this kingdom has produced, may be considered as rendering any further elucidation of the subject unnecessary. It

strikes me, however, that a very entertaining as well as useful work might still be formed, with this object in view; and I shall state my ideas for the consideration of any person who may be disposed to see the subject in the same light as I do.

The Abbey Church of Westminster contains the ashes of a very large portion of the majesty, worth, genius, and abilities, of this nation. What I should propose, therefore, is, that the several epitaphs of the monuments and tombstones should be followed by a short biographical sketch of the lives and characters of the persons commemorated. This would form a very interesting guide to parties, who from curiosity may be led to visit that venerable pile, and be a material addition to the many books which have been written, illustrative of the topography of the Metropolis. The notices in such a work should not, I think, be select, but general; though the extent of each notice should, of course, be in proportion to the interest of the subject; and this point alone would require the exercise of a sound judgment. I cannot but persuade myself, that such a proposal as the above would be well received, and meet with an adequate reward for the labour it might occasion.

Now I am upon the subject of projects in literature, let me suggest the following to your botanical readers.

First, a Flora of the United Kingdom, arranged according to soils. It is well known that a considerable portion of the plants indigenous in these kingdoms are local, and can with difficulty be cultivated with success, in a different soil from that of their natural habitat. A skilful arrangement of plants, therefore, according to the above idea, would be an useful assistant to the practical agriculturist, and be interesting in a philosophical point of view. To this a very useful appendage would be, the provincial names of indigenous plants, arranged under the Linneæan names. Many of our common weeds are known by different names in different counties; and such a list of names would at once designate, in any part of the kingdom, the plants treated of in any agricultural work, and thereby prevent confusion and mistakes.

Secondly, an alphabetical Catalogue of the generic names of plants, with the derivation thereof, the Authors

who

who first constituted the genera, and the reasons why such names were imposed. This would, in some instances, form what may be called a sort of genealogical deduction of the genera; many plants having, at different times, and by different authors, been arranged under different names. An useful and entertaining addition might be made to this, by giving a short biographical sketch of those Authors who have been attempted to be immortalized by having genera called after their names. One great advantage of such a work would be, to settle the proper pronunciation of the generic names; and thereby form a guide to persons, not scientifically informed, who are interested in the formation of Collections. This project, indeed, is not new; a work of this kind having been published in France, a few years ago, by M. Theis, under the title of *Glossaire de Botanique*: this, however, is capable of much improvement, and, instead of a dry enumeration of names, might, by a little attention, be made both useful and entertaining. Besides, the work of Theis comprises also some specific names, which, in order to keep the volume within reasonable bounds, it would, I think, be most advisable to omit in such a work as is above proposed. Quotations from the different Authors who have instituted the genera, would add an interest to the work; and a little care and pains would not fail of producing the effect, which all authors should keep in view, that of mixing the *utile* with the *dulce*. You will perhaps think that I have taken up too much of your time and room, with these "Castles in the air"; so I hasten to conclude.

Yours, &c. D. A. Y.

Mr. URBAN, London, Feb. 11.

IF there were no taxes but upon malt and tea; if the 2533 persons mentioned by your correspondent, page 28 of your last Magazine, were all single men, and *compelled* to use the same quantity of beer and tea, then it might be said that "those that have the least property, pay the same (taxes) as those that have the most:" but, Sir, you and all your readers know by expensive experience, that this is not the case. An individual, whose establishment costs 1000*l.* per annum, must pay more taxes upon these (as upon other) articles, than

one whose establishment costs only 100*l.*; therefore he does not pay as an individual, but according to his property.

Great pains are every where taken to persuade the lower ranks of the people into a belief that they bear the burthen of the taxes. But let us suppose, Sir, that in order to make up the forty-eight millions which are raised every year, we were taxed even to the amount of fifteen shillings in every pound spent in the kingdom; the following very material circumstance must, in my opinion, be taken into account: namely, that the forty-eight millions of pounds so raised every year, are paid out again in quarterly dividends of about twelve millions, the receivers of which money have to pay their share of the taxes equally with the rest of the community. These receivers must therefore themselves pay thirty-six millions of the said taxes, leaving only twelve millions to be raised upon all the land-proprietors, placemen, pensioners, mercantile persons, and, in short, upon all the rest of the kingdom. This is a point of view in which I have never before seen the taxes placed; and, adopting the concluding words of your correspondent, I say that it "may be fallacy, but it appears to me to be truth."

In some future Number, I will endeavour to shew the comparative advantages and disadvantages of a Colony, with and without taxation.

Yours, &c. A LOMBARD.

LETTER FROM THE ARCTIC LAND EXPEDITION.

(From *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*.)

"Aug. 27, 1819.—At Sea.

AFTER passing the Southern part of Greenland, named Cape Farewell, we met with much ice; but as it did not lie thick, little difficulty was experienced in forcing a way through it, nor did it prove so great an impediment as the contrary winds which still continued to thwart us. Near the Greenland coast the streams or fields of ice consisted of a collection of loose and comparatively flat pieces, more or less densely compacted together, according to the state of the weather; but on approaching the shores of Labrador, we fell in with many icebergs, or large floating fields of ice. The variety of forms assumed by these masses afforded us amusement.

ment, but occasionally we saw some of such an enormous size, that every other feeling gave place to astonishment. One of these larger bergs we estimated to be 200 feet high above the water, and above half a mile in length. Its surface was broken by mountains of no mean size, with deep valleys between. Enormous as these dimensions must appear, you will be more surprised when I inform you, that the part of an iceberg which projects above water, amounts only to a ninth part of the whole mass, that being the proportion of ice which floats above salt water. Arthur's seat clothed in snow would have formed only one pinnacle to this berg. When these bodies became familiar to us from their frequency, we derived much pleasure from the various shades and gradations of colour they exhibited. The more compact parts were generally of a bright verdigris blue; towards the base a fine sea green prevailed; here and there a tint of red was seen, and the summits alone were snow-white. As the part of the ice which is covered by the sea decays more rapidly than that which is in the air, it often happens that one of these islands becomes top-heavy and tumbles over. We never saw one in the act of making this revolution, but most of them bore evident marks of having been overturned twice or thrice; the old water lines, intersecting each other in various directions, being still deeply engraved on their surfaces.

"We first beheld the land (*Resolution Island*) during a fog, which soon became so thick that we could not see the length of the ship. In consequence of this, we got involved in a field of ice; then, to add to our distress, it fell calm; and although we could perceive that we were carried along by a violent current, yet the fog deprived us of ascertaining its direction, and the depth of water was too great to admit of our anchoring. After remaining in this situation for two or three hours, receiving occasionally some heavy blows from the ice, an alarm was given that we were close on the rocks. We all ran upon deck, and beheld a tremendous cliff frowning directly over the mast heads of the ship. It was perfectly perpendicular, covered in many places by sheets of ice; and its summit was so high, and shrouded in so thick a fog,

that it could not be traced from the deck. We had scarcely time to make any useful exertions; for in a few minutes the ship fell broadside against the cliff, along the face of which she was violently hurried by the current, towards a ridge of broken rocks, which in a short time would have torn the stoutest vessel to pieces. The heavy swell which prevailed caused the ship in her passage to beat against various rocky ledges which projected under water. One of the blows she thus sustained, drove the rudder out of its place; but it fortunately hung suspended by tackling which had been employed to secure it on coming amongst the ice. At this instant, when all human exertions seemed perfectly fruitless, the current eddied off shore, the land-breeze sprang up, a boat that we had put overboard succeeded in taking us in tow, and—what appeared almost miraculous—one of the last thumps the ship received caused the rudder to fall back into its place. By this combination of favourable circumstances, we succeeded in getting round the point we so much dreaded; and, setting all sail, we steered from the land. Upon the first alarm of danger, the women and children, of whom we had a large number on board, going to Lord Selkirk's colony, rushed upon the deck much terrified. The officers, however, succeeded in calming their fears, and prevailed on them to go below out of the way of the sailors; but scarcely had this been effected, when the current carried us against a large iceberg, which had grounded upon a ridge of sunken rocks that lay at some distance from the shore. The crash of the masts and yards, together with the grinding of the ship's side against the ice, terrified them more than ever; but we speedily got clear of the second danger without receiving further damage. Our troubles, however, were not at an end; the ship had received so much damage whilst on the rocks, that, on examination, a great deal of water was found in the hold. All hands were instantly set to the pumps; but, to our mortification, we found that the water rushed in faster than we could, with every exertion, discharge it. Affairs now wore a gloomy aspect; the water in the hold increased to upwards of five feet, and the men were getting tired at the pumps, when fortunately the weather cleared

cleared up a little, and we saw the *Eddystone*, one of the vessels that accompanied us, at no great distance: we bore down, and informed them of our situation. Every assistance in their power was promptly supplied; they sent 20 men and two carpenters. The services of the latter were invaluable, as our own carpenter had died in the earlier part of the voyage. With this fresh accession of strength, we kept the leak from gaining upon us; and after some time the carpenters succeeded in discovering and patching up the broken parts so as sensibly to diminish the influx of water. Their operations were, however, slow; and it was not till the evening of the second day that we succeeded in getting all the water out of the ship. During the whole of this time, not only the officers and men worked hard, but even many of the women, recovering their spirits, proved eminently useful at the pumps. As the water decreased, the carpenters were enabled the more readily to repair the damage that had been sustained: and they ultimately succeeded so well, that one pump proved sufficient to discharge the water as fast as it leaked in. In this state we have continued ever since.

"In these straits the Hudson's Bay vessels are generally visited by a tribe of Esquimaux, who frequent the shores during summer, and come off to the ships for the purpose of bartering their whole wealth, which consists in whale and sea-blubber, for iron, which has become an article of the first consequence to them. Accordingly, one day when we were above 20 miles from the shore, these poor creatures ventured off in their skin canoes, pulling with the utmost anxiety to reach the vessels. It sometimes happens, when the ships have a fair wind, that they run past the Esquimaux haunts without stopping: in the present instance, however, we were detained by light contrary winds, which enabled them to overtake us; and when they did so, they expressed so much joy and exultation, that it was easy to conceive how great their disappointment must have been when they missed us. In a short time we were surrounded by 30 or 40 canoes, each carrying one man, with his small cargo of merchandize, which, to their great satisfaction, they speedily ex-

changed for pieces of iron, hoops, knives, saws, hatchets, and harpoons, and tin-pots. The wind continuing contrary during the remainder of the day, we stood in towards the land, and gave the women of the tribe an opportunity to come off, which they did, in five large canoes, framed like the large one, of skins, but open, and each capable of carrying from 20 to 30 people. The oars were pulled by women, but there was an old man in each boat to direct them. As they brought off a great many children, I suppose we saw the whole tribe, amounting to nearly 200 souls.

"The features of the Esquimaux are not the most regular in the world: but it was pleasing to see their flat, fat greasy faces. When they had disposed of their articles of trade, we presented the women and children with a few needles, beads, and other trinkets, and sent them away highly delighted. Since that time we have been contending against contrary winds; but by perseverance have succeeded in getting within a few days sail of York Factory, at which place I shall conclude and despatch.

"August 31—York Factory.—We have landed here in safety; find the country more pleasant than we expected, and have been told that the difficulties of travelling in this country have been much exaggerated.

"J. R."

*Ancient Anecdotes, &c.
from VALERIUS MAXIMUS,
by Dr. CAREY, West Square.
(Continued from p. 24.)*

FABIUS Maximus, commander of the Roman army in Spain, (U. C. 612) finding it difficult to prevent the defection of the natives, resolved to terrify them into quiet submission by the severity of punishment. Accordingly, whenever he captured any of them who had gone over from the Roman lines, to join their yet unconquered countrymen, he condemned them to suffer the amputation of their hands.—*Lib. 2, 7, 11.*

The elder Scipio Africanus, at the reduction of Carthage, (U. C. 552) got into his power a number of men who had abandoned the Roman standard, and deserted to the enemy. He put them all to death, but made a distinction, in point of severity, between the Romans and the other Italians.

Italians. The latter he beheaded, as faithless allies; the former he crucified, as traitors to their country.—*Lib. 2, 7, 12.*

The junior Africanus also, having recovered a number of deserters at the final destruction of Carthage, (U. C. 607) caused such of them, as were not Romans, to be exposed to wild beasts in the public spectacles.—*Lib. 2, 7, 13.*

Paulus Æmilius, after his victory over *Perseus* (or *Perses**), king of Macedonia, (U. C. 586) exercised a different species of severity in the punishment of deserters. He caused them to be trodden to death by elephants.—*Lib. 2, 7, 14.*

In the war against the Tarentines and king Pyrrhus, (U. C. 475) a considerable number of Roman prisoners having been gratuitously restored by that prince; the senate decreed, that such of them as had served in the cavalry, should be degraded to the rank of foot soldiers; that those of the infantry should be turned down to the companies of slingers, which (as I have already observed in a former communication) were the least respectable portion of a Roman army. In addition to these degradations, those unfortunate men were neither to be admitted within the intrenchments of the camp, nor allowed to intrench themselves without, or even to enjoy the shelter of such tents as the rest of the army used. And the only condition, on which any of their number could obtain a restoration to his former rank, was that of producing the spoils of two enemies, killed with his own hand.—*Lib. 2, 7, 15.*

The Roman consul Petilius having been killed in battle, (U. C. 577) the Senate ordered that his whole army should forfeit, not only their pay for the current year, but also the arrears of pay due to them; because they had not rather chosen to perish in defence of their general, than suffer him to fall.—*Lib. 2, 7, 15.*

During the second Punic war, (U. C. 537) Hannibal offered to release six or eight thousand Roman prisoners

for a moderate sum. But the Senate (wishing to inculcate the doctrine, that men of spirit ought rather to fall bravely in battle, than suffer themselves to be taken) refused to accept the offer (2, 7, 15.)—And this refusal was given at a time (as we learn from Livy, 22, 57) when the Roman government found such difficulty in procuring freemen to recruit their armies, that they were under the necessity of purchasing (at a higher price per head) a considerable number of slaves, to whom they gave their liberty, on condition of their consenting to become soldiers.

On the day of a Roman general's triumph, it was the custom that he should first invite the consuls to supper, and then request them not to come; lest, on that joyous occasion, he should see any superior seated at the same table with him.—*Lib. 2, 8, 6.*

The Roman censors, Caninius and Postumius, (U. C. 301) imposed fines on men who had lived to an advanced age without marrying.—*Lib. 2, 9, 1.*

A Roman senator having divorced his wife without consulting any of his friends, (U. C. 646) the censors expelled him from the senate, on account, not of the divorce itself (which was otherwise allowable), but of his inconsideration in an affair of such serious importance.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT SCULPTURES IN THE ROYAL MUSEUM AT PARIS, WITH REMARKS BY MR. FOSBROOKE.

No. I.

I. A CONQUERED PROVINCE. *Consul Bust.* The sorrowful countenance and dishevelled hair shew the character which the Romans gave to the images of conquered provinces. (*Visconti, Description des Antiques, &c. p. 2.*) These figures are in general designated by particular attributes, relative to their commerce, religion, rivers, &c. like the *Ungaria* (Hungary) of the Capitoline Museum. Sometimes the Province is seen kneeling to the Conqueror; at others, with the hands tied behind, and no other dress than a tunic, as the costume of slaves.

II. GORDIAN PRINCE. Half-length, in a military habit, engraved *Museo Gabinio, no. 16.* It has the arms, no

* *Perseus, Perses.*—For the satisfaction of the English reader, it may not be amiss to observe that the name is written in both forms; the difference being only a dialectic variation—*Perseus* in the common dialect, *Perses* in the Doric, as *Achilleus, Achilles, &c.*

not usually seen in antique Busts. (*Visconti*, p. 2.) There is a marble Bust of this Emperor at the Capitol, and a head on the gems of the Palais Royal. (Tom. ii. pl. 50.) This head has a singular crest on the helmet, apparently a dog's or wolf's head, terminating in an undulatory train of horse-hair. By the way, the appearances on some coins have produced a strange opinion, that there were four Gordians, of which see *Histoire des quatre Gordiens*, Par. 1695, 12mo. *Historia trium Gordianorum*, of Cuper, 1697, 12mo. and *Spanheim de us. et præst. Num.* tom. ii. Diss. xi. p. 243, seq. But the coins of Gordian Pius have mostly AUG.; the others AUGG.; and if AUG. sometimes occurs with the others, they have then the adjunct of AFR.

III. BACCHUS AND ARIADNE. *A bas relief.* Bacchus and his fair companion, crowned with vine leaves, each holding a thyrsus, are carried upon two cars, drawn by Centaurs. Among the accessory figures, executed with very elaborate skill, is a little Fawn, mounted upon the *croupe* of the Centaur, who offers him drink from a horn or *Rhyton*. The medalion in the middle contains the busts of two Romans, whose ashes are deposited in this tomb. The head-dress of the woman is in the costume of the third century of the Christian æra. Thus *Visconti*, p. 3. This marble offers room for some important remarks. The most curious fact concerning statues of Bacchus is, according to Winckelman, their representation of the second species of ideal youth, borrowed from the form of eunuchs, i. e. mixed features of both sexes; limbs of effeminate round contour, and the salient haunches of females. This he ascribes to Bacchus having been brought up in the habits of a girl, and refers to Apollodor. Bibl. 3. p. 85. b.; Plin. 36. 4.; Senec. *Œdip.* v. 419. The cone of the pine at the end of the thyrsus has been hitherto unexplained. "In all parts of Greece (says *M. Chateaubriand*, *Trav.* 194.) it is more or less customary to infuse the cones of the pine in the wine vats, and thus communicate to the liquor a bitter and aromatic taste. To this custom, as I presume, of ancient origin, is owing the consecration of the cone of the pine to Bacchus." As to the car, *Beger* and *Buonarotà*

have published cars of Bacchus (one with Ariadne) drawn by Centaurs. *Montfalcon* says, that it was on account of their love of wine: and in the *Mythologia Natalis Comitii*, p. 724, is this passage, "Per hæc igitur, quæ dicta sunt de centauris, significare voluerunt antiqui vino non esse immoderatè indulgendum."

IV. DOMITIAN. *A Colossal Bust, from the Villa Albani.* He is in a cuirass, crowned with laurel. (*Visconti*, p. 3.) Portraits of this Emperor are very rare, because the Senate ordered his statues to be destroyed. There are only two known, even at Rome; one a fine head at the Capitol; the other a statue, at the Guistiniani Palace, which is also in a cuirass. Thus Winckelman. *Mongez* (*Rec. d'Antiq.* p. 15.) mentions a naked heroic statue at the Villa Aldobrandini; another from the Villa Albani in the French Museum; and a portrait on a gem of the Florentine Collection, i. pl. 10. No. 2.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Colchester, Feb. 3.

IN answer to Mr. Lawrence's inquiry in the last Number of your interesting Miscellany, p. 22, having occasion lately to ride over to Tolleshunt Knights, I requested permission to see the Church. The only object I found worth notice was the ancient Monument in the North wall, which attracted the attention of your correspondent, and has continued in his recollection from the year 1761. The tomb has suffered much from damp and the decay of time; but the Knight, though not entirely destroyed, has undergone the most mischievous mutilation: his arms, legs, and sword, have been wantonly broken off: the two canine animals are gone: his nose is chipped off: and what remains of the figure, is sadly defaced by some who have, it is supposed, improperly amused themselves during the hours of divine service, in engraving their names upon its venerable trunk.

The story related by your Correspondent respecting the combat with his Satanic Majesty is still traditionary at Tolleshunt Knights.

Yours, &c. W. W. FRANCIS.

*† The Drawing and Account of Staveley Church were safely received.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

17. *The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester; compiled from original Evidences in Public Offices, the Harleian and Cottonian MSS. parochial Registers, private Muniments, unpublished MS Collections of successive Cheshire Antiquaries, and a personal Survey of every Township in the County; incorporated with a Republication of King's Vale Royal, and Leycester's Cheshire Antiquities.* By George Ormerod, LL.D. F.R.S. and F.S.A. Three Volumes Folio. Lackington and Co.

THESE splendid Volumes are highly creditable to the abilities, the good taste, and the patient industry of the Author. Nor are they less so to the liberality of the Publishers, and to the skill and attention of the Artists. The "History of Cheshire" (and more especially the Large Paper copies) may fairly come into competition with the proudest specimens either of English or Foreign Typography; and the numerous Embellishments are in the first-rate style of eminence. They consist of one hundred and ninety-four Engravings on copper and on wood, exclusive of no less than three hundred and fifty-seven Armorial subjects, which are attached to the Pedigrees.—The dispatch, also, and the regularity, with which the several portions have been completed, deserve commendation.

Though Cheshire may be said to have been hitherto without a regular Topographical Historian, several publications have prepared the way for this more complete Work. The "Vale Royal" of Master William Smith, published by Daniel King; the "Historical Collections" of Sir Peter Leycester; the "Natural History" of Dr. Leigh; and the "Magna Britannia" of Messrs. Lysons, have proved an excellent ground-work for Mr. Ormerod; who has very ably incorporated with them the great variety of MS Collections of Dr. Gower and Dr. Latham; superadding an amazing mass in the British Museum, and other public depositories; with his own important researches, and the communications of many distinguish-

ed Antiquarian friends. All these are duly and handsomely acknowledged in the Preface.

After an enumeration of the various sources of information which have enabled Mr. Ormerod to "toil through his long and arduous undertaking," he adds,

"The Publick are entitled to an account of the manner in which they have been brought to bear upon the present Work. It is with regret that the Author is compelled to speak so long of himself and his labours, but the egotism is unavoidable.

"A considerable portion of the district described in the following Work has been familiar to the Author from childhood, and from an early period he has amused himself with collecting documents relative to its genealogical antiquities. He had formed an intention of pursuing the subject with a view to publication in 1809 (as already mentioned), but this measure was first positively decided upon in 1813. From that time to the present his hours have been dedicated to the pursuit with little intermission. The County has been examined in the summer and autumn from the central points of his own residence at Chorlton, and that of a near relative at Bradwall, and the winter and spring have been devoted to researches among the Harl. MSS. and the other literary treasures of the public repositories in the metropolis.

"All of the foregoing documents to which he has had access, or which have been lent to him, have been made to bear upon the subject, but the principal outline of his arrangement was as follows:

"The basis of the *manerial history* consisted of the extracts from Domesday, and the first grants of the Earls or of their greater tenants, from which the fines and Inquisitions, with the aid of the Villars Cestriense, brought down a tolerably clear descent to the time when they connect with existing title deeds. Nearly all the manerial proprietors, or their agents, were in their turn requested to supply the necessary continuations, and the instances are very few in which the request was not complied with, though, as might be obviously expected, with various degrees of precision.

"The immense fund of *genealogical evidence* already mentioned, the later entries of the Randle Holmes in Harl. MSS. 2119,

2153, and 2161, and the pedigree rolls of existing families, rendered the extensive portion of the Work which relates to this subject, an undertaking of less labour than would be imagined; where these failed the parochial registers were examined, and in many instances were searched through from beginning to end.

"The documents which have elucidated the ecclesiastical department have been already enumerated. The *antient monuments* are given from a most valuable MS. (Harl. MSS. 2151) consisting of church notes taken at the close of the sixteenth and the beginning of the following century, and all the accounts of the *present churches*, and of *existing monuments*, were written on the spot, and the printed copy set up from the original notes so written. The only exceptions to this consist of the church notes of Sale, furnished by the Rev. I. T. Allen, and those of Malpas and Iscoyd, taken by Archdeacon Churton, whose well-known accuracy rendered a new copy unnecessary.

"The Author can also positively state that *every* township was personally visited by himself, and many of them repeatedly; that every existing object described (unless otherwise mentioned) was seen by his own eyes, and that his notes were either taken on the spot in the words in which they appear in the printed Work, or the descriptions re-written in a very few days subsequent to his visits, but this mode of transcription was very rarely adopted, from a wish to avoid the possibility of multiplying clerical errors.

"Such have been the efforts of the Author to give as perfect a form as his humble powers enabled him to the Work which he now submits with diffidence to the censure or approval of the Publick; and although the incessant labour of six years, devoted to the extension and correction of previous collections, has been exclusively directed to the attainment of all possible accuracy, he is perfectly aware that, on a subject involving such a multiplicity of minute facts and dates, perfect exactness never was attained and never will be attainable. Errors, neither inconsiderable in number or importance, are to be found in the copies and abstracts of original documents which the collectors of former days have left, and other misstatements have crept into the returns of existing families, in some cases from unavoidable oversight, in many from inattention, and in a very few from wilfulness, from an anxiety to aggrandize family importance, or to conceal unavoidable blemishes. In reducing these documents to connected narratives, compilers have multiplied original mistakes tenfold: many of these have doubtless been corrected; but the Author must also fear

that he often in his turn may have erred in his conceptions of the subjects; and that further clerical errors must have occasionally occurred in committing these conceptions to paper; and he is aware that the Press has in many cases added others of its own, although he is bound to acknowledge the extreme care and attention with which the correction of it was superintended by Mr. Bentley, and his conviction that the immense complication of dates and figures put such occasional errors beyond all possible means of prevention. Still, however, whilst he makes this candid avowal, he fully trusts that such unavoidable inaccuracies are as few as the nature of the Work can possibly admit of. No labour or expence has been spared in the amassing of materials; every nerve has been strained to ensure the most fastidious exactness in the statements; and though his judgment may and must have sometimes erred, he can conscientiously asseverate, that in every case his opinion (humble as it is) has been given as scrupulously to the best of his belief and knowledge, as if his verdict had been required in a matter of judicial importance.

"With this statement he takes his leave of the Publick, and if,—trusting to the importance of his subject, and not to any merit of his own in treating of it,—he may presume to hope that his name will, for some generations at least, be included in the honourable list of those whose lives have been dedicated to illustrating the antiquities of the proverbial mother of "THE CHIEF OF MEN"—the CHESHIRE PALATINATE, his anxious toils and imperfect services will have had an ample reward."

Among the many valuable articles in these Volumes, the extensive Parish of *Malpas* is one of the most conspicuous; and we have much pleasure in extracting from it some excellent biographical notices:

"Reginald Heber, M.A. previously Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, was presented by William Drake, esq. in exchange for Chelsea with Mr. Drake's brother, Dr. Thomas Drake, of Amersham. He was the second son of Thomas Heber, esq. of Marton Hall, in Yorkshire, where he was born, Sept. 4, 1718. From Manchester School, he was entered a commoner of Brasenose College, Oxford, March 4, 1747, and was chosen Fellow, Nov. 15, 1752. In July 1766, on the decease of his brother without issue male, the Vernon estate at Hodnet in Shropshire, devolved to him, as did also the family estate in Yorkshire in 1803, on the death of his brother's widow, Mrs. Heber, of Weston, in Northamptonshire.

"Dec. 5,

"Dec. 5, 1766, he was inducted into the valuable living of Chelsea, which had several years before been purchased for him by his brother, and another kind relative. In 1770, as has been said, he exchanged this living for Malpas, where he built an excellent new rectorial house on a new site, commanding a most extensive view of Flintshire and Denbighshire, and some other counties. Mr. Heber married April 15, 1773, Mary, third daughter and co-heiress of Martin Baylie, M.A. rector of Kelsal and Wrentham, in Suffolk, who died in January following, leaving him an infant son, Richard Heber, esq. now of Hodnet and Marton, and M.A. of Brazenose College. He married to his second wife, July 30, 1782, Mary, eldest daughter of Cuthbert Allanson, D.D. rector of Wath in Yorkshire, by whom he had Reginald Heber, M.A. a commoner of Brazenose College, Oxford, afterward fellow of All Souls College, and now rector of Hodnet; Thomas Cuthbert Heber, M.A. third son, fellow of Brazenose, who died in 1816; and one daughter, Mary.

"Mr. Heber died Jan. 10, 1804. He has an elegant copy of English verses, in the Oxford Verses on the King's Accession, published in 1762, but without his name; "An Elegy written among the Tombs in Westminster Abbey;" printed for Dodsley; inserted also, but without his knowledge, in *Pearch's Collection*.

"His eldest son, Richard Heber, well known in the literary world, and described under the character of *Allicus* in the "Bibliomania" of Dibdin, edited in early life an elegant edition of *Silvius Italicus* — His second son, Reginald, is author of the *Bampton Lectures* of 1815, of three compositions which successively obtained the University Prize — "Carmen Seculare," "Palestine," and an "Essay on the Sense of Honour;" and of several minor poetical productions which have been published collectively."

Of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Townson a good biographical sketch is given, from materials communicated by Mr. Archdeacon Churton. Having extracted in vol. LXX. i. page 48, an abridged account of Mr. Churton's Memoir of Dr. Townson, when reviewing his valuable edition of that eminent Divine's Works, we shall content ourselves, on the present occasion, with giving his Epitaph:

"On a plain white marble slab, against the South wall of the chancel:—

The Reverend Thomas Townson, D.D.
Archdeacon of Richmond,
whose remains are interred, as he directed,
near the North wall of the churchyard,
was sometime Fellow of
St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford,

and more than forty-one years Rector of
the lower mediety of this parish;
where constant attention
to the temporal wants and spiritual welfare
of every rank,

joined with benignity of mind,
and courtesy of manners,
gained him universal esteem
and cordial affection.

He was learned, humble, pious:
his writings were distinguished by
classical elegance, sound argument,
evangelical purity:

his devotion
was fervent without enthusiasm,
his liberality

inexhaustible, yet studiously concealed;
his cheerfulness invariable,
and his countenance heavenly.

His life and death were alike edifying,
the one was piety, the other peace.

He expired full of hope in Jesus Christ,
on Sunday evening, April 15, 1792,
aged 77 years."

We take one more Epitaph, from a
brass plate in the nave:

"Heere lyeth interred the body of
Standley Burroughes, gent. chiefe steward
to the Right Hon^{ble} Robert Viscount
Cholmondeley, who after a faithfull discharge of another's trust, perfected the
account of his owne dayes October the
12th, in the year of our Lord 1653.

In a note the Author adds,

"This epitaph is concise, apposite, and striking; which, tradition says, the subject of it well deserved. He took into his service a little boy, named William Povey, to give him his horse, saying, 'If (as the father feared) he is too little to bridle him, he must get into the manger. And if he is a good boy, and lives with me till I die, I will settle an annuity of 10*l.* a year on him for life.' A grant to that effect was accordingly made and kept in his hands, till, upon occasion of sickness, he ordered it to be given up to Povey; saying, 'If I die, it is his; and if I live, we shall never differ about it.' This Povey, who died in 1723, aged 94, was one of three persons employed in the Grand Rebellion to bury plate under the gravel walk at Bickley Hall (where Robert, Earl of Leinster Viscount Cholmondeley lived), and to put firkins of money into what have since, from that circumstance, been called 'the money pits.' Upon searching for these treasures afterwards, the plate was safe, but the money was gone. Povey used, in later life, to read Sanderson's History of the Rebellion, and weep over it, well remembering those days of trouble. Information of his daughter, Mary Betteley, who died a widow, and upwards of fourscore, in 1782.—Communicated by Archdeacon Churton."

18. *The Rawdon Papers, consisting of Letters on various Subjects, literary, political, and ecclesiastical, to and from Dr. John Bramhall, Primate of Ireland. Including the Correspondence of several most eminent Men, during the greater Part of the Seventeenth Century. Faithfully printed from the Originals; and illustrated with literary and historical Notes. By the Rev. Edward Berwick, Chaplain to the Marquis of Hastings, &c. Lond. 8vo. pp. 430. Nichols and Son.*

COLLECTIONS of this kind generally consist of curious illustrations of antient manners, state affairs, and latent biography. In literary character, they ningle the secrecy of the private epistle with the familiar narrative of the newspaper. They furnish the Antiquary and the Historian with fortunate elucidations of obscure difficulties, and they amuse the general reader, by desultory miscellany. The Statesman and Historian may rummage and study them for instruction; the Lounger may dip into and skim over them for entertainment. In short, they form bays at the mouth of the great literary river Plata, where the larger aquatic birds can fish and dive; and the humbler martins pursue insects and refresh their wings.

It must be evident to persons of common knowledge of life, that numerous incidents in History can never be explained, unless by the narrative of the parties concerned in originating the transactions. For want of such information, the most interesting things become mysteries. For instance, who knows precisely the cause of the breach between Buckingham and Richard the Third; or why Blood was pensioned by Charles II? The courtiers about the person of Elizabeth, knew that she never recovered her spirits after the decapitation of Essex: and when the curious ring-story was published, the fact of her melancholy, recorded in the private letters of a contemporary*, gives authenticity to the romantic incident, and explains the silent despair which seemed to attend her last moments.

Many curious things occur in these Papers.

We find that Bishops performed the office of land-stewards to their patrons. P. 17, seq.

* In Harrington's "Nugæ Antiquæ." .

Salmon formerly abounded in excess:

"Upon the 27th of May, at Colerain only, they had taken 62 tuns of salmon." P. 18.

Noblemen in the seventeenth century presented churches with sets of bells. Ibid.

Archbishop Laud was an epicure. He complains bitterly of some *Lenten* presents of bad salmon and eels, and *Martimas* beef, "as hard as the very horn the old runt wore when she lived." Pp. 47, 48.

Of the state of medical knowledge, we have various amusing accounts:

"Cardinal Mazarine is certainly believed to be in no condition of escaping death, because of the desperate fever, wherein he hath lain for some time, his physicians being at last driven to this only remedy of lapping him in cow-dung, to cool the heat of his body, renewing the same every day, as often as the dung begins to dry." P. 125.

Amazing storms attended the death of Cromwell, and removal of his coffin to Tyburn. P. 134.

Rainy weather rendered the roads impracticable for coach-travelling. P. 134.

We know that it was discussed in the Common Council of London, whether the Regent's Answer to the party Address on the Manchester business, should be styled gracious. These Letters show that the debate was founded upon ignorance of Royal etiquette.

"It is unparliamentary for the King to anticipate the freedom of the votes of a House of Parliament by the prejudging any thing undebated." P. 143.

Town houses, without "gardens for pleasurable retreat," were not approved in 1661. P. 156.

In furnished lodgings, the lodger was to find linen and *pewter*, or "allow a great rate for them." Ibid.

We remember that drums were beat to drown the voice of Louis XVI. when on the scaffold. M. de Santerre, the Paris brewer, has had the credit of this ingenious invention; but it appears that it was practised at the execution of Sir Harry Vane, the regicide. P. 166.

We find, p. 186, a *Secretary* appointed, who could neither write nor read, and invalids going to hot climates "in order to recover flesh."

In p. 192, doctors and midwives appear

appear in consultation about the pregnancy of a lady, but unable to tell whether she was in that state or not, "though the child was quick:" and people sent all over the country for "an eagle's stone, esteemed of great virtue in hard labour;" the biggest the best. This the lady, when in pain, "wore upon her arm a good while." P. 194.

Gentlemen wrote to their friends, "when they wanted a wife," for them to look out one, which they accordingly did. P. 199.

Charles II. and several of his nobles, rode at the coronation, fine horses, without making a previous enquiry whether they had been trained to endure drums and musick. The Duke of York was thrown twice; and the King was in great danger, till he commanded the musick to cease. P. 201.

Honey was deemed a good preservative from the stone:

"I pray (says Lord Conway) acquaint John Totnal, that I desire him to get some bee-hives at the Tunny Park, for if ever I live to come into that country, I believe I shall use a great deal of honey, as I do at this present, and have, I thank God, kept myself a great while thereby free from any fits of the stone, and do daily void so much gravel, by the use thereof, as is hardly to be believed." P. 207.

The effect of sugar is mentioned in various publications upon calculous disorders; and therefore importance is to be attached to this preventive of the noble Lord's.

In p. 209, we have a Letter from the redoubted quack Mr. Valentine Greatracks, who cured diseases upon the *Tractor plan*.

In p. 216, we hear of a *very good* living, worth near 120*l.* yearly.

In 1666, the Dublin people having proposed to send 105,000 bullocks to London for relief of that city, lately burnt, Parliament voted the importation of Irish cattle to be a *nuisance*. Lord Clarendon suggested in an amendment, that it might as properly be declared *adultery*. P. 219. — Swords were drawn in the House of Commons on the subject. P. 220.

It was part of physical rule, that a man should not *see* his wife, when sick, at least, under some circumstances.

"At Ragley (says Lord Conway), I met nothing but the sad condition of my wife, whom I could not see all the while I

was there, though I stayed a fortnight." P. 219.

Coaches could not be repaired out of London. P. 221.

In Virgil we hear of "*Messapus equum domitor*." Lord Dungannon sends orders for securing "Major Montgomery, the *horse-breeder* in the county of Derry." P. 222.

Dog-fighting was a royal amusement:

"We had yesterday an unfortunate passage. Addy Loftus brought an Irish dog to fight with a mastiff, before the King [Ch. II.]; the Irish dog had all the advantage imaginable, and dragged him five or 6 times about the ring, so that every body gave the mastiff for dead; all men were concerned as if it had been their General; and yet, at last, the Irish dog ran away. I lost my money, and afterwards the King called me to him, and said he would lay 500*l.* that neither I nor all the men in Ireland could bring an Irish wolf dog that would not run away. I pray speak with my Lord Dungannon about it; for tho' I will not upon any man's confidence, venture so much money, yet I will be willing to go my share; and I am sure the King will lay it. I pray speak with my Lord Lieutenant, and know what dogs he hath." Pp. 231, 232.

Thus the *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland* was to assist in providing dogs for a canine duel.

Gardeners received immense wages:

"I am very glad you have pieced up with Francis; my Lord Chesterfield gives 100*l.* a year standing wages, and 10*d.* a week board wages, and many other profits of his garden, to a worse gardener than Francis." P. 250.

To posting a man for refusing to fight a duel, cudgelling was added. P. 251.

The gestures used in public worship were matters of study, like dancing:

"We saw them at prayers, according to the English mode; and I must needs say, they acted their devotions extraordinary well."

Bishops upon occasions headed a party of soldiers:

"The Bishop of London [Compton] rid at a head of a troop [of William the Third's horse] into London, with this motto on their banner, '*Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari*.'" P. 293.

At the siege of Limerick, we meet with a party of Friars, who acted as riflemen, "shot out of screwed guns." P. 335.

By making these curious selections, we merely intend to gratify our Readers. The Historical matter is often of great interest, and must be particularly pleasing to various great families, who are descended from the writers. The notes are satisfactory; and the Work may, on the whole, be pronounced a valuable addition to the historical library.

19. *An Historical and Descriptive View of the Parishes of Monkwearmouth and Bishopwearmouth, and the Port and Borough of Sunderland. Compiled from Publications of undoubted Authority, original Communications, and personal Research.* By George Garbutt. 8vo. pp. 508. Nichols and Son.

OUR opinion of the utility of Topographical History has been so frequently expressed, that it is scarcely necessary to say that we are pleased to see an excellent Volume; and we are the more pleased, as it is the production of a Printer, who, from local and many other circumstances, is better adapted for such an undertaking than any other person, the Clergy excepted. From them, however, the Publick is not often thus favoured.

"The fame and reputation of the monastery at Wearmouth, as the seat of learning and religion during the Saxon ages; the antiquity of the Borough of Sunderland as a town and port, and its connection with the civil dissensions of this country at various periods; the progress of commerce and trade, and the vast increase of its wealth and population in modern times; the number and usefulness of its public and charitable institutions; and its local importance as the chief port of the county of Durham,—all present themselves as legitimate objects of historical research.

"Towards the accomplishment of this Work, the elaborate publications of Hutchinson and Surtees afforded the basis; whilst the liberal communications, which have been received from various quarters, facilitated the completion of the superstructure.

"In taking a retrospective view of his labours, the Editor feels great pleasure in gratefully acknowledging the assistance he has received."

Among these Sir Cuthbert Sharp stands prominent; as do the Rev. John Drysdale, the Rev. Peter Wilcock, the Rev. Samuel Turner, and Mr. Alexander Wilson. To many other gentlemen thanks are also given for various communications; and

more especially to John Brough Taylor, Esq. F.S.A. for the copy of Bp. Morton's Charter, and other valuable materials, and for his uniform assistance and support.

Passing over the early Annals of the Town, which are essentially connected with those of the Nation, we meet with the foundation and subsequent history of the Monastery of Wearmouth and its Abbots.

"With the exception of the tower and some detached parts of the present church, no vestige of this once celebrated monastery now remains."

We next come to the parish of Monk Wearmouth, which is divided into five townships, viz. Monkwearmouth, Monkwearmouth-shore, Fullwell, Southwick, and Hilton.

"Monkwearmouth is of great antiquity, and probably had its origin contemporary with the monastery. It is universally held under lease from the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

"The township of Monkwearmouth-shore is comparatively of modern date, and owes its present consequence to the extensive ship-building yards which, during the war, were established there, and the increasing commerce upon the river.

"Nothing remarkable is recorded in history respecting the township of Fullwell; but it may not be deemed uninteresting if we advert to an account of the discovery of a gigantic human skeleton, two Roman coins, and a small urn of unbaked clay, on what is called Fullwell hills *.

"The village of Southwick is extremely pleasant, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, the towns of Bishopwearmouth, Monkwearmouth, and Sunderland, together with the German ocean. It is inhabited by several respectable families.

"Hilton Manor, with the Castle, was the possession of the family of the Hiltons, before the Norman conquest, and continued above 700 years, to the time of John Hilton, esq. the last male heir, who died there, Sept. 25, 1746. He was a good and pious man. His portrait is still preserved at Hilton, let into a panel above the fire-place in the great drawing-room. It represents a gentleman of middle age, with blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, somewhat high cheek bones, of a placid and benevolent countenance, and open aspect. There was in the same house, a considerable number of other family portraits, all bearing a striking resemblance

* See these described by Dr. Peter Colinson in vol. XXXIII. p. 492. Edit.

to each other. One in particular represents a lady, young and handsome, of whom, strange to say, there is presented another portrait exhibiting her in a state of mental derangement. — *Sir Cuthbert Sharp's Hist of Hartlepool.*"

Hilton Castle is particularly described; and a View of it is given, with an ample Pedigree of that ancient family.

The History of the important Town and Port of *Sunderland* is extremely interesting.

A Charter, dated in 1634, states that "Sunderland had beyond the memory of man been an antient borough, known by the name of the New Borough of Weremouth, containing in itself a certain port where ships had plied, bringing and carrying merchandize, as well to and from certain ports, as from other ports of the kingdom: the articles therein specified are sea-coals, grindstones, rubstones, and whetstones. It also states, that the trade was then greatly increased, by reason of the multitude of ships that resorted thither; and the borough antiently enjoyed divers liberties and free customs, as well by prescription, as by virtue of sundry charters from the Bishops of Durham, confirmed to them by the Crown, which from defect in form, proved insufficient for the support of the antient liberties, privileges, and free customs of the borough."

"Sunderland is bounded on the East by the German Ocean, on the North by the river Wear, by which it is separated from Monkwearmouth; and on the West and South by the parish of Bishopwearmouth. The commerce and population of the borough have long been in a state of progressive increase; but its augmentation during the latter part of the last century, has been very rapid, and a proportionate improvement has taken place in the general appearance of the town. The harbour is formed by two piers on the North and South sides of the river. The imports are corn, flour, wine, spirituous liquors, timber, tar, deals, flax, iron, &c. and the exports are coal, lime, glass, earthen-ware, grindstones, and coppers."

Sunderland, Bishopwearmouth, and Monkwearmouth, are so intimately connected by buildings and other local circumstances, that they may be said to be one town; and the population, in 1811, of the three parishes, is thus given:

"Sunderland	12,289
Bishopwearmouth.....	7060
Wearmouth-Pannu.....	476
Monkwearmouth.....	1091
Monkwearmouth-shore.....	4264

Total.....25,180."

Neat Views and good descriptions of the three Churches of Bishopwearmouth, Monkwearmouth, and Sunderland; and of St. John's Chapel, are next given.

With commendable liberality Mr. Garbutt describes the numerous places of worship; including Jews, Roman Catholics, Quakers, and Dissenters of almost every denomination; and he has candidly elucidated the peculiarities of religious faith possessed by each of them.

The Public Buildings next claim attention. These are the Piers, Theatre, Masonic Lodges, Bridge, Library, Barracks, and Exchange.—For these we refer to the Work itself; only stopping to notice a pleasing View of the famous Iron Bridge, of which a very copious account will be found in our vol. LXIII. 907; LXVI. 696. 995; LXXIV. 1127; LXXV. 1167; LXXXVI. ii. 263. 428.

20. *The Picture of England; or Historical and Descriptive Delineations of the most curious Works of Nature and Art in each County: calculated as an agreeable Companion to the Tourist, or a Class Book for the Student. Illustrated with upwards of Two Hundred and Fifty Engravings, consisting of Views of antient Castles, Cathedrals, Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats, &c. By J. N. Brewer, Author of the "Introduction to the Beauties of England," and Descriptions of several Counties in that elaborate Work. 12mo. pp. 383 and 416. Harris and Son.*

THIS Work appears to be equally calculated for the purposes of amusement and utility. The study of Topography and Antiquities, which was formerly confined to a small and recondite class of scholars, has lately attracted so much notice, that a general knowledge on these subjects must be deemed indispensable to all who are anxious for the reputation of polite learning. The work termed the "Beauties of England and Wales," to which Mr. Brewer was an extensive contributor, assisted, perhaps, more than any contemporary publication, in imparting a popular character to Antiquarian pursuits. In the present undertaking he has still further refined on this species of writing, and has selected for discussion such subjects only as are of general interest, on account of importance and beauty, or from a connexion with

with historical and biographical facts.

In presenting this "Picture of England," the Author divides his subject into Counties, alphabetically arranged, and the notice of topographical particulars is introduced by general remarks on the extent, the natural character, and the produce of each district. In describing the various conspicuous buildings, whether ecclesiastical, military, or domestic, Mr. Brewer has adopted a practice which forms a novel feature in works so concise yet comprehensive, and which promises to be at once instructive and pleasing—that of particularizing the *architectural style* of each structure. The information and critical remarks afforded on this head cannot fail of being highly advantageous to all readers desirous of forming correct notions respecting the topography and antiquities of a country so abundant in venerable and curious architecture. We are glad to find that a Third Volume is preparing, intended to contain an account of N. and S. Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

As a book of instruction, this Work appears likely to find its way speedily to the upper classes of students. It is, however, calculated for more general circulation; and we readily agree with the Author, that it "presents such a selection of prominent and curious objects, as may guide the Tourist in his excursions, and direct his notice to places most worthy of inspection throughout the whole of England."

Prefixed to the descriptive part is a very useful Essay on the "History and Antiquities of England, as connected with the Description of particular Places." The brief but satisfactory notices contained in these introductory pages, respecting the rise and progress of the different modes of architecture observable in antient edifices, cannot fail of proving greatly beneficial to the student in Topography, and must act as a desirable manual of recollection to the inquisitive Traveller.

The numerous prints are in general neatly executed, and the subjects are well chosen.

We present, without selection, the following specimen of the polished and agreeable style in which this Work is written:

"*Raglan, or Ragland Castle*, is greatly distinguished in history, as the former dignified residence of the noble family of Somerset. This fortress appears to have been of a less antient character than any similar structure in Monmouthshire, the principal parts not being older than the time of Henry the Fifth, whilst considerable additions were made so lately as the reign of Charles the First. From the character of the buildings, Raglan must be viewed as a fortified house, of a description unusually strong, rather than as a regular castle.

"This curious pile is an object of peculiar veneration, on account of the gallantry with which it was defended against the Parliament army in the seventeenth century, by Henry, the fifth Earl and first Marquis of Worcester. The noble Marquis, then much advanced in years, had the honour of frequently entertaining in this castellated abode his ill-fated Sovereign, during the first years of the civil wars. England did not possess a more discreet or faithful subject; and it is confidently said, that if the King had been ruled by the counsels of this aged nobleman, he might have preserved both crown and life.

"It was immediately after the departure of King Charles from Raglan, in the summer of 1646, that the Castle was invested by the Parliamentarian forces under Sir Thomas Fairfax. The resistance was obstinate, and was continued during the long term of ten weeks; at which time the powder of the defendants was reduced to the last barrel. The Marquis then surrendered on honourable terms; himself (more than fourscore years of age) marching forth at the head of the garrison, with all the honours of war.

"It is lamentable to state that the grey hairs of this loyal and noble veteran afforded no argument in his favour with puritanical and ambitious judges. He was placed in confinement by the Parliament; and, in the decrepitude of his lengthened years, speedily sunk to death on the pillow of imprisonment. Nearly his last words partook of that playful spirit of good-humour which had characterized his whole course. When informed that his conquerors, however harsh, would permit him to be buried in his family-vault, at Windsor, he exclaimed, 'Why, God bless us all! then I shall have a better castle when I am dead, than they took from me whilst I was alive!'

"After its subjugation, the Castle of Raglan was dismantled by order of the Parliament; and the tenants of the estate in succeeding years, removed large quantities of the stone, and other materials, for the use of their dwellings and farm-offices. Such injurious privileges are now

now forbidden by the Duke of Beaufort, to whom the property belongs; and the remains are likely to meet the view of a distant posterity. The ruins are situated on a slight eminence, about one mile from the village of Raglan; and include a large portion of the citadel, or strongest part of the building, the walls of which are ten feet in thickness. The grand entrance, together with several towers, and the traces of many noble apartments, are also preserved for the gratification of such visitors as derive pleasure from the examination of relics connected with important events of history."

21. *Chess rendered familiar by Tabular Demonstrations of the various positions and movements as described by Philidor; with many other critical situations and moves; and a concise Introduction to the Game.* By J. G. Pohlman. *With a Frontispiece.* 8vo. pp. 449 Baldwin and Co.

IN a neat and elegant volume Philidor's system of Chess is, by the aid of tabular demonstrations, very ingeniously, and (we think) happily attempted to be reduced to an easy practical mode of acquiring what is generally found to demand elaborate study.

"Objections to this mode of obtaining a competent knowledge of Chess will be found considerably obviated by the plan now presented to the Publick; that is, by bringing into view, by progressive representations of the Game, the instructions of Philidor himself. Thus, that which the learner would have to find or to make out from those instructions, at the expence of much time, pains, and perhaps an aching head, is already done to his eye—it may be said, to his hand."

22. *Dr. Watkins's Life of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, (continued from p. 53.)*

THE early part of the second volume opens with an account of the share that Mr. Sheridan took in the Regency business, which appears to be related with candour and impartiality.

One of the financial measures of Mr. Pitt, at that period, was the imposition of an additional duty on newspapers, accompanied by a clause restricting the venders of these publications from lending them out to hire.

GENL. MAG. February, 1820.

"When the clause was read in the Committee, Mr. Sheridan objected to it, as being intended to sacrifice the interests of the poor newsmen to those of the printers; but upon the tax itself he was much more severe, considering it in the light of a measure purposely hostile to the freedom of the press. With regard to the additional duty on advertisements, it would prove rather a loss than an advantage to the revenue, by occasioning a reduction in the numbers, particularly in the staple articles furnished by auctioneers and booksellers. This prediction, like most other random assertions of the conjectural things thrown out in the heat of debate, has been amply refuted by the increase of newspapers, notwithstanding repeated additions of taxation."

In the year 1792, Mr. Sheridan had the misfortune to lose his amiable and accomplished wife. The only recorded tribute of respect paid to her memory, consisted of the following expressive eulogium, by an eminent Physician:

"In Obitum

Dom. Eliz. Sheridan;
Forma, voce, atque ingenio
inter ornatas ornatissimæ;
ab illâ imo amores ita suspiret amicus!
Eheu! Eheu! luceant Mortales!
Eja verò gaudeat Cœlestis,
dulcis ad amplexus,
socians jam Citharæ melos,
redit pergrata,
en iterum soror:
Suaviusque nil manet
Hosannis."

The history of Mr. Sheridan is so connected with that of the times in which he lived, as to render some account of public affairs essentially necessary to the illustration of his character and conduct. We therefore find the narrative blended with a detail of the principal events of the French Revolution, during which period Mr. Sheridan took an active part in the discussion of the various measures brought forward by Mr. Pitt, to stem the torrent of that spirit of insubordination which resulted from that awful event; but our limits merely allow us to glance at that period of Mr. Sheridan's political life.

In the year 1795, Mr. Sheridan married Mrs. Hester Ogle, daughter of the Dean of Winchester.

His conduct during the Mutiny at Portsmouth ought never to be forgotten; it called forth the praises of all parties, both Whigs and Tories; and

was

was one of the chief means of bringing the deluded seamen to a sense of their duty.

When his Majesty was shot at by Hatfield at Drury-lane theatre, Mr. Sheridan took a very active part in the whole of the enquiry, and, in his anxiety to discover whether any thing like a conspiracy existed, evinced the greatest affection for their Majesties and the whole Royal family.

In the year 1809, the inhabitants of the Metropolis, and of the countries many miles round, were thrown into great alarm by a tremendous conflagration, which broke out suddenly, in Drury-lane theatre, about 11 o'clock at night, on the 24th of February.

"Mr. Sheridan was then in the House of Commons, when some of the Members immediately, out of respect to him, proposed an adjournment; but though he was evidently much affected, he said in a low tone of voice, that he did not think the misfortune, however heavy it might be to himself, was of so much consequence that the proceedings of the Legislature should be thereby suspended. His only consolation, he said, was in witnessing the attachment of his friends, and in the reflection that, as far as he had been able to ascertain, no lives were lost."

The last Chapter details the following melancholy particulars: Death of Mr. Sheridan—particulars of his funeral—account of his family—poetical tributes to his memory—Review of his Character. Of his private character, his Biographer observes, that

"He always lived and acted without any regular system for the government of his conduct; the consequence of which was, as might have been expected, that he became the sport of capricious friendship, and when the winter of his days approached, he experienced the mutability of political connexions, and the folly of neglecting those resources which alone can support the mind in every exigency, and minister to its comfort in the dreariness of solitude. Continual straits was the result of such a course of life, and the effects of it upon his constitution, which had been naturally a very robust one, soon appeared in his countenance and manners. Some days before his death, the Bishop of London, who is a near relation of Mrs. Sheridan, desired Dr. Baine to ask if it would be agreeable to his patient to have prayers offered up at his bedside, to which Mr. Sheridan assented, and appeared to join with humility and aspiration, clasping his hands, and lifting up his eyes,

significant of that penitential frame of mind which becomes every human spirit in its passage out of time into eternity. After this he seemed to possess much internal tranquillity, until life ebbed gradually away, and he departed without any apparent struggle or agony, in the arms of his affectionate consort, on Sunday, at noon, July 7, 1816, in the sixty-fifth year of his age."

It will be readily perceived by our extracts that this work is written with ability and a thorough knowledge of the subject; but how far it will satisfy the political friends of the late Mr. Sheridan, we will not attempt to determine.

A good index is wanting; and if the dates had been placed conspicuously in the margin, they would have greatly assisted the historical student.

23. *Poems descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery.* By John Clare, a Northamptonshire Peasant. 12mo. pp. 222. Taylor and Hessey.

(Chiefly from the New Times.)

THE efforts of the uncultivated mind—the outpourings of genius unmoulded by scholastic system and unimbued with scholastic lore, must ever be interesting to the lover of literature, and the observer of human nature. Few men whose reading has been extensive, and whose taste has been refined by an acquaintance with the classical productions of antient and of modern times, venture to lay before the world their real meditations. They dare not speak "as they ruminate, unless supported by the consciousness of powerful genius. They become readers and critics, but seldom soar into the regions of poetry, where such alarming competition awaits them. We have seldom an opportunity of learning the unmixed and unadulterated impression of the loveliness of nature on a man of vivid perception and strong feeling, equally unacquainted with the arts and reserve of the world, and with the riches, rules, and prejudices of literature. Such a man is Clare. In moments snatched from the labour by which he earned a scanty subsistence, with no other writing apparatus than his hat, a scrap of paper, and a pencil, he eagerly endeavoured to express the thoughts which crowded upon his mind, or to describe the objects around him which delighted his fancy.

fancy. How difficult a task this must have been to an untaught peasant, ignorant even of grammar, will be conceived by every one who has a spark of poetic feeling. There is scarcely a man breathing, however education may have assisted him, who has not at times found how inadequate words are to the expression of the workings of an active imagination, how far passion expressed falls short of passion felt. Clare himself complains of the painful consciousness of his inability to utter

"The bursts of thought with which his soul's perplexed."

This poverty of his vocabulary obliged him frequently to coin words and to use provincialisms. In some instances he is fortunate: those in which he is not so, we are willing to pass over without particular censure; there is little danger of his being quoted as an authority for alterations or innovations. Many expressions which are considered vulgar and provincial, are forcible and not unpoetical: but in making the selection of those which may be adopted, much care and discrimination should be exercised.

The Poems are preceded by an Introduction, containing the particulars of the life of Clare, which we subjoin, and some remarks on his productions. It is written in an unaffected style, and the friend of the humble poet has had the good taste to abstain from that extravagance of panegyric which usually disfigures prefaces on similar subjects.

"John Clare, the Author of this volume, was born at Helpstone, near Peterborough, Northamptonshire, on the 13th of July, 1793. He is the only son of Parker and Ann Clare, who are also natives of the same village, where they have always resided in extreme poverty; nor are they aware that any of their ancestors have been in better circumstances. Parker Clare is a farmer's labourer, and latterly he was employed in threshing; but violent colds brought on the rheumatism to such a degree, that he was at length unable to work, or even to move without assistance. By the kind liberality of Lord Milton he was then sent to the Sea-bathing Infirmary at Scarborough, where he found great relief; but returning home part of the way on foot, from a desire to save expenses, his exertions and exposure to the weather brought on the pain again, and reduced him to a more deplorable state

than ever. He is now a helpless cripple, and a pauper, receiving an allowance of 5s. per week from the parish.

"John Clare has always lived with his parents at Helpstone, except for those short periods when the distance to which he was obliged to go for work prevented his return every evening. At his own home, therefore, he saw poverty in all its most affecting shapes, and when he speaks of it, as in the Address to Plenty, p. 48,

'Oh, sad sons of Poverty!
Victims doom'd to misery;
Who can paint what pain prevails
O'er that heart which want assails?
Modest shame the pain conceals:
No one knows but he who feels.'——

"And again—

'Toiling in the naked fields,
Where no bush a shelter yields,
Needy Labour dithering stands,
Beats and blows his numbing hands;
And upon the crumping snows
Stamps, in vain, to warm his toes'——

he utters 'no idly-feign'd poetic pains'; it is a picture of what he has constantly witnessed and felt. One of our poets has gained great credit by his exterior delineations of what the poor man suffers; but in the reality of wretchedness, when 'the iron enters, into the soul,' there is a tone which cannot be imitated. Clare has here an unhappy advantage over other poets. The most miserable of them were not always wretched. Penury and disease were not constantly at their heels, nor was pauperism their only prospect. But he has no other, for the lot which has befallen his father may, with too much reason, be looked forward to as his own portion. In the 'simple annals of the poor' want occupies a part of every page, except, perhaps, the last, where the scene changes to the workhouse; and then the burthen which is taken from the body is laid upon the spirit: at least it would be so with Clare; for though the contemplation of parochial relief may administer to some minds a thankless, hopeless sort of consolation, under the pressure of extreme distress, yet to the writer of the following lines it must be the highest aggravation of affliction:—

'Oh, may I die, before I'm doom'd to seek
That last resource of hope, but ill supplied;
To claim the humble pittance once a week,
Which justice forces from disdainful pride!' p. 78.

"While such was the destitute condition of his parents, it may seem extraordinary that Clare should have found the means to acquire any learning whatever; but by extra work as a plough-boy, and by

by helping his father morning and evening at threshing, he earned the money which paid for his education. From the labour of eight weeks he generally acquired as many pence as would pay for a month's schooling; and thus in the course of three years he received, at different times, so much instruction that he could read very well in the Bible. He considers himself to have derived much benefit from the judicious encouragement of his schoolmaster, Mr. Seaton, of Ginton, an adjoining parish, from whom he sometimes obtained 3d. a-week in rewards, and who once gave him 6d. for repeating from memory the third chapter of Job. With these little sums he bought a few books.

"When he had learned to read tolerably well, he borrowed from one of his companions that universal favourite, *Robinson Crusoe*, and in the perusal of this he greatly increased his stock of knowledge and his desire for reading. He was thirteen years of age when another boy showed him *Thomson's Seasons*. They were out in the fields together, and during the day Clare had a good opportunity of looking at the book. It called forth all the passion of his soul for poetry. He was determined to possess the work himself; and as soon as he had saved a shilling to buy it with, he set off for Stamford at so early an hour, that none of the shops were open when he got there. It was a fine spring morning, and when he had made his purchase, and was returning through the beautiful scenery of Burghley Park, he composed his first piece of poetry, which he called, 'The Morning Walk.' This was soon followed by 'The Evening Walk,' and some other little pieces.

"But the first expression of his fondness for poetry was before he had learned to read. He was tired one day with looking at the pictures in a volume of poems, which he thinks were Pomfret's, when his father read him one piece in the book to amuse him. The delight he felt, at hearing this read, still warms him when he thinks of the circumstance; but though he distinctly recollects the vivid pleasure which thrilled through him then, he has lost all trace of the incidents as well of the language, nor can he find any poem of Pomfret's at all answering the faint conception he retains of it. It is possible that his chief gratification was in the harmony of the numbers, and that he had thoughts of his own floating onward with the verse very different from those which the same words would now suggest. The various melody of the earliest of his own compositions is some argument in favour of this opinion.

"His love of poetry, however, would soon have spent itself in compositions as

little to be remembered as that which has just been mentioned, had it not been for the kindness of Mr. John Turnill, late of Helpstone, now in the Excise, who was indeed a benefactor to him. From his instruction Clare, though he knew a little of the rudiments before, learnt writing and arithmetic; and to this friend he must therefore consider himself indebted, for whatever good may accrue to him from the exercise of those powers of mind with which he is naturally endowed. For it is very probable, that without the means of recording his productions on paper, Clare would not only have lost the advantage he may derive from the publication of his works, but that also in himself he would not have been the poet he is; that, without writing down his thoughts, he could not have evolved them from his own mind; and that his vocabulary would have been too scanty to express even what his imagination had strength enough to conceive. Besides, if he did succeed in partial instances, the aggregate amount of them could not have been collected and estimated."

"The last notice of Clare informs us, that he was living with his parents, working for any one who would employ him, without any regular occupation. A singular accident led to the publication of the Poems:—

"In December, 1818, Mr. Edward Drury, bookseller, of Stamford, met with the Sonnet to the Setting Sun, written on a piece of paper in which a letter had been wrapped up, and signed J. C. Having ascertained the name and residence of the writer, he went to Helpstone, where he saw some other poems, with which he was much pleased. At his request Clare made a collection of the pieces he had written, and added some others to them. They were sent to London, and the publishers selected those which form the present volume. They have been printed with the usual corrections only of orthography and grammar, in such instances as allowed of its being done without changing the words: the proofs were then revised by Clare, and a few alterations were made at his desire."

The subjoined is an extract from a little Poem, on Helpstone, which was written before the Author was seventeen years of age. There is a grammatical error, which will not escape the Reader's observation.

"Hail, humble Helpstone! where thy
valleys spread,
And thy mean village lifts its lowly head;
Unknown

Unknown to grandeur, and unknown to fame;

No minstrel boasting to advance thy name:
Unletter'd spot! unheard in poet's song;
Where bustling labour drives the hours
along;

Where dawning genius never met the day;
Where useless ignorance slumbers life
away;

Unknown nor heeded, where, low genius
tries

Above the vulgar and the vain to rise.

"Mysterious Fate! who can on thee
depend? [end:

Thou *opes* the hour, but *hides* its doubtful
In Fancy's view the joys have long ap-
pear'd [cheer'd;

Where the glad heart by laughing plenty's
And Fancy's eyes oft, as vainly, fill;
At first but doubtful, and as doubtful still,
So little birds, in winter's frost and snow,
Doom'd like to me, want's keener frost to
know;

Searching for food and 'better life,' in vain,
Each hopeful track the yielding snows
retain;

First on the ground each fairy dream pur-
sue, [view,

Though sought in vain; yet bent on higher
Still chirp, and hope, and wipe each glossy
bill;

And undiscourag'd, undishearten'd still,
Hop on the snow-cloth'd bough, and chirp
again,

Heedless of naked shade and frozen plain:
Till, like to me, these victims of the blast,
Each foolish, fruitless wish resign'd at last,
Are glad to seek the place from whence
they went,

And put up with distress, and be content."

From the more recent productions
we select a "Sonnet to Religion."

"Thou sacred light, that right from wrong
discerns; [on earth;

Thou safeguard of the soul, that heaven
Thou undervaluer of the world's concerns,

Thou disregarder of its joys and mirth;
Thou only home the houseless wanderers
have; [are borne;

Thou prop by which the pilgrim's woes
Thou solace of the lonely hermit's cave,
That beds him down to rest on fate's
sharp thorn;

Thou only hope to sorrow's bosom given;
Thou voice of mercy when the weary
call; [ven;

Thou faith extending to thy home in hea-
Thou peace, thou rest, thou comfort,
all in all;

O sovereign good! on thee all hopes de-
pend, [end."

Till thy grand source unfolds its realizing

24. *Miscellanies: By the Rev. Richard Warner, Rector of Great Chatfield, Wilts; Honorary Member of the Impe-*

rial Cæsarean Society of Natural History at Moscow; and of the Dutch Society of Sciences at Haarlem; Author of "Sermons on the Epistles and Gospels, &c." and of "Church of England Principles opposed to the New Light, &c.;" and Editor of "The English Diatessaron, &c." In two volumes. 12mo. pp. 176. 218. Longman & Co.

IN the progress of our literary labours, we have so frequently had the satisfaction of paying the justice to Mr. Warner, which he so well deserves, for his industry, his abilities, and his zealous endeavours to support the best interests of the Established Church, and we are sorry to perceive that the present publication is likely to be his last:

"Though most of the trifles," he says, "contained in these volumes, have already appeared in *print*, yet their previous publication can scarcely be predicated; since the limited circulation of a work confined to a few subscribers, precluded the extensive diffusion of some of them; and others were contributions to a local periodical publication, of short duration, and very contracted sale. Recommended by no depth of thought, and little novelty of remark, they may, possibly, be considered as hardly worth this endeavour to press them into wider notice; but something, perhaps, will be allowed to the partiality of an Author, who (claiming for them the praise neither of genius nor learning) is still willing to flatter himself that they may not be useless to the best interests of religion and morality. At all events, the offence of this publication (if an offence it be) will, it is hoped, find pardon, from the declaration which accompanies it, that it is a *valedictory* one:

'Hic cæstus attemque repono.'

I now leave the field to abler men; and shall quit it contented and grateful, if, in the estimation of an indulgent Publick, I may be numbered among the least of those writers who (to use the language of one of the brightest ornaments of English literature) have given 'confidence to virtue.'

To this affecting prefatory address we shall only add, that there is not a single article in these volumes which does not add to the fair fame Mr. Warner has so long acquired.

The subjects of the different Essays are these:

"On the Decay and Loss of Intellect; a Letter to ———, jun. esq.—On the Admiration of Talent and Learning, unassociated with Piety and Virtue: a Letter to the same.—The Sceptic Reclaimed.
—Reason

—Reason and Insanity: a Letter from a Gentleman under Derangement.—An Account of Monsieur Hamard, a French Emigrant; in a Letter to the Editors of ———.—The Compilation of the Book of Common Prayer: an Historical Sketch.—The Story-Teller, with Anecdotes.—The Jokes of Hierocles: translated from the Greek.—A Biographical Sketch of the late Rev. William Gilpin, Vicar of Boldre.”

The last of these Essays, enriched as it is by various interesting Letters by Mr. Gilpin, is a Biographical article of great intrinsic value.

From the “Story Teller,” a good collection of original anecdotes, a few of the shortest shall be selected:

“During the progress of the repeal of the Stamp Act, it was said by Lord Bute, and his friends, that the K—g was against the repeal. Lord Rockingham asserted that his M——y had given his full approbation. This Lord Strange denied: on which Lord Rockingham said, ‘it is necessary, then, that we should request an audience, that we may be clearly informed what his M——y’s real sentiments are upon the subject.’ The two noblemen, accordingly, applied for an audience, and were admitted to the royal closet. When they came out, Lord Rockingham remarked, ‘you now see I am authorised to say, that his M——y approves of the measure.’ ‘No,’ replied Lord Strange, ‘I do not see that by any means; though his M——y has expressed his approbation, I do not know that you are authorised to say so.’ ‘Nay, then,’ cried Lord R., ‘we must go in again.’ They returned immediately to the K—g, and Lord R. informed his M——y of the doubts entertained by Lord Strange; and requested permission to take down his M——y’s words in writing. Having obtained leave, he wrote the following sentence: ‘His M——y has declared his approbation of the Stamp Act.’ The K—g having read the lines, instantly took the pen, and wrote under them these words: ‘When I said this, the conversation turned only on the enforcement, or the repeal. No modification was then suggested.’”

“When Mr. Fox was in the ministry during the American war, and a plenipotentiary had been appointed to the American States, Fox asked the K—g if it would be agreeable to him to receive an American Minister in return. His M——y made a just and proper answer, specifically adapted to the unfortunate situation of public affairs. ‘Mr. Fox, the phrase of your question rather surprises me. It cannot be agreeable to me; but I can, and I do, agree to it.’ Fox himself related this anecdote to the late David Hartley, acknowledging, that his own phrase agreeable was indeed unsuitable and inconsi-

derate; but that his M——y’s answer was manly, frank, and noble.”

“The religious principles of the late Charles Fox have been frequently called in question, but without sufficient foundation; originating probably with free thinkers, who were desirous of sanctioning their own infidelity, by enlisting so superior a mind in their cause; or with political enemies, who thought to give the *coup de grace* to his reputation, by stamping his character with infidelity. His partiality for Paley’s writings, which he read with avidity, proves, at least, that he had a taste for arguments in favour of Christianity. To this favourable symptom of the turn of his mind to subjects and discussions corroborative of our holy faith, may be added an article of his practice, which he communicated to a confidential friend; ‘that, from early infancy, whenever he went to bed, whether early or late, under the influence of wine, or in his sober senses, he never omitted saying the Lord’s Prayer.’”

“When Sir John Sinclair moved in the House of Commons, in the year 1795, for a reward of 1000*l.* to be granted to Mr. Elkington, whom he stated to be the best artist for draining the country; Mr. Jekyll, who sat next to him, whispered in his ear, ‘you forget the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Germany; who have shewn themselves infinitely more successful artists for draining the country, and have already been much better paid for it.’”

25. *America, and the British Colonies: an Abstract of all the most useful Information, relative to the United States of America, and the British Colonies of Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, and Van Diemen’s Island, exhibiting at one view the comparative Advantages and Disadvantages each Country offers for Emigration, &c.* By William Kingdom, jun. 8vo. pp. 360. Whittaker.

26. *Observations on Emigration to the United States of America; illustrated by original Facts.* By William Savage. 8vo. pp. 66. Sherwood and Co.

THE vain idea of substituting commerce and poor-rates, as remedies for growing population, instead of increase of territory, are the leading causes of our present distress. The rush of males into effeminate trades, as weaving, &c. has augmented the evil, by confining colonization to the able-bodied and valuable inhabitants, weavers having no employment in America (Kingdom, p. 59), and the settlers in Upper Canada, being chiefly Scotch and Irish, because at home they had not the resource of poor’s rates. In short,

it appears plain, that were females more employed in the lighter manufactures, and relief from poor's rates withheld to healthy persons, we should retain, by means of the wives earnings, a most valuable agricultural peasantry, and yet see the excess of the population relieve itself by seasonable, enriching, and voluntary emigration. It did so during the union of Great Britain and America; and if, in every infant colony, one emigrant settler employs three at home, it is plain that reform here is indispensable, in the wise sense of the word, not that of factious and mischievous jargon, *i. e.* breaking things to pieces instead of repairing them. That such is the case, appears plain from a comparison of the state of population in England with that of infant countries. On the banks of the Ohio, the population is only one to one and a half square miles, or 960 acres, but in England, upon the same quantity of ground, 192 persons, in Lancashire 400 (Kingdom, p. 18.); whereas, allowing for wastes, woods, and cattle, ten acres per head is required in the view of sufficient elbow-room, for every eater of meat consumes five acres. In some districts of the Cape of Good Hope, each family has, upon an average, *forty-six square miles of land* (Id. 120); and it is astonishing, that Europeans, with the knowledge of this fact, should commit a grand error. The object of commerce is wealth, not simple maintenance, yet they fly to that in remedy of deficiency of territory. This is much like such a folly as would be importation of dinners and suppers from a hundred miles distance, instead of removing to the spot; and the result is dearness of provisions, exceedingly pernicious in the view of sale and exportation of our manufactures, and accumulation of capital.

Let us hear Mr. Kingdom:

"Of the beneficial results of Emigration, in a pecuniary point of view, to those who leave this country, with the intention of employing themselves in agriculture, there can be little doubt; for it will be found, that the mere increase in the value of the land alone, after 15 or 20 years occupation, independent of the produce from it during that period, offers large returns for their labours, and may justly be considered amply sufficient to compensate for the deprivation of a few lux-

uries at the commencement of a settlement." Kingdom, p. 313.

It appears that "money sunk in the rearing of sheep alone, in New South Wales and Van Diemen's island, will in the course of three years double itself, besides paying an interest of 75 per cent." Id. p. 282.

At Van Diemen's island,

"Large tracts of land, perfectly free from timber, or underwood, and covered with the most luxuriant herbage, are to be found in all directions, but more particularly in the environs of Port Dalrymple. This sort of land is invariably of the very best description, and millions of acres still remain unappropriated, which are capable of being instantly converted to all the purposes of husbandry. There the colonist has no expense to incur in clearing his farm; he is not compelled to a great preliminary outlay of capital before he can expect a considerable return: he has only to set fire to the grass, to prepare his land for the immediate reception of the plough-share; so that if he but possess a good team of horses, or oxen, with a set of harness, and a couple of substantial ploughs, he has the main requisites for commencing an agricultural establishment, and for insuring a comfortable subsistence for himself and family." (Id. p. 297.)

Add to this, excellent water-carriage, from settlement on the banks of a navigable river.

Mr. Kingdom's interesting book is an East Indian's cargo of valuable information, packed, selected, and loaded with excellent skill and judgment; and, as fortunes with large capitals may be made any where, it is very useful for us to know, where they can be made without. It is most certain, that America is the very worst place for emigration, though the most common, because best known, and offering exoneration from debts in England. Nothing, however, can be clearer than, that there exist openings both for temporary residence for purpose of returning with wealth, and for provision of our superabundant population in one island only of the South Seas: and that from thence we could cheaply be supplied with raw materials, at least wool, without foreign heavy tariffs, which would enable our manufacturers at home to undersell all other nations. While we are starving seventeen millions of hungry bipeds

bipeds in two insular rabbit warrens; why not inclose the immense commons of our British empire, and try to exhibit some fat prize colonial farmers and landholders, as well as fat native oxen. We have only to invite the settlement of steady young men, with small capitals, and give a power of returning, after five years, to labourers. But our limits will not allow us to *expatiate* on the subject; and we therefore warmly recommend Mr. Kingdom's work to the particular notice of our merchants and legislators, as presenting a fertile field for the adoption of measures, in our opinion, both wise and indispensable.

Mr. Savage's pamphlet is a well-digested tract, properly exposing the precariousness and danger of settling in America; and, we know, that he is well supported by other authorities.

We shall conclude with observing, that the empire subject to the Crown of Great Britain is immense and growing; that it appears destined to civilize one full half of the globe; and that, while its native territory cannot afford to keep seventeen millions at home, its foreign property is equal to the support of one hundred in comfort. It wants only a wise conjunction of interest and intercourse with its colonies, and accordant habitancy, to render its navy, commerce, revenue, resources, and fellow-feelings, a common interest. A merchant's family would play their cards into each other's hands easily, upon this plan; and why not a nation? For instance, if a horse-shoe at "Onandinga in America costs 5s." (Savage, p. 50.) it is evident that, similar wants existing in our own colonies, there are ample encouragements for exportation of our own wrought goods, of a certain kind, for many years to come. Add to this, a future colonial navy in aid of the Mother Country, against the jealous anger of her elder Daughter, if time and prudence do not wear out her enmity, and incline her to peace and union.

UPON all controvertible points, mankind are prone to think in extremes; and novel propositions in politics or religion produce new parties, or new schisms. Mr. Wix, thinking that the wicked Lady of Babylon might be easily brought to repentance and reformation, proposed to reconcile her to the chaste Protestant part of her family. The Bishop of St. David's thinks that the result might be dangerous, as either leading to corruption of innocence, or at least to new schism. We perfectly believe Mr. Wix to have had the best intentions, and we know, in justification of him, that Popery and Protestantism are not so much distinguished by differences, as by the simple proceeding in the latter of omission. Amputation, pruning, rubbing off lichens and mosses, were the chief processes used in the Reformation. But, as it is an axiom in politics, never to force innovation, but to wait till the public mind is prepared to receive it, we are justified in thinking, from the strong opposition to the Catholic Bill, and the rooted inveteracy of Protestants to Popery, that such a seasonable period is not arrived. In all measures of dubious result, every thing possible should be left to time, which produces more changes in human events than any other cause whatever. Time may induce the Roman Catholics themselves to undertake the revisions and reforms so desired by Mr. Wix; but so long as enmity exists between them and the Protestants, it is a rule that no confidence is to be placed in a reconciled enemy; and therefore we may fear that the object of such a proposed reconciliation would only be in reality to draw the Protestants into a snare. At all events, we think that the affair should be left to circumstances; and dismiss the subject with expressing our full conviction, that both the Bishop and Mr. Wix adorn their profession, and have excellent intentions, though of opposite opinions.

27. *A Letter to the Bishop of St. David's, occasioned by his Lordship's Misconceptions and Misrepresentations of a Pamphlet, entitled, 'Reflections concerning the Expediency of a Council of the Church of England and the Church of Rome, being holden,' &c. By Samuel Wix, A. M. F. R. and A. S. &c. 8vo, pp. 102. Rivingtons.*

28. *Hints on Conversation; with consolatory Reflections on Adversity, Melancholy, &c. translated from the French [of Mons. Bordenou] by a Lady. 2d. Edit. cr. 8vo. pp. 339. Rivingtons, &c.*

THE study of this useful book would go far towards forming a wise and

and prudent character. The most valuable part is certainly that which regards conversation. As it is observed of foolish young men, that they very commonly act first, and think afterwards, so it is certainly right that people should reflect before they speak, and in all these cautionary processes for managing conversation this book excels.

There are various *ideas* in this work ; some of which we shall select.

"We never use raillery with a friend whom we tenderly love." p. 65.

"Silence is the wisest measure that we can adopt in our intercourse with the obstinate." p. 89.

"Those who feel reluctant to bestow commendation are generally unworthy to receive it." p. 101.

"The man addicted to boasting is usually found to be precipitate in his decisions." p. 137.

The conclusion is a masterly piece of eloquence ; we mean from p. 321, to the end.

29. *Discourses on the Three Creeds, and on the Homage offered to our Saviour, on certain and particular occasions during his Ministry, as expressed in the Evangelical Writings, by the Greek term εὐαγγελισμός. Preached before the University of Oxford at St. Mary's in the years 1816, 1817. With a copious and distinct Appendix to each set of Sermons.* By Edward Nares, D. D. *Select Preacher, Regius Professor of Modern History, &c.* 8vo. pp. 343. Baldwin and Co.

IT is evident, that the Unitarians take for the corner-stone of their fabric the presumed insult to the Unity of Deity, by the participation of Christ. We do not attempt to follow Dr. Nares through all his learned exhibitions of Fathers and Critics. We shall only observe, that the stress is laid upon the three Creeds in particular, because *every word of each* may fairly be considered as an argument *adversus hæreses* : and upon this thesis Dr. Nares, p. 49, *seq.* dilates in a very ingenious manner.

As, however, Mr. Carlile, the sixth, seventh, or eighth worthy of the nine Worthies, *not* of Christendom (as our children's books call the other ancient set) thought proper to ground his republication of Paine's Benthamism upon the same principle as

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the Unitarians, we shall quote Dr. Nares in this part. He exhibits from pure Philosophy the fallacy of the dogma used by that unfortunate Faquire, whom the barbarous priests of the law have placed upon the stool of repentance, not the Pythian Tripod, as being an impostor in oracular concerns.

Christ, Dr. Nares observes, is designated in the Nicene creed, as being

"of one substance with the Father, God of God, Light of Light, very God of very God. And what can this imply, but that the attributes of Deity are common attributes, which for what we know may possibly be communicated, but cannot be divided ; for there cannot be two omnipotents under any possibility of opposition or nonconformity to each other. I know, there may be always philosophers, or at least free-thinkers, at hand to tell us, that our belief still involves a contradiction ; that we may fancy we believe such a distinction of person, and such a unity of attributes, but that such a subsistence is metaphysically impossible. I have an answer to return to this, which cannot, I think, be subject to any suspicion. It is not the answer certainly of any prejudiced advocate of theological subtleties, or divine mysteries, but of a *Philosopher*, and a *Free-thinker*. I speak of Mr. Hume. In a short essay on the unity of the Deity, he pronounces it to be *not inconsistent* with the nature of the Deity, that there should be two or more beings of the very highest order, whose *essence* and actions may be so regulated by the nature of the beings themselves, as to be *altogether concordant and harmonious*. The nature of the Divine Being, he adds, is so far out of our reach, that we must absolutely be at a loss to apply to it *unity or multiplicity*. I am not pretending to cite this as any *proof* of the *Trinity*, but merely as the testimony of an eminent metaphysician, against the imprudence of those, who would reject a community of attributes among the three persons of the Godhead, as an *absurdity or contradiction*. The Orthodox contend for nothing more than such an unity of *essence* and *attributes* as shall secure to all the operations of the Deity, a perfect harmony and concordance." pp. 61, 62.

Now if there be *no absurdity* in the doctrine of a Triune God, upon what rational ground is the Scripture which affirms it perverted or rejected ?

Dr. Nares has given us a valuable stock-book for Divines.

30. The

30. *The Exhibition [of 1819] a Poem; by a Painter*, 8vo. pp. 35. Chappell.

AFTER a long series of desultory stanzas, this Poetical Painter thus comes to the point :

"Some names I mention and with humble praise :—

Sir WILLIAM BEECHY sometimes I like much;

And the CHALONS; perhaps worthy better days

Is FUSELI, with more than magic touch,—

His works are like his looks, his fancy strays

'Mid scenes where mortals may not move as such.

FLAXMAN! thy name shall be remember'd here,— [this sphere.

Thy marble has a voice—it points beyond And shall the name of HOWARD be forgot?

No, he embodies visions of the Muse; He fixes spirits to a local spot,

Nor will the feeling heart is praise refuse. OWEN! thy hand twines fast the friendly knot,

And on thy works with pleasure oft I muse;

And CALLCOTT's pencil strays where nature dwells,

Each touch is feeling, and its magic tells. SMIRKE, thou hast character—thine Shakspeare's page;

LAWRENCE has force, and dignity, and grace.

MULREADY, long thy pencil will engage The smiles and feelings of the future race.

And MARTIN ARCHER SNEY, the witty sage, Thy pencil and thy pen well pleased I trace.

I hope the latter won't fall foul of me ; 'Twere like a giant hunting a poor flea.

STOTHARD! thy Pilgrimage will fix thy name ;—

I saw it, wonder'd at it, in my youth ;— Worthy of Britain in her noon of fame!

The character of Chaucer's there, in truth.

Whether man's vigor, female sweetness, claim

Thy powerful pencil, they appear to sooth

Or raise the mind with energy and grace,— The charms which warm the soul, and animate the face.

Your animals seem living, breathing, moving,

Painter of varied nature, — powerful WARD!

A pleasant thing it is (from me behaving) To place thy name in this my poor record.

And doubtless many there would be proving.

If WILKIN pass'd without my best award;

The modern TENNIES,—aye, and something more, [plore.

Which they shall find who carefully examine WESTALL! the splendid one! thy works delight

The eye untutor'd, and the feeling heart. Oh could a verse like mine thy toils requite—

Poetic feelings from thy canvas start, The name of REIGNAGLE shall here unite ;

Nor be his son forgotten in his art. ARNOLD transports us to some pastoral scene, [valleys green.

Mountains, and shady groves, and pleasant And thine is richness, PHILLIPS! without glare;

Softness and spirit, nature with her grace. And long may TURNER's genius, brilliant, rare,

Shine forth, oh Freedom, on thy dwelling place!

With him we seem to breathe the ambient air,

And with new feelings nature's beauties trace.

Thy name's enough, on Britain's heart imprest,—

Hail to thee, President! the honour'd West!"

SIR GEORGE BEAUMONT's a favourite of mine,

And yours too if you're a man of taste, Rich and harmonious his pictures shine ;

HILTON, this verse shall with thy name be grac'd.

UNA! how sweetly he did thee define, Like some fair jewel, amid brown rocks plac'd;

DEWINT, I often like your pictures well, And VINCENT's too, for mine and many they excel.

CHANTREY's a worthy name! those children slept

A lovely sleep in marble. BONN's enamels

Are precious things. And what should intercept

My mentioning thee, RENTON, as the lay swells;

Rich, classic, vigorous, thy works have crept

Around and hold my mind in gentle trammels.

EDRIDGE's portraits are rich and powerful, Like some in oil, or gardens when they're flowerful."

A few other Artists are noticed ; but these may suffice.

31. *A Dictionary of the Peculiarities of the Italian Language ; being a Collection of Sentences from the most approved Italian Authors, particularizing those Verbs, Prepositions, &c. which govern different Moods and Cases ; and forming a Sup-*

a *Supplement to all other Italian Dictionaries*. By M. Santagnello, *Author of a Grammar, and Exercises*. large 8vo. pp. 312. Whittaker.

AS a proper mode of facilitating the study of the Italian language M. Santagnello's Dictionary (which has our good wishes for its success) is thus introduced, and the plan described:

"The Work which I have now the honour of submitting to the judgment of the Publick, may be considered as the fruit of long and successful experience, in removing innumerable difficulties that obstruct the progress of the student, and for which no remedies are to be found in the most elaborate Dictionaries or Grammars. It has not been my intention to collect all the various idioms of the Italian language, but rather to cull, with brevity and selection, certain idiomatic terms and modes of speaking which practice and observation have induced me to consider as the most essential to be inculcated in teaching; to point out the diversified shades of meaning, by the confusion of which so many solecisms and barbarisms disfigure the composition of the learner; to fix the attention upon those niceties of distinction in the use of verbs, particles, and prepositions, which so frequently perplex and darken what is in itself extremely simple and perspicuous, when illustrated by analogous examples; finally, to reduce into order and systematic arrangement all those precepts and directions, which have been suggested by long and unwearied endeavours to facilitate the cultivation of the Italian language in a volume calculated to hold, as it were, a medium between a Dictionary and a Grammar."

32. *London Medical Intelligencer; or, Monthly Analytical Compendium of the Medical, Surgical and Physical Contents of the Transactions of Learned Societies, the Quarterly and Monthly Journals and Reviews; and also a List of New Publications; forming a concentrated Record of Medical Literature*. 8vo. pp. 16. Burgess and Hill.

THE title expresses the character of this little publication; of its utility there can be no doubt; in the execution of its condensed analytical contents we observe the respectable assistance of no common literary individuals in the Medical Profession.

33. *The Antiquity of Free-masonry illustrated: a Sermon preached before the Royal Berkeley Lodge, Gloucestershire*. By the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, M. A. F. A. S. Past Provincial Grand Chaplain

of the Counties of Hereford, Monmouth, and Gloucester. 8vo. pp. 16. Gloucester: published by Dsire.

AN elaborate and instructive discourse.

34. *The Duty of exerting our Faculties, as the Means of superior Knowledge and Power. A Sermon, preached on Trinity Monday, June 7, 1819, before the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, and the Corporation of the Trinity-House, in the Parish Church of St. Nicholas, Deptford, and published at their Request*. By the Rev. John Hewlett, B. D. Morning Preacher at the Foundling Hospital; Chaplain in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; and Rector of Hilgay, in the County of Norfolk. 8vo. pp. 24. Rivingtons.

AN appropriate, plain, and energetic Discourse, from Genesis, i. 26.

35. *A Letter to the Right Reverend Richard, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. By the Author of "An Essay on Light Reading, &c."* 8vo. pp. 23. Gye, at Bath.

A respectful address to the venerable Prelate, on the excellence of the Liturgy; and friendly advice to the Clergy, and to their Congregations.

36. *A Friendly Address to the Manufacturers in those Districts which are now suffering from the Stagnation of Trade*. 8vo. pp. 25. Rivingtons.

THIS cheap Tract well answers its title, and cannot be too widely distributed by the affluent.

37. *Edmund and Anna, a simple Ballad, with other Poems*. By Edward Green, Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, and Author of "Observations on the Drama," &c. 12mo. pp. 68. Allman.

MR. GREEN, after observing that "the excess of the sublime itself becomes the ridiculous; still more so, perhaps with the simple;" "submits the Ballad and the other trifles to the good-natured criticism they stand so much in need of;" and adds, "that, among the very few humble productions he has obtruded on the world, this is the first and only one he has hitherto offered to it from motives of self-advantage."

We are glad to see that these modest pretensions have been rewarded by a handsome list of subscribers.

If the Poems are not of the first-rate excellence, they are at least harmonious.

ANTIQUARIAN AND PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCHES.

CITY OF POMPEII.

The following is an extract of a letter from a young Gentleman who has visited the ruins of Pompeii, to his friend in Liverpool:—

"This City is situated about a quarter of a mile from the Bay of Naples. We entered the ruins through a gate by the road side, into a barrack yard, which appeared to have been a fortress, and was, no doubt, at one period of time, contiguous to the Mediterranean sea. We were here shewn the original wooden stocks, in which a soldier was found sitting on a stone with his legs fastened, the unfortunate man being discovered by the workmen employed to remove away the soil. Several pillars of the Corinthian order still remain, forming a dilapidated colonnade, some of which are tolerably entire, and rendered particularly interesting, by having the soldiers' names very legibly engraved thereon, in their own hand-writing. We next inspected the two theatres, the stage, orchestra, and seats, being still discernible, with some broken particles of the marble pavement. Not far thence is the Temple of Hercules; the altars and the other relics of idolatrous superstition, as well as a variety of fanciful cornices, and other architectural ornaments, still exist in a very wonderful state of preservation; even the original paintings on the walls are to be seen without the least deterioration. We walked through most of the principal streets, and into the houses, the floors of which were richly covered with Mosaic and Roman pavements: over the front doors, carved on stone, are all the names of their quondam inhabitants, among whom we observed that of Sallust. It is not by any means difficult to discover baths, coffee-houses, bake-houses, and other shops of trade, even the custom-house and other public offices. There is a subterraneous wine manufactory on the North side, near the city gates, which was examined with great attention: it is very extensive, and contains the earthen vessels and bottles wherein the wine had been kept; they were arranged in the same precise order as previous to the awful eruption which desolated the city: the interior of this place much resembles cloisters, the roof being arched with strong stones. It was in these vaults where the unhappy inhabitants sought refuge from the sudden and overwhelming shower of fire and ashes, whence, alas! they never returned. Several bodies have subsequently been dug out. We were shewn two or three skulls, in the possession of the keeper.

"A part of the antient walls remain on the North-west corner of the city; and on the outside, conformably to pristine custom, are the tombs and monuments of eminent persons, in as good preservation as when first erected; the inside contains the ashes, in small potters' vessels, fixed in cavities of equal sizes. Pompeii stands on a circumference of about three miles, and retains its original form and situation, with all the squares, forums, temples, streets, and houses, as perfect as possible, considering the whole has been buried under ground nearly 1750 years. The workmen are clearing away the rubbish with great success. During our visit they were in a house near to the Temple of Isis, where, it was conjectured, a medical person had resided, as several surgical instruments were found in the soil; we also observed some paintings, finely executed, on the plaster of the walls, emblematical of such a profession. The labour is conducted with the greatest circumspection, every particle of the soil being put into small baskets, and afterwards examined in the presence of officers. It was with great difficulty I was enabled to bring away a part of the hinge of a door, special orders having been given by Ferdinand for nothing to be taken away without his permission.

"Such is the City of Pompeii; and, from the circumstance of the streets being paved with large square pieces of lava, leaves not a doubt but this beautiful country had long been previously visited by such awful storms; nay, I will venture to carry my presumption still further, by supposing that even under Pompeii another city might be discovered, if public curiosity and spirit only ventured on the research."

FOSSIL ANIMAL REMAINS.

In making some further excavations lately in caverns in the vicinity of Breuge, in the department of Lot, the workmen laid open a depository of bones, some of horses; some of the rhinoceros, of the same species of which fossil fragments have been found in this country, in Germany, and in Siberia; and others belonging to a species of stag, now a non-descript, with horns pretty much resembling those of a young rein-deer. They were collected, and presented to the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, by M. Cuvier, and are now in the King's cabinet.

ANCIENT FAVINEÆ.

The *Giornale Arcadico* for July last, contains an account of the discovery of three

three antient *favissæ*, by the architect Joseph de Kosso. The immediate occasion of this discovery was the operation of levelling and relaying the soil and pavement around the dome. In this place was, antiently, the temple and citadel of *Faenula*. In front of the temple were three pits, of a pyramidal form, into which were thrown the remains of the victims which had been consecrated to the gods, and which, consequently, were considered as no longer applicable to common use. The sacred pits were distinguished by the name of *favissæ*, or *flavissæ*. Marcius says, that there were others near the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Those of Fiesoli were filled with remains of various animals, horns of goats, teeth of wolves, &c.; and among these, fragments of sacred vases, &c. These *favissæ* have been explained by Sig. Joseph del Rosso, who has given a plan of the localities; in which also have been discovered, at the same time, several antient Christian tombs.

This will, no doubt, interest classical antiquaries; and we should like to see the further enquiries on the nature and destination of these pits. So far as recollection serves at the moment, only remains of sacrifices offered to the infernal deities could be thus disposed of. These offerings were attended with peculiar ceremonies; they were also esteemed devoted, in the strongest sense of the term. But Jupiter Capitolinus was not an infernal deity: and there should seem to be either some mistake in reference to his temple; or victims of a peculiar nature were occasionally offered to this deity:—perhaps as deprecating public evils.

MINERAL ANIMAL MATTER.

Sig. Carlo di Gimbernat has discovered a peculiar substance in the thermal waters of Baden and of Ischia, of which he gives the following description in the *Giornale di Fisica*:—"This substance covers, like an integument, many rocks in the valleys of Senagalla and Negroponte at the foot of the celebrated Epomeo, beneath which mountain the poets confine Typhon. It is remarkable that in this very place should be found a substance similar to skin and human flesh. One portion of this mountain that was found covered with this substance, measured 45 feet in length by 24 in height. It yielded, by distillation, an empyreumatic oil; and, by boiling, a gelatine, which would have sized paper. I obtained the same results at Baden. It may therefore be considered as confirmed that an animal principle is present in these thermal springs, which being evaporated becomes condensed in their neighbourhood. To this principle the name of "*Zoogene*" is given.—The Editors of the *Giorn. Fis.* state, that they have seen the substance obtained by

M. Gimbernat, and that externally it has the appearance of real flesh covered with skin.

RECTIFICATION OF ALCOHOL.

A Correspondent of the *Giorhule de Fisica* reports an experiment which may be applied with advantage to this purpose. It is a well-known fact, that water passes with facility through bladder, while alcohol is almost perfectly retained by it. If a bottle of wine be closed by a piece of bladder, instead of a cork, a portion of the water will be found to have evaporated and passed off through the membrane, and the wine left will be found proportionally stronger. If a bladder half filled with alcohol of the specific gravity of 867, and having its orifice closed, be exposed to the sun, the air, or the heat of a stove, in a short time the alcohol will be found rectified to 817 spec. gr. and in this manner all the water may be evaporated. If the same bladder with its contents be then exposed to a humid atmosphere, (as in a damp cellar,) it will imbibe water, and return to 867 spec. grav. which water may again be separated by hanging it in a dry place. In one word, the bladder is a filter, which suffers water to pass through it, but not alcohol.

NEW THEORY OF THE EARTH.

A curious commentary, or rather an attack, upon the received system of the planetary motions, has recently been published, in a small pamphlet, by Captain Burney, which is likely to excite the attention of the scientific world, and may lead to the discovery of very unexpected astronomical facts. The author deduces the motion of the whole of our system from the progressive motion of the sun itself; a quality which, he says, must be equally possessed by all the heavenly bodies, resulting from the universally acknowledged laws of gravitation. He argues *a priori*, that from progressive motion rotation is produced, and, *a posteriori*, that a body in free space, having rotation round its own axis, is a clear indication of its being in progressive movement. This he corroborates by the general belief now entertained that our sun and planets are advancing towards the constellation Hercules. The opinion that the sun has progressive motion was not entertained till long after its rotatory motion was discovered. Capt. Burney states his conviction, that if, from the discovery of the sun's rotation, and the acknowledged universality of gravity, its progression had been inferred, when Kepler first suggested that the planets moved round the sun by means of its atmosphere, the system of this philosopher would have obtained immediate and lasting credit, and that the hypothesis of these bodies being continued in motion by an original *projectile* impulse would not have been resorted to in accounting for the phenomena of their motions.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

PRINTED MAPS.

Mr. Firmin Didot is at present devoting his attention to the engraving of dies for moveable types for printing Maps, which will, it is affirmed, equal those engraved on copper, and which invention seems to be exclusively his own. Many attempts have already been made to print maps with moveable types, among which the specimens from the presses of Messrs. Haas of Basil, and Periaux of Rouen (who exhibited in the exhibition of Arts this year, a beautiful map of the Department of the Lower Seine) are particularly distinguished; but they do not satisfy the expectations of connoisseurs; it is therefore hoped, that Mr. Firmin Didot, by his talents and zeal, will succeed in conquering the difficulties which have hitherto opposed the complete success of this important branch of typography.—The art of printing Maps with moveable types, is originally a German invention. It is well known that one of the earliest printers, Conrad Sweynheym or Schweinheim, introduced this art into Rome, in company with Arnold Pannarz, on the occasion of printing the twenty-seven maps for the cosmography of Ptolemy. He died before the work was quite finished, and it was therefore executed by another German, Arnold Buckinck (Bucking) at Rome, in October 1478. The practice was continued for some time in the 16th century, but afterwards abandoned, probably because it was too difficult and tedious, till the second half of the 18th century, when two Germans, almost at the same time, and without knowing any thing of each other, renewed the attempt. The first who published a specimen was Augustus Gottlieb, a Prussian, deacon at Carlsruhe, and who corresponded with the celebrated printer William Haas, of Basil, that he might cut types for him on a certain plan, to be used in map-printing. His first attempt was made in 1776. It anticipated Breikopff in the publication and execution of his ideas, and was called typometry. In the same year, however, appeared the *Environ*s of Leipsig, by Breikopff, as a specimen; and his second attempt, in 1777, in which, and also in succeeding essays which were not made public, he constantly endeavoured to improve his invention.—Mr. Didot will now probably find some method to facilitate the very troublesome process.

NEW STEAM ENGINE.

The prospectus of a new machine has been circulated at Paris, which, if we may believe the authors, will overturn all our present system of hydraulics. They engage to supply a small portable steam

engine, which will raise the water to the height of sixty feet, at the rate of fifteen quarts per minute. The machine will consume no more than the value of one pennyworth of coals in an hour, to raise nine hundred quarts of water to this height. It will cost six hundred francs, and will last more than a hundred years. No payment is required till the engine has been tried, and given satisfaction, till it is fixed, and raises the water from the well to the roof of the house, which will thus be secured against fire. They offer, for progressive prices, machines which shall raise double, triple, decuple quantities of water, to double, triple, decuple heights, (i. e. 120, 180, or 600 feet) and this in infinite progression.

The authors had at first concealed their names, and this mysterious conduct excited suspicion. They have now made themselves known. They are Messrs. Croissen, brothers, both pupils of the Polytechnic School, and one of them Commandant of Artillery, whose talents inspire the greatest confidence. They keep their discovery a secret, and will not divulge it till they have raised subscriptions for twenty thousand inches of water, according to their way of calculating.

ROLLER PUMP.

A roller-pump on an improved principle, for which a patent has been obtained, has for some time past been erected at Worcester, for the purpose, we believe, of raising water from the Severn into the large basin of the Worcester canal. It will throw up nine hundred gallons in a minute.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.

Dr. Maex, a German physician of some eminence, ascribes great medical virtues to an infusion of acorns used in the same manner as coffee. In 1793 he published some experiments on this subject, and gave the following directions for preparing and using the acorns:—Take sound and ripe acorns, peel off the shell or husk, divide the kernels, dry them gradually, and then roast them in a close vessel or roaster, keeping them constantly stirring; in doing which especial care must be taken that they be not burnt or over-roasted, either of which would be hurtful. The Doctor recommends half an ounce of these roasted acorns, ground and prepared like coffee, to be taken morning and evening, either alone or mixed with coffee and sweetened with sugar, either with or without milk. The author says that acorns have always been esteemed a wholesome nutriment for men, and that by their medical qualities they have been found to cure slimy obstructions in the viscera, and to remove nervous complaints.

SELECT POETRY.

ON MY BIRTHDAY, 1820.

ON wings more rapid than the last,
Another fleeting Year is past;
And (thanks to Heaven) I still survive
To greet the end of *Seventy-five*.

One serious ill on Age attends—
The frequent loss of early Friends.
But yet there live a chosen few,
Whom in their boyish days I knew,
And still esteem—the longer known,
The firmer is the attachment grown.

Of "Wedded Love" tho' long bereft,
I've many Darling Pledges left;
Whilst Children's Children charm my
sight

With scenes of innocent delight.
Their lively voice, their artless smile,
Can many an anxious care beguile.
I see the young idea shoot;
Admire the germ, the bud, the fruit;
Pleas'd in their infant sports I mix,
And hail the dawn of *Seventy-six*.

Highbury Place, Feb. 14.

J. N.

On the Death of his Most Gracious Majesty
KING GEORGE THE THIRD.

By J. A. HERAUD.

Author of "Tottenham," a Poem.

I.

SACRED the grief that balm the death
of kings,
And shrines their memory in the heart's
true blood:
With such the rising Muse her tribute
brings,
To mourn the nobly great, the greatly
good.
The rising Muse, who ever wreathes her
harp
With the dark cypress and the spring of
yew,
Whose soul is sadness, fortune ne'er may
warp,
The mood of mind to melancholy true.

II.

The passing bell
Hath toll'd its knell
For a star of Brunswick set!
But few hours gone,
O'er the royal Son
Was the eye of sorrow wet!
The tear was not dried,
When, pealing wide,
Came the omen again on the gale—
Whose tale doth it tell,
That pausing knell!
For the Monarch of England wail!

The King of the fair and the free—
The Lord of the bright and the brave—
And such shall dew the cheek for thee,
And worship at Glory's grave!
But did'st thou in glory set?
Alas! for thee—thou wert shrouded in
gloom, [come
And gone from the eye, ere thy hour were
To sink on the Western hill's bright co-
ronet,
In the hues of the heavens—that beautiful
pyre, [fire!
Whereon, like the Phoenix, the sun dies in
Thy day was a summer one,
Lasting and bright,
But its setting no splendour won
From its length or its light—
The cloud and the blast
Came sudden and darkling,—
Through the shadow they cast
Not a gleam was there sparkling—
The eve of the summer was wintry and
wild,
And the land was a desert where Hope
never smiled—
Thou wert shorn of the rays, they may
envy who can,
But, bereft of the Monarch, we felt for
the *Man*!

III.

Weep not—for he was fearless in his woe,
And life was lost in him who bore it so,
Unconscious of its being or its blindness—
The scions of his house were rent away,
And that he felt not, oh! 'twas heaven's
kindness—
Else had his spirit been subdued to clay,
—For they were portions of it, and his
heart,— [the anguish
And maddened with the fierce sense of
That of his phrenzy ever had been part—
And he again had seen them fade and
languish, they came—
And from the tomb raved for them, till
Then he had blest them—and all hope
and fear
Felt, e'en as he before had felt the same
Watched by the bed of death, and again
maddened there!
Weep not—that from the night of Nature
he is free; [eased,
Free from the fetters of the flesh dis-
The mind, the image of the Deity,
From its long heavy slumber well-
released— [light,—
Great and most glorious in the land of
The land of spirits—throned among the
kings,
Whose virtues, equal to their task of might,
Were only equalled by their sufferings!
Feb. 1.

AN

AN ELEGY

*On the lamented Death of the Countess of
TALBOT, Vice-Queen of Ireland. By the
Rev. JOHN GRAMAM, M. A.*

"His saltem accumulæ donis,
Et fungar inani munere." VIRGIL.

WEEP, Erin, weep! in deepest green,
With cypress deck the throne,
We've lost our fair vice-regal Queen,
And she was all our own.

Born in the bosom of our isle,
The fairest of the fair,
Hers was the sympathetic smile
That banish'd grief and care.
Hers was the matron's placid mien,
The dignity and love,
The beauteous form, the mind serene—
Fit guest for realms above!

Thither her gentle spirit's gone,
By angels borne away,
She rises from an earthly throne,
To realms of endless day!

But, ah! what poignant feelings rise
To rend Earl TALBOT's heart;
Who could such worth so highly prize,
And bear that worth to part?
Here, hold—repress the mournful strain,
Deep sorrow's words are brief;
May Heaven assuage our Viceroy's pain,
And sanctify his grief!

Lifford, Jan. 1, 1820.

ON THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

I THEE invoke, eternal great "first
cause," [laws;
That gav'st to Nature, and to Mind their
Their laws thou gav'st Mosaic Muse to
teach,
And ev'ry age their harmony to reach:
Thy writ recorded in Egyptian dome,
Invelop'd lay midst consecrated gloom:
I thee invoke—no other pow'r can see,
Great Truth, the fount of Nature's self,
but thee.
No art is sought to paint th' omnific Lord;
And Truth Mosaic seeks no * mortal word;
"Let there be light," the lips divine ex-
claim, [to frame;
And light there was, th' expanse of worlds
"Let there be Laws," the will of God de-
creed; [lead.
And Laws there were the mind below to

Above the confine of Parnassian height,
On Sion boundless reign'd Jehovah's might,
Beyond the path † of years, or solar sky
Burst forth the voice of Immortality;
'Tis, "Thou ‡ shalt have none other Gods,
but Me."

Beyond the string of earthborn harmony,
I leave thy music hallow'd, and untrid,
Of ev'ry world thou parent God, and guide.
Let list'ning mortals recognise their Lord,
And pause abash'd at each denouncing
word,

And threat'ning heav'n revere §.—Thou
shalt not make

The graven image to thy heart, but quake
At the soul's monster, unprotected guilt—
Thou shalt not feign whate'er the builder
built

With art fictitious, or whate'er the wave
Creates, or the wide worlds of waters lave,—
Whate'er in gloom nocturnal earth con-
ceals

In parent womb of ev'ry thing that feels—
Whate'er in heav'n midst starry nature
shines,

Or miracle in other worlds confines—
Whate'er in canvas sweet converse we
seek,

Or timely || consolation eye can speak—
These shall not image thy revering heart—
To monster-god the progeny of art
Thou shalt not bend the fell barbaric knee,
To prostitute religious chastity.

With sleepless vengeance, to a million years
Million posterity with culprit tears
I month, visit (penal certainty)
Fathers and sons remote, that can hate Me.
For filial worth I shed the parent tear,
For them that love Me, and that Me re-
vere.

Midst sylvan glooms, where savage wor-
ship reigns, [plains;
And sculptur'd gods pollute barbaric
Thro' pathless wastes where monarch
Ganges flows,

And realms ennobled by Hindostan woes,
Heard we the crew confess the whirlwind's
might,

Whilst desolation dogg'd their panic flight,
Whilst lambent lightnings scath'd the torn
ravine,

And grav'd the fun'ral majesty of scene!
'Tis Nature thus, the heav'nly vengeance
walks—

And penal empress o'er creation stalks!
And torn with blast and execrated grove,
Annuls the worship that insults th' Above.

* Longinus selects "γινεσθαι φως," as an instance of sublime brevity; and of Moses, he says that "he is not an ordinary man, οὐχ ὁ τευχων ἀνθρ."

† "Extra anni solisque vias."—Virg.

‡ First Commandment. The words themselves, or the substance of each Commandment shall be introduced.

§ Second Commandment.

|| "Γλυκερὰ νοθεύεις"

"Καίρια, καὶ σίγων ὀμμάσι τιτῶνα λαλοῖς."—*Anthologia.*

Thus

Thus the same God, whom mortal cul-
prits scorn,

Can raise, lay low, extirpate, or adorn.
But * saw ye not with apoplectic might
The bloodshot agony o'ercast the sight?
Whilst yet before the execrating lip,
The chatt'ring weakness owns the fury whip
Of rage, retorting thro' the vengeful frame
That coward dreads, yet execrates, the
Name,—

Call'd to no human inj'ry to relieve,
No tear to wipe, no charity to give!—
But crime gratuitous, in face of heav'n,
Stares gorg'd with murd'rous blood, and
div'n

To its own Hell, in slumber † colourless,
That can't e'en † vision's mimic shade
confess—

This, excrator, is thy penal self,
And Guilt's own fall, its own rewarding
pelf.

‡ And now th' expanse of cavern'd
world had wav'd,

Which swell inebriate gigantic lav'd!
Now Nature's self from birth-pang was
releas'd,

And from chaotic strife recumbent ceas'd,
The storms forgot to urge their raven flight,
And silence lull'd the voiceless waste of
Night;

Till (whilst along the sev'nfold bound'ry,
Morn, [born])

In Sabbath's dawn ambrosial smile, is
The voice of heav'n composing maudate
songs,

And rest harmonious o'er Creation brings;
Thou' six days' course when time has urg'd
his wheel,

Ordain'd repose laborious thou shalt feel;
As o'en the seventh the workless tranquil
calm [balm;

(Recumbent world!) shall pour its sacred
"Sev'nth is the Sabbath of our God, the
Lord." [word,

No earth-born tongue shall dare the holy
By mortal grasp untill'd, the strings refuse
Th' unhallow'd efforts of the pals'd muse;
Thus day forbids the lab'ring voice intrude;
And voiceless is the charm of gratitude.

I hear the voice that gives another life,
That needs no claim from § "dull reluc-
tant strife,"

I hear—"thy father and thy || mother
honour," Man,—

Forgetful reptile of thy short-liv'd span,
Will not thy blood its fountain heart re-
trace,

And search instinctive nature, and solace?
I had a mother, and I hear her sigh,
As night eternal clos'd the setting eye!
O'er infant feelings as she look'd, and sent
Her dying blessing, mutely eloquent!
Nature fatigu'd the parting parent view'd,
And whelm'd with tears its parting self
bedew'd.

But other tones (that parent life command,
The coward raptures of th' assassin's hand
To curb) proclaim, "No ¶ murder thou
shalt do!"—

Can Britain e'er that bravery forego?
That brav'ry? at which continents grew
pale, [tale.

And wash'd out Europe's guilt, and envy's
But lurking guilt midst Rome's piazza
gloom,

Now low'rs with death, yet shudders at the
doom

It pauses to inflict! then starts aghast
At its own shade that conscience self must
cast!

** Let blaze engem the vari'd lambent
day, [ray—

That paint the di'mond's concentrat'd
Let Eastern empires boast the gold con-
troul— [soul—

Let song devolve the raptures o'er the
Whate'er from vernal sweets the gales that
blow [go;—

Catch on light wing, and scatter as they
Compar'd with loveliest of the lovely tribe,
What nature boasts, or wealth can use, to
babe;

The brightest wealth, the brightest gem of
day,

The charming fabled tongue, or syren lay,
Cease silent, and vanescent cease to shine,
Compar'd, angelic Spouse, to charms like

thine,
Made more than earthly, when but mar-
riage tie

To more than mortal being can ally,
Or more than mortal raptures can enjoy,
When voice religious but removes th' al-
loy,

* Persons subject to excessive anger often fall down dead in the act of taking oaths—this is introduced before execration is mentioned, as forbidden by the Third Commandment.

† The want of sight, amongst other apoplectic symptoms, &c.

‡ Vide "Burnet's Theory," &c. where the Deluge is accounted for consistently with the Bible and Natural Philosophy; and this, here, is introduced preliminary to the Fourth Commandment.

§ Alluding to the conflict of the Deluge.

|| The Fifth Commandment.

¶ The Sixth Commandment.

** In attempting to paint the injury, and therefore the guilt of Adultery, the value of connubial happiness is introduced, prefatory to the Seventh Commandment.

GENT. MAG. February, 1820.

Th'

Th' alloy of carnal guilt: One greater
crime [time,
Lifts o'er connubial bliss the curse sub-
Adultery—what bard could e'er that pang
In feelings paint? which poison's reptile
fang

Inflicts on th' injur'd and insulted heart,
Whose fibres more than human pain im-
part?

I trace parental loveliness of smile,
That lingers in the daughter's cheek; awhile
The mother blooms: for such (her sun
must set!)

The fairest fair shall fade without regret!
Reflected self in filial charms shall view,
Her once past being, better'd and anew.
The father's self bespeaks the smiling boy,
Manhood's own shape, the op'ning virtue's
joy—

What felt the father when he trac'd the
dread [bed)

ADULT'ERER'S self (that once had stain'd the
Triumphant beaming in the OFFSPRING'S
eye?

Shall monster roam thus, with impunity?
And to the spous'd embrace shall thus im-
part

The seed, that riots thro' th' ADULT'ERER'S
heart?

* Thou shalt not falsify with perjur'd
tongue,

Thou' crime harmonious, with libell'd song;
Nor meditate the fame-polluting death,

Nor mar the name with pois'nous false-
hood's breath;

More than a wound, from which it ne'er
can rise, [lies.

Instinctive virtue dreads the murd'ring
† "Thou shalt not steal," "nor even
wish to steal," [guilt feel;

Fell monster, Av'rice—can'st thou thine
And yet not shudder? but for 'while re-
joice, [voice?

At hellish sweetness, self-applauding
But Virtue cannot covet other's wealth

To gain, nor meditate the golden stealth:
'Tis Virtue's soul to dread the wish of
crime

More than the legal penal pang sublime!
Thus, from the lips divine, the omnific
lay [day,

Devolv'd the Law thro' Sinai's clouded
Whilst blaze Mosaic lumin'd the radiant
face, [grace;

And all the sage bespoke the raptur'd
Recording Laws the shudd'ring man refine,
For God transfus'd bespoke each sacred
line.

'Thou can'st not legislate, nor crime repair,
Thou, helpless being, e'en midst pious
care,

'Thou God must reverence with earth-born
awe;

Eternal Law is God, and God is law.

By R. TREVELYAN, A.M.

Jan. 6, 1820.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, Jan. 21.—Joseph Dewe, esq. and Joshua King, esq. Bachelors of Arts of Queen's College, were on Friday last elected Foundation Fellows of that Society.

The Rev. John Hulse, of Elworth Hall, in the county of Chester, formerly a member of St. John's College in this University, among other bequests for the promotion of Religion and Learning, instituted a Lectureship in Divinity, to which he annexed a considerable salary, arising out of estates in Middlewich, Sandbach, and Clive.—The duty of the Lecturer is to preach and publish 20 sermons, chiefly on the truth and excellence of Revelation. The Rev. Christopher Benson, of Trinity College, has been chosen Lecturer for the present year. This is the first appointment under Mr. Hulse's will.

POWSON PRIZE.—The passages fixed upon for the present year are—

Shakspeare, *Macbeth*, Act I. Scene the last.

The Dialogue between *Macbeth* and *Lady Macbeth*;

* The Eighth Commandment.

† The stealing, and the first source of it (that is wish,) covetousness, are joined together, as explained more by such copnection; and for this reason here, the Eighth was transposed next to the Tenth Commandment.

Beginning with

"We will proceed no further"—

And ending with

—"What the false heart doth know."

Feb. 4. The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25*l.* each, to the two best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, are this year adjudged to Mr. H. Coddington and Mr. C. S. Bird, of Trinity College, the first and third Wranglers.

Ready for Publication.

Three Sermons on St. Paul's Doctrine of Faith, Sin, and Predestination; to which is prefixed a Synopsis of the Argument of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. By the Rev. T. Young, A.M. Rector of Gilling, &c.

True Christian Religion; or, the Universal Theology of the New Church: translated from the Latin of the Hon. E. SWEDENBORG, 2 vols.

A Serious and Admonitory Letter to a Young Man, on his renouncing the Christian Religion and becoming a Deist. By the Rev. J. PLATTS.

The Faith, Morals, and Discipline of the Church of England Defended, in a Letter to the Rev. F. J. BURROWS, occasioned by his Second Letter to the Rev. W. MARSH.

The Radical Triumvirate; colleaguely to expel Religion from the Earth, and emancipate Mankind from all Laws, human and divine. By an OXONIAN.

A new edition of the Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists considered; by Bp. LAVINGTON. With Notes, and an Introduction by the Rev. R. POTWHEEL.—The author's principal design is to draw a comparison, by way of caution to all Protestants, between the wild and pernicious enthusiasms of some of the most eminent Saints in the Popish Communion, and those of the Methodists in our country; which latter he calls a set of pretended reformers, animated by an enthusiastic and fanatical spirit.

Mr. A. TAYLOR's work on the subject of Coronations, entitled "The Glory of Regality."

Elements of the History of Civil Governments; being a View of the Rise and Progress of the various Political Institutions that have subsisted throughout the World; and an Account of the Present State and distinguishing Features of the Governments now in existence. By JAMES TYSON, esq.

The History of Parga; containing an Account of the Vicissitudes of that part of Greece during the French Revolution: supported by authentic Documents. Translated from the Italian MS. of Ugo Foscolo. 8vo.

Journal of a Tour in Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land; with Excursions to the River Jordan, and along the Banks of the Red Sea to Mount Sinai. By WILLIAM TURNER, Foreign Office.

Stephens's Greek Thesaurus, No. IX.

The Delphin and Variorum Classics, Nos. XI. and XII.

Cæsar's Commentaries, from Oberlin's text, with all the Delphin Notes, but without the Interpretation.

Portraits of the British Poets, from Chaucer to Cowper, engraved in the line manner, Part I. containing Chaucer, Gower, Chaucer, Milton, Mason, and Sir C. H. Williams. By WARREN, FINEEN, WEDGWOOD, &c.

The celebrated Pamphlet on Germany and the Revolution, by Professor GOERRES, late Editor of the Rhenish Mercury, translated from the German Pamphlet lately suppressed by the Prussian Government.

The Pamphleteer, No. XXX.

The 2nd Volume of J. P. NEALE'S Book

of Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats in the United Kingdom.

The Life and Death of the Merry Devil of Edmonton; being a reprint of a scarce and curious Tract in the Black Letter, 1631, as a Supplement to the History of Edmonton, reviewed in our last.

Preparing for Publication.

Two Volumes of Sermons, Plain and practical, explanatory of the Gospel, for every Sunday in the Year, preached in the Parish Church of Walthamstow, Essex, by the Rev. GEORGE HUGHES.

An Account of the Introduction of Christianity into this Island, and the Welsh Nonconformist Memorial; with a brief account of the original state of the Sacred Writings; by the late Rev. WILLIAM RICHARDS, LL. D.

A Monody on the Death of His late Most Excellent Majesty King George the Third, with emblematical Vignettes. By JAMES BISSETT, esq. author of "The Patriotic Clarion," &c.

Memoirs of His late Majesty George the Third. By JOHN BROWN, esq. author of "The Northern Courts," &c.

"DOCUMENTS HISTORIQUES ET REFLECTIONS sur le GOUVERNEMENT de la HOLLANDE, par LOUIS BONAPARTE Ex-Roi de HOLLANDE"—This work contains every event relating to the Political or Financial situation of Holland from the commencement of the reign of Louis until the close of his government. Sketches of the invasion of Italy and expedition in Egypt, in both of which the author was present. Relations of most of the important events in Spain, and his refusal of the crown of that kingdom on the renunciation of Charles IV. to Ferdinand, his son, and the formal cession of the latter to Napoleon. Copies of the letters of Charles and Ferdinand, relating to the conspiracy of the latter against his father. The hitherto secret motives of the marriage of the author with the daughter of the Empress Josephine, and their subsequent mutual agreement to a separation. The events which occurred on the separation of the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Josephine. The various Princesses proposed to Napoleon, and the reason of his selecting the daughter of the Emperor of Austria. Numerous characteristic and highly interesting letters from Napoleon to the author, exposing his views, situation, and purposes. An indisputable genealogical history of the family of Bonaparte, extracted from various histories of Italy, and other public documents, all of which prove beyond doubt the illustrious rank they held in Italy even in the 12th century, and it is somewhat singular that 600 years ago Andriolus Bonaparte

was Grand Podesta, or Governor of Parma, where is now the wife of Napoleon as Grand Duchess! An important letter from the Duc de Cadore explaining the intentions of the Emperor relating to Holland, the various united propositions of France and Russia to accommodate with England, and a variety of anecdotes of the author, of Napoleon, and of his family.—Although this work may contain many events already known to the public in a general way, yet coming from the hand of one who was on a Throne, and who had an immediate share in all that occurred, joined to his universally acknowledged probity and good faith, form together an unanswerable motive for giving it the preference over any other modern publication, and it is assuredly next in point of interest to a work from the pen of Napoleon himself. It is already enquired after with eagerness upon the Continent—in Holland it will be particularly interesting, as it contains an accurate statement of the political and financial situation of that Country during a most important era; and as it is written with the utmost candour, and is totally exempt from any expressions which might offend the most partial Bourbonist, it will find a wide circulation in France, where, the author being known to be somewhat opposed to the maxims of his brother's government, it will be likewise read, with equal avidity by the most decided Ultras.

Memoirs of Napoleon, by HIMSELF, containing his History of the eventful Year 1815, particularly of many details of the Battle of Waterloo hitherto unknown.

History of the Anglo-Saxons, by SHARON TURNER. A new edition.

British Genius Exemplified in the Lives of Men, who by their Industry, or Scientific Inventions and Discoveries, &c. have raised themselves to opulence and distinction, by CECIL HAULEY, A. M.

Life of Whitfield, by Mr. PHILIP. The materials of this Memoir have been collected from various British and American sources.

Memoirs of Dr. Walton, Bp. of Chester, and editor of the London Biblia Polyglotta, with important notices of his coadjutors in that illustrious work; by the Rev. H. J. TODD.

The Iliad of Homer, translated into English Prose: with explanatory Notes. By a GRADUATE of the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD.

CICERO's works complete, in eleven volumes, by Dr. CAREY, Editor of the "*Regent's Pocket Classics*," of which these Volumes are a continuation.

The Second and Final Volume of Mr. MORELL's Studies in History.

A Journal of two successive Tours upon the Continent, performed in the Years

1816, 1817, and 1818; containing an Account of the principal places in the South of France, and most interesting parts of Italy, by JAMES WILSON.

A visit to the Province of Upper Canada, in 1819. By JAMES STRACHAN, Bookseller, Aberdeen. The Work will contain every kind of information desirable for an Emigrant.

The First Part of a History of England during the Reign of George the Third, by Mr. ROBERT SCOTT.

Royal Military Calendar Army Service Book, and Military History of the last Century, by Sir JOHN PHILIPPART.

The Emigrant's Return, a Ballad, and other Poems. By J. M. BARTLETT.

An Historical Poem, with copious Notes, occasioned by the Cardinal Fontana's Letter, and Dr. Oliver Kelly's address to his Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of the Archdiocese of Tuam.

Picturesque Tour from Geneva and over Mount Simlon to Milan, in one Volume, imperial 8vo. This Work, which cannot fail to claim the particular attention of the Continental Traveller, will contain 36 coloured engravings of the most interesting scenery in that romantic tract, and especially the most striking points of view in the new road over the Simlon. The engravings will be accompanied with copious Historical and Descriptive particulars respecting every remarkable object along the route.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF INSCRIPTIONS AND BELLES LETTRES, PARIS.

This academy has proposed the following question as the subject for the prize to be awarded in 1821:

"To compare the monuments which remain of the ancient empire of Persia and Chaldea, either edifices, basso-relievos, statues, or inscriptions, amulets, engraved stones, coins, cylinders, &c., with the religious doctrines and allegories contained in the *Zend Avesta*, and with the indications and data which have been preserved to us by Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Oriental writers, on the opinions and customs of the Persians and Chaldeans, and to illustrate and explain them, as much as possible, by each other."

The prize is a gold medal of 1,500 francs value. The essays are to be written in Latin or French, and sent before the 1st of April, 1821. The prize will be adjudged in July following.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

At its sitting of the 8th of November, appointed Sir Humphrey Davy to be foreign associate, in the room of the late Mr. Watt. The ordinance confirming this appointment was issued on the 17th of December.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 17.

The Earl of *Liverpool* presented the following Message from his Majesty :

"(GEORGE R.—The King is persuaded that the House of Lords deeply participates in the grief and affliction of his Majesty, for the loss which his Majesty and the Nation have sustained by the lamented death of the King his father. This melancholy event imposing upon his Majesty the necessity of summoning, within a limited period, a new Parliament, the King has taken into consideration the present state of public business, and is of opinion that it will be, in all respects, most conducive to the public interest and convenience, to call the new Parliament without delay. The King, therefore, recommends to the House of Lords to concur in such measures as may be found indispensably necessary to provide for the exigencies of the public service during the interval which must elapse between the termination of the present Session and the opening a new Parliament. G. R."

After the Message was read by the Lord Chancellor, and next by the Clerk, Lord *Liverpool* said he should propose an Address to-morrow on that point which recommended the concurrence of the House on the measures indispensably necessary for the public service. With respect to the first part, there could be no difference of opinion among their Lordships, and he should therefore move an Address of Condolence to his Majesty forthwith. His Lordship then made a few observations, which were in substance comprized in the motion, with which he concluded, viz.—

"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to express our deep and unfeigned sorrow at the death of the late King, whose virtues had so justly endeared him to all classes of his subjects. To assure his Majesty, that the many blessings which we have enjoyed under his Royal Father's mild and paternal Government can never be effaced from our minds; and that we most gratefully acknowledge the signal advantages which the Country has derived during this long and eventful period, from the augmentation of all the great sources of our National prosperity, and from the splendid and unparalleled achievements of his Majesties Fleets and Armies. That whilst we condole with his Majesty on the loss which the Nation, in common with his Majesty, has sustained, we beg leave to offer to him our most sincere congratulations upon his Accession to the Throne. To testify to his Majesty our loyal and affectionate attachment to

his sacred person, and to assure him that the experience of the past, as well as our confidence in his character and virtues, can leave us no doubt that his efforts will be invariably directed to promote the welfare of the Country and the happiness of his Subjects."

The Marquis of *Buckingham* and Lord *Darnley* concurred in all the sentiments proposed to be addressed to his present Majesty.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Castlereagh* brought down a Message from his Majesty to the same effect with that presented this day in the Upper House. On the motion of the Noble Lord, it was ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow; his Lordship thinking it right that a day, at least, should be afforded for considering one part of it; but he was convinced the House would feel the propriety of offering an immediate Address of Condolence on the Death of the late Sovereign, and of Congratulation on the Accession of the present. His Lordship accordingly proceeded to panegyrize the character and conduct of his late Majesty, who had, by his mild and amiable qualities, secured the esteem of the Nation, and during whose unusually long reign this country had grown up to rank, power, and commercial splendour, unequalled among the Nations of the earth. He then eulogized his present Majesty, from whose declaration, that he would make the example of his Royal father the basis of his conduct, the country had to hope for a prosperous reign. He trusted that this expectation would be fully verified, and that his Majesty, though he might not have to achieve any additional glories in war, would add the only remaining laurel to his brow, by looking in peace, to policy, justice, and moderation in the administration of his Government. His Lordship concluded with moving an Address to the same effect as that proposed in the House of Lords.

Mr. *Tierney* cordially concurred in the Address, with the exception of what alluded to "the experience of the past," which, he thought, might better have been let alone. He wished to bury all the past in oblivion. He would turn his back upon it, and only look forward to a new reign. That, he trusted, would be such as to reflect credit on the Sovereign, and be of advantage to his people. The Address was then put, and carried unanimously; and it was, on the motion of Lord *Castlereagh*, ordered, that in consideration of

his Majesty's illness, the Address be presented by such Members of the House as were of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Lord *Castlereagh* then moved an Address of Condolence to his Majesty on the Death of the Duke of Kent, which was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be presented in the same manner as the former. A Resolution of Condolence to the Duchess of Kent was also agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 18.

The Marquis of *Cholmondeley* laid on the table his Majesty's answer to the Address of yesterday. It concluded with stating that his Majesty was "impressed with the deep sense of the duty of following the great example which had been set him, and assured them of his endeavours to promote the happiness and prosperity of the Nation."

On the motion of Lord *Liverpool*, an Address of Condolence to his Majesty on the Death of the Duke of Kent, and a message of Condolence to the Duchess of Kent, were agreed to. The Noble Lord highly panegyricized the conduct of the Duchess.

In these praises Lord *Rolle* sincerely concurred. So close, he said, was her attendance on the Duke in his last illness, that for five days she never had put off her clothes: but she had her reward in the look which her Royal Consort gave her before he expired, and which proved his feeling of her conduct, and the consolation it had afforded him.

The Earl of *Liverpool* then rose to move an Address to his Majesty in answer to that part of his Message which related to the dissolution of Parliament. His Lordship expatiated on the inconvenience which would result to the public business from entering on the discussion of the Civil List, and other matters incident to the commencement of a new reign, under circumstances which, from a prospect of a certain dissolution in the course of a few months, would preclude that attendance and due deliberation which it was desirable to obtain. He concluded by moving, that an Address be presented to the King, thanking his Majesty for having taken into his Royal consideration the present state of public business, and concurring in the opinion that it would be most conducive to the public interest to call a new Parliament without further delay; also assuring his Majesty of the readiness of their Lordships to concur in such measures as may be necessary to provide for the exigencies of the public service until the opening of the new Parliament.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* said, the measure of submitting to Parliament the pro-

priety of its own dissolution was entirely unprecedented; so was that of postponing until the meeting of a new Parliament the settlement of the Civil List, and the other questions connected with the commencement of a new reign. Were their measures in contemplation now of a different nature from those which took place in the accession of Queen Anne, Geo. I. Geo. II. and Geo. III.? Was it also intended by a side wind to procure the sanction of Parliament to the permanent increase of the army in time of peace, by procuring its consent to the Mutiny Bill, which it would be absolutely necessary to pass under existing circumstances?

Lords *Harrowby*, *Bathurst*, and the Lord Chancellor, supported the motion, which was opposed by Lords *Grosvenor*, *Lauderdale*, *Carnarvon*, and *King*.—The motion for the Address was then carried without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Castlereagh*, on the same grounds as those advanced by Lord *Liverpool* in the Upper House, moved an Address of Thanks to his Majesty for his communication respecting the intended dissolution of Parliament. The motion was supported by Mr. *Vansittart* and Mr. *Cunning*, and opposed by Mr. *Tierney*, Mr. *Brougham*, and Mr. *McDonald*.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. *Vansittart* stated, that the hereditary revenue was no longer applicable to the Civil List, having been appropriated to the purposes of the Consolidated Fund; its amount might be between 5 and 600,000*l.* a year. He intended to propose a vote, enabling the Crown to make payments out of the Civil List during the quarter commencing April 5, and ending on July 5. That of 1812 would be strictly adhered to; and, instead of any additional burden being laid on the people for the purpose of defraying the expenditure of the Civil List, he hoped that some considerable saving would be made. The money measures would be confined to 500,000*l.* for the army, and provision for one quarter of the Civil List beyond the 5th of April.

In answer to a question from Mr. *Humc*, as to a provision for the Queen, her income as Princess of Wales being now extinct, Lord *Castlereagh* said that a communication would probably soon be made on that subject.

Lord *John Russell*, after some discussion, obtained leave to bring in a Bill for suspending the writs for Barnstaple, Gram-pound, Penryn, and Camelford, till the new Parliament met.

Lord *Jocelyn* appeared at the bar, and read his Majesty's most gracious answer to the Address of the House.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 26th ult. the Minister of Finance presented the Project of Supply, or Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1820, after delivering an introductory speech, in which he minutely detailed the various items. It appears, that the estimate of the total expenditure for the current year amounts to 511,371,550 francs; which, added to 228,341,200 f. for the interest, charges, &c. of the Public Debt and Sinking Fund, gives a total of 739,712,750 f. (some-what more than 30,800,000*l.*) There is an increase of expenditure this year of 3,900,000 f. compared with 1819; but to counterbalance this, it is stated by the Minister that sums to the amount of 11,000,000 f. are included in this year's estimates, which formed no part of the expenditure of last year. The project was ordered to be printed and distributed.

ASSASSINATION OF THE DUKE DE BERRY.

Feb. 14. At eleven o'clock at night, his Royal Highness the Duke de Berry was assassinated on leaving the Opera, by Louvel, a saddler's servant (*garçon sellier*), formerly a soldier in the old Imperial Guard, who appears to have been impelled to this dreadful act by the most atrocious political fanaticism. He was immediately arrested; not having, indeed, made any effort to escape. He declared that he had meditated the crime for four years. The Prince was immediately carried into one of the saloons of the Opera-house, where all the assistance the medical art could supply was administered to him, but without effect, the weapon having penetrated too deep not to inflict a mortal wound, and he expired at 6 o'clock in the morning; all the Princes of the Royal Family, and even the King himself, being present with the Duke in his last moments. Political fanaticism armed the hand of this wretched assassin, as formerly religious fanaticism armed that of Ravallac. The last words which the Prince uttered were in favour of his assassin. He entreated his uncle to spare the life of this wretched man. It is incidentally mentioned in some of the letters, that the widowed Duchess is *enceinte*, which may give the Royalists the prospect of a Prince in the lineal descent, as heir to the Crown. Some have imagined, that the assassin perpetrated the crime in the presence of the Duchess, with the view that the shock might deprive the nation even of this feeble hope.

[A Memoir of his Royal Highness will be given in our next Number.]

NETHERLANDS.

Several parts of Holland have been subject to the most dreadful inundations; for a statement of which see our "Domestic News;" where an account is given of the subscriptions entered into for the relief of the distressed sufferers.

SPAIN.

News from Madrid, dated the 8th of Jan. state, that "the agents of the rebels of America had sown the seeds of insubordination in the army of the intended expedition stationed in the villages about Cadiz, Granada, and Seville. It spread from the out-posts to the head-quarters, where they seized the person of the Commander in Chief, who had no troops with him but his guard of honour. On the 3d, the mutineers endeavoured to take possession of the magazines, but were alarmed by the appearance of the militia of Cadiz in arms; they accordingly dispersed, and their leaders escaped across the mountains. The troops of the expedition, under the orders of Don Manuel Freyre, had, on the 5th, begun their march to restore and maintain tranquillity."

It appears, that Madrid is in an agitated state; the troops parading the streets with drawn swords to keep the people within doors. Ferdinand is stated to have demanded 25,000 men from the King of France, to put down the rebellion.

Bayonne, Jan. 18.—In the night of the 1st of January, six battalions of the expeditionary army, encamped near Cadiz and Seville, broke out into open insurrection. Their force amounts to 5 or 6000 men.—Their chiefs, commanders of the said battalions, Quiroga and Kiego, and Lieutenant colonel Miranda, an intrepid man and extremely able military officer, took the lead. They seized on the person of Count Caldeon, Commander-in-chief, and General Sancha Salvador, Chief of the Staff, whom they imprisoned in the Castle of Arcos. They have also arrested General Cisneros, Governor of La Isla de Leon. They seized on the military chest, arms, &c. The garrison of Cadiz made a *souffie* in order to oppose the progress of the insurgents. The latter were beaten and forced to evacuate La Isla. Gen. Freyre was at the head of the Royalist troops. The cavalry and artillery, it is said, have taken no part in the insurrection.

The Cadiz Papers of the 28th ult. contain the following Proclamation, dated Jan. 25:

"The Governor is penetrated with gratitude for the faithful and heroic conduct of the worthy inhabitants of this city, in the deplorable event of last evening. A
hand.

handful of factious persons were led on by Colonel Nicholas Santiago Rotalde, who was officer of the day at the Marine Gate, and who, wanting to the confidence of the Government, wished to disturb the tranquillity of this noble and illustrious city. You are aware that the plot was foiled, and I flatter myself, that similar seeds of discord will not again be re-produced, but you ought also to know that similar crimes cannot remain unpunished, and that in making use of my authority, I am bound to take the most energetic measures, in order that all good men may enjoy repose in their houses and families. Wherefore the said Rotalde having fled in order to avoid the punishment he deserved, I command the inhabitants of this city, if they discover him, to deliver up to me the person of this rebel, or to point out to me the place where he may be. At the same time I recommend you to prevent all assemblies being held within or without the city, and if they take place, I command that they be dispersed by the armed force. Inhabitants of Cadiz, I thank you for your conduct, and I hope that, henceforwards, you will in the same manner correspond to my esteem and affection for you.

“ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ VALDES.”

DENMARK.

The shutting of the English ports against foreign corn begins to be sensibly felt in the Baltic. A Copenhagen article, Jan. 1, inserted in the foreign journals, says, “The prohibition to import corn into England, and the high duty imposed on it in Sweden, having contributed still more to depress the prices of grain, to the great prejudice of the farmer, it has been proposed to lay a duty on the importation of foreign corn into Denmark, which is to prohibit it for some time.”

PRUSSIA.

An ordinance has been issued by the King of Prussia, for strictly prohibiting the introduction into his dominions of any newspaper in the German language, published either in England or France; and of all papers published in the Netherlands, except with licence of the Prussian Ambassador at Brussels.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has signalized his birth-day by releasing his subjects entirely from the burden of war-taxes.

ASIA.

Accounts from Batavia, in the Dutch papers, confirm representations received by previous letters from thence, and exhibit a very unfavourable picture of the state of the Dutch colonies in the Indian Archipelago. The Dutch tenure of those insular possessions even seems in a high degree precarious. The authorities of the King of the Netherlands are carrying on a

contest with the Sultan of Palembang; while discontent and insurrection threaten them at Sappoor, at Macassar, in the Isle of Ceram, at Banca, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Batavia itself. The natives appear tired of the Dutch Government. The new settlement at Sincapoor, founded by Sir Thomas Raffles, is rapidly advancing in strength and population.

AMERICA.

It appears by the American papers, that most of the States are earnestly labouring to banish slavery from the Union altogether. Congress is occupied with the admission of young States as independent members of the Union.

The American Government is employing an expedition to explore the Copper Mine River: this is described as part of a system of measures, for the security of the North-Western frontier of the United States, and for the protection of their fur trade.

In Congress, on the 17th December, a resolution was submitted for preparing a bill to indemnify those citizens of the United States who lost their property in consequence of the general conflagration by the enemy on the Niagara frontier, during the late war. The Annual Treasury Report was presented by the American Government to Congress on the 10th. This document contains a full exposition of the amount of the revenue for five years past; viz. from 1815 inclusive. It exhibits likewise a concise account of the public debt in its separate branches. The whole revenue for 1815 was 49,555,642 dollars; in 1816, the second year of peace with England, 36,637,904 dollars; in 1817, 24,365,227 dollars; in 1818, 26,095,200 dollars; and in 1819 (calculated at) 25,827,824 dollars. The customs in 1815, when the ports of America were first opened to the introduction of British merchandise (after the war), amounted to upwards of 36,000,000 of dollars; 1819, about 20,000,000 of dollars. The public expenditure for the last year is stated at 25,492,387 dollars, leaving a small balance in the Treasury. The total of the public debt unredeemed on the 1st Jan. is estimated at 88,885,203 dollars. The revenue for 1820 is estimated at 22 millions dollars, being about 4 millions less than 1819; of this sum the customs are taken at 19 millions, which is less by one million than their produce last year—a proof that the Government is not sanguine in its speculations as to a speedy increase in the prosperity of foreign commerce. The expenditure for 1820 is estimated at 27,000,000, being 6,000,000 more than the revenue; and the reporter adds, that, “it is probable, that the estimate for succeeding years will exceed, rather than fall

fall below it." The President, in consequence of this view of the finances, submits to Congress the expediency of augmenting the revenue, or reducing the expenditure.—Should the former part of the alternative be resorted to, he recommends an addition to the duties upon certain articles of foreign merchandise, of which

the description may be easily guessed; from his subjoining, that the present he conceives to be a favourable moment for affording "protection to the cotton, woolen, and iron manufactures" of the United States, so as to secure them the home market. The report states that a loan is absolutely necessary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Our present most Gracious Majesty, George the Fourth, has been proclaimed in most of the principal towns of the United Kingdom with the greatest ceremony. The Corporations, and the principal gentlemen of different towns and cities, have formed the most splendid processions to celebrate the Accession of His Majesty to the throne of his ancestors.

Feb. 2. A destructive fire broke out this evening, at the house of Philip Aldevel, esq. called Somerton-lodge, *Herts.* It was occasioned by the negligence of a maid-servant in suffering a candle to set fire to a bed-room on the second floor. Instead of endeavouring to extinguish the flames, she ran down stairs and alarmed the house; in the interval, the room was on fire in all parts. The Southern wing of the house, consisting of eight rooms, together with the valuable furniture, which was uninsured, was destroyed in less than two hours. A strong wall confined the flames to this wing of the house. The damage sustained is estimated at 3,000*l.*

Feb. 13. A curious circumstance occurred at *Market Lavington, Wilts.* A person named Jane Webb, attended divine service attired precisely in the same suit of mourning for our late Sovereign George III. as was worn by her for King George II. The singularity of its make attracted much notice. This venerable and frugal spinster has attained her 76th year.

A Druidical Temple is to be seen in the highest point of the farm of Craigmurtho, a mile South from Forfar.—It is a circle of large stones, the largest in the middle. The field was fallowed last year, and this temple trenched; from which a great quantity of stones were turned up: nothing else appeared, except a few stones that went to dust. The field this year was sown with barley, and this trenched part with the rest: now, as far as this space extended, there are considerable quantities of oats of various kinds sprung up among the barley, the seeds of which must have remained there more than 1000 years! without the trenched ground there is not the least head of oats to be seen. Orders have been given to preserve these oat plants.

GENT. MAG. February, 1820.

Accounts from Ireland describe Roscommon, Mayo, and Galway as in a very disturbed state—infamous oaths administering to the lower orders, and arms seized by them for illegal purposes—they swear—"No Protestants;" and part of their creed is, to pave a new road that is to be made by them with Protestant bones, and an abolition of tithes, division of property, and no more than a certain sum to be paid per acre.

Norwich. Feb. 2. On Wednesday evening last, about eight o'clock, the North bank of the Wissey (about three furlongs above Hilgay-bridge) suddenly gave way, making a breach to the extent of upwards of 50 feet; through which the water rushed with such impetuosity, that in a very short time a tremendous gulph of 22 feet in depth was formed. We are sorry to add, that by this calamitous event, several hundred acres of land (a great part of which was sown with wheat), in Roxham and the vicinity were from two to three feet under water.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS ON THE ACCESSION OF KING GEORGE IV.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Monday, Jan. 31, 1820.

Whitehall, Jan. 31. On Saturday afternoon, at thirty-five minutes past eight o'clock, our late most gracious Sovereign King George the Third, whose strength had gradually declined for some weeks, expired without the least apparent suffering, at his Castle of Windsor, in the 82d year of his age, and the 60th of his reign. No Sovereign ever possessed in a higher degree the veneration and affection of his subjects; and their grief for his loss is only abated by the unhappy malady, which has precluded his Majesty from directing the measures of his Government during the nine latter years of his glorious reign.

Upon the news of this melancholy event arriving in London, the Lords of the Privy Council assembled yesterday at Carlton House, and gave orders for proclaiming his present Majesty, who made a most gracious Declaration to them, and caused all the Lords and others of the late King's

Privy

Privy Council, who were then present, to be sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council.

And this day, about noon, his Majesty was proclaimed; first before Carlton House, where the Officers of State, Nobility, and Privy Councillors, were present, with the Officers of Arms, all being on foot. Then the officers being mounted on horseback, the like was done at Charing cross, within Temple-bar, at the end of Woodstreet, in Cheapside, and lastly, at the Royal Exchange, with the usual solemnities; the principal Officers of State, a great number of the Nobility, and of other persons of distinction, attending during the whole ceremony.

"Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord, King George the Third, of blessed memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince, George, Prince of Wales. We, therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with those of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other principal Gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales, is now, by the death of the late Sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege Lord, George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith and so forth, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince, George the Fourth, with long and happy years to reign over us.

"Given at the Court at Carlton House, this 30th day of January, 1820.

"God save the King."

FREDERICK.

WILLIAM.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK.

WILLIAM FREDERICK.

LEOPOLD, Prince of Saxe Cobourg.

C. Cantuar, Eldon (C.), Montrose, Athol, Wellesley, Camden, Lauderdale, Chatham, Bathurst, Liverpool, Mulgrave, Melville, Sidmouth, Melbourne, Chetwynd, W. London, Wm. Courtenay, W. Curtis, John Eamer, John Ferring, James Shaw, George Scholey, Samuel Birch, Matthew Wood, C. Smith, Gerrard Audrewe, R. Hodgson, John Ireland, G. Cockburn, H. Hutbam, Besborough, C. Warren, Sam. Carlisle, Ellenborough, Charles Manners Sutton, N. Vansittart, Frederick John Robinson, Wm. Scott, T. Wallace, W. Grant, John Nicholl, R. Richards, Charles Arbuthnot, Robert Peel, W. Sturges Bourne, Charles

Bagot, John Leach, C. Abbott, R. Dallas, B. Bloomfield, Ailesbury, George Bridges (Mayor), George Clerk, Christopher Robinson, R. Gifford, J. W. Croker, George R. Dawson, Thomas Pere. Courtenay, J. S. Copley, H. Banks, C. Flower, John Atkins, John Silvester, C. Magnay, Robert Alb. Cox, John Thomas Thorp, Richard Rothwell, John Edmund Dowdeswell, R. Clark, Henry Woodthorpe, T. Tyrrell, Wm. Borradaile, jun. Thomas Smith, Herbert Taylor, W. Keppel, F. T. Hammond, William Congreve, Newman Knowllys (the Common Serjeant of London), James Buller, Jos. Whatley, George Naylor (York).

At the Court at Carlton House, January 30, 1820, present, the King's most excellent Majesty in Council:

His Majesty being this day present in Council, was pleased to make the following Declaration, viz.

"I have directed that you should be assembled here, in order that I may discharge the painful duty of announcing to you the death of the King, my beloved father.

"It is impossible for me adequately to express the state of my feelings upon this melancholy occasion, but I have the consolation of knowing, that the severe calamity with which his Majesty has been afflicted for so many years, has never effaced from the minds of his subjects the impressions created by his many virtues; and his example will, I am persuaded, live for ever in the grateful remembrance of his country.

"Called upon, in consequence of his Majesty's indisposition, to exercise the prerogatives of the Crown on his behalf, it was the first wish of my heart to be allowed to restore into his hands the powers with which I was entrusted. It has pleased Almighty God to determine otherwise, and I have not been insensible to the advantages which I have derived from administering, in my dear father's name, the Government of this realm.

"The support which I have received from Parliament and the country, in times the most eventful, and under the most arduous circumstances, could alone inspire me with that confidence which my present station demands.

"The experience of the past will, I trust, satisfy all classes of my people, that it will ever be my most anxious endeavour to promote their prosperity and happiness, and to maintain unimpaired the religion, laws, and liberties of the kingdom."

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble request to his Majesty, that this his Majesty's most gracious Declaration to their Lordships might be made public, which his Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

JAS. BULLER.

At

At the Court at Carlton House, January 30, 1820, present,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty,
H. R. H. the Duke of York,
H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence,
H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex,
H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester,
H. R. H. the Prince Leopold of
Saxe Coburg,
&c. &c. &c.

His Majesty, at his first coming into the Council, was this day pleased to declare, that, understanding that the law requires he should, at his accession to the Crown, take and subscribe the oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland, he was now ready to do it this first opportunity, which his Majesty was graciously pleased to do according to the forms used by the law of Scotland, and subscribed two instruments thereof, in the presence of the Lords of the Council, who witnessed the same; and his Majesty was pleased to order, that one of the said instruments be transmitted to the Court of Session, to be recorded in the books of the Sederunt, and after which to be forthwith lodged in the Public Register of Scotland, and that the other of them remain among the records of the Council, and be entered in the Council Book.

Saturday, Jan. 15.

A shocking catastrophe befel four young men of respectability, on the Thames, some distance from Chiswick. They had remained skating until after dark; and in following each other a sheeting of ice separated from the rest, and they were hurried into the current and drowned. There were two others in company, who with difficulty escaped. The names of two of the drowned persons were Heather, residing near Kew bridge.

Tuesday, Jan. 18.

A most extraordinary case, or rather series of cases, occupied the time of the Court, at the Old Bailey, several hours. A man of colour, a very respectable individual, was tried upon three indictments, for horse-stealing (hiring horses and riding off with them), and was in each case positively sworn to by a number of witnesses; although it appeared beyond all doubt, from the concurring testimony of several most respectable persons, that the prisoner could not be the man who committed the offences imputed to him. It seems, he had the misfortune of being so much like another individual, that he might easily be mistaken for him. It was also proved by an eminent solicitor, that a person exactly resembling the prisoner in person had lately been sent out of the country, and that the only difference in their appearance was in their hair. He was, of course, acquitted upon each charge.—

There was a fourth indictment, but which the prosecutor declined going on with. The Common Serjeant said, it was a most unfortunate circumstance, that the prisoner was so like a very wicked person; and, adding, that he had no doubt whatever of his innocence, ordered him instantly to be discharged. An involuntary burst of applause from all quarters of a very crowded Court followed the order—upon the indecency of which the Common Serjeant observed in severe terms.

Thursday, Jan. 27.

This morning a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Fowler, known by the name of China Hall, on the Lower Deptford-road, which communicated to his silk mills; the whole of which, with a large quantity of silk, was totally consumed.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The following singular circumstance occurred:—A stag which was turned out, we believe, in the neighbourhood of Lord Derby's seat, at Seven Oaks, after leading his pursuers a circuit of near forty miles, made towards the Metropolis, and entered the suburbs at Vauxhall: he crossed towards Kennington, and by cross streets and bye-ways got into Lambeth Walk; here, being hard pressed by the dogs, he turned up King-street, and bolted through a window into a room in which a poor shoemaker was sitting at work: he was followed by the dogs, to the great alarm of the descendant of Crispin. His life would soon have fallen a sacrifice to the dogs, had not the whipper-in arrived at the instant, and interposed to save him; he was secured and conveyed in safety to Mumford's livery stables, Kennington-cross.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Bull v. Sir Nathaniel Conant.—The final judgment of the Court of Common Pleas, was this day given in this case. It was an action of trespass and false imprisonment, brought by the plaintiff against Sir Nathaniel Conant, for having issued a warrant, by which the plaintiff was arrested, and subsequently committed for want of bail. The warrant had been issued on account of the publication of two libels; one on Lord Ellenborough, the late Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and the other on Lord Castlereagh. The case had been brought to trial before Chief Justice Dallas, who declared at the time, that the defendant, as a magistrate, was justified by the law in doing what he had done. The jury, not agreeing with the Learned Judge, found a special verdict, and the point of law now came on to be argued for the second time.

Lord Chief Justice Dallas gave judgment that a Magistrate is bound to commit in not only actual, but expected, breaches of the peace, and that on information on oath

oath a person may be arrested and held to bail, if he be suspected that he is about to fight a duel. His opinion, therefore, was, that the defendant was justified in what he had done, and the plaintiff could not maintain his action." The other Judges concurred; and a verdict was therefore entered for defendant.

Saturday, Feb. 12.

A most respectable meeting of the merchants of this city engaged in the commerce with the Netherlands, took place at the London Tavern, for the purpose of raising a subscription among their own members, to be appropriated to the relief of the sufferers by the late inundations in that country. William Ward, Esq. was invited to preside on the occasion, and opened the business of the day by a short, but perspicuous, statement of the views of that assembly, and the peculiar propriety of their interference in endeavouring to alleviate so signal a calamity. As merchants connected with Holland, they had met to perform an act of charity, and they would perform it without ostentation. As an introduction to the business of the meeting, the Rev. Dr. Wernick then read a detailed description of the calamity that had called forth this benevolent interference, the recital of which produced an evident emotion in the whole company. The inundations have been more fatal and more extensive than any that have before occurred, even in a country peculiarly exposed to that species of devastation. It appears, too, that no part of the calamity is chargeable upon the neglect of those whose business it was to take measures for protecting the country against the overflow of the waters. On the contrary, the most extraordinary exertions were every where made to exclude them. Upon one dyke, for instance, of only three miles long, upwards of 1500 men were constantly at work; yet such was the rapid and unexampled increase of the water, occasioned by the melting of the immense quantity of snow in the higher parts of the interior, and the incessant rains, that all precaution availed nothing. As the ice in the lower parts of the rivers remained firm, and became gradually piled up, by the accumulation of the floating masses, till it formed an immovable barrier, the water was stopped in its course, and prevented from running down into the sea. Some idea may be formed of this sudden and unparalleled augmentation, when the fact is mentioned, that on the 27th of January, at Dalem, and the adjacent villages, in the province of South Holland, the water having increased at noon to the height of seven feet from the ground, obtained by new breaches in the dyke such an immense addition, that at two o'clock it had risen to the

height of eleven feet. Some cases of particular distress, in this general picture of human suffering, are too striking not to be recorded in this place and on this occasion. A breach in the dyke of so large a magnitude took place near to the village of Leinden, in Guelderland, that the violence of the water rushing through it, accompanied with heavy masses of ice, swept away many of the dwellings; and the inhabitants, with the greatest difficulty, and with the loss of their children and sick and aged relations, saved themselves by running to the church, which, standing on an eminence, was protected by some intervening houses from the violence of the flood. In this church upwards of 750 persons took refuge, without being able to save an article of property, lamenting the loss of relations, dwellings, and cattle, and reduced at the same time to a state of starvation; for they remained two or three days in this situation before any provisions could be brought to them; not only because all the provisions in the village were destroyed, but no boats were able to reach them from other places; for the wind, which blew very hard, and the impetuous flowing of the water, prevented all intercourse. At Leut, another village in Guelderland, a similar occurrence took place. The people were compelled to fly to a nobleman's seat in the vicinity, where they were humanely received, to the number of 200. Even then they were in great danger; but, fortunately, the strength of the building withstood the violence of the ice, and the impetuosity of the flood. At Oosterhout, a village in the other part of Guelderland, the Roman Catholic church, parsonage-house, and many other buildings, were driven from their foundations, and a great number of the inhabitants drowned. These melancholy scenes, particularly in the night, were rendered still more awful by the guns firing continually signals of distress, announcing new calamities, occasioned by additional breaches in the dykes. The inundations in the years 1799 and 1809 were partial and limited compared with this. Such is the present extent of the calamity, that in the province of Guelderland alone, seventy-two villages are under water. In each of the provinces of South Holland and Utrecht, the inundation has covered more than 120,000 acres of land. The flood has risen higher, and increased more rapidly, than any remembered by the oldest inhabitants. The exertions made by the people of Holland, to administer help to the sufferers, have only been limited by their ability. Many instances of personal intrepidity, in attempting the rescue of persons overwhelmed by the flood, have also been recorded. That of M. Langendam, the master of a large vessel, is perhaps

the

the most extraordinary. He sailed through one of the breaches in the dyke of the river Waal, over the inundated fields, for the purpose of rescuing his unfortunate fellow-creatures from a watery grave, risking not only the loss of his vessel, but his own life and that of his crew. To the astonishment of every one, his intrepidity and humanity were amply rewarded, and crowned with success. He saved a great number of persons whom he found floating on pieces of the roofs of their houses, or clinging to the tops of their dwellings; among whom were many women, who had been two or three nights in these perilous situations, with their infants at their breasts, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and almost starved to death.

After the Resolutions had all been put and carried, which was done with perfect unanimity, a liberal subscription was entered into, and, before the Meeting separated, amounted to a very considerable sum.

Mr. Henry Hunt, after several applications to the Court of King's Bench, has obtained a writ of *Certiorari* for removing the trial of himself and others (on a charge of conspiracy on the 16th of August at Manchester) from Lancaster to some other county. The ground of his application was, that an impartial trial could not be expected in Lancashire. The condition on which the Judges consented to remove the *venue* was, that the defendants should enter into recognizances to appear in the Court appointed for such removal, and undertake to go to trial at the next Assizes.

In the Court of King's Bench, Wm. Peel, esq. M. P. for Tamworth, and R. G. Daw-

son, esq. M. P. for Londonderry, for having challenged — Floyer, esq. to fight a duel, have both been sentenced to one month's imprisonment; to pay a fine of 500*l.* each, and to give securities to keep the peace; themselves in 4000*l.* each, and two sureties in 2000*l.* each.

The executors of the late Lord Ellenborough are said to have discovered securities among his papers, to the amount of 80,000*l.* more than they had calculated to be the property which his Lordship died possessed of.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that no less than ninety-seven lives were lost, during the last year, within the bills of mortality, by fire.

It is ascertained by the books at the Custom-house, that in the year ending 5th January last, the enormous quantity of 26,799,369 bushels of foreign corn and grain were imported duty-free.

The present Law Term continues, notwithstanding the decease of the King, to belong to the preceding reign, and not to that of his Majesty's successor; so the Session of Parliament is the 60th of the King, not the 1st of George IV.

The British and Foreign Bible Society have promoted the translating and printing the Bible into no less than 127 languages and dialects.

The Rev. Dr. Parr, who had long held one of the numerous prebendal stalls in St. Paul's Cathedral, which never produced him more than 10*l.* per annum, has been fortunate enough to negotiate a lease, in right of his stall, to the Regent Canal Company for no less than 24,000*l.* sterling.—So says Report—we hope truly.

HORRIBLE CONSPIRACY AND MURDER !

Wednesday, Feb. 23.

In consequence of private information received by the Civil Power, that it was in the contemplation of a gang of diabolical ruffians to make an attempt on the lives of his Majesty's Ministers, whilst assembled at the house of Karl Harrowby, in Mansfield-street, to a Cabinet Dinner, this evening, R. Birnie, Esq. with a party of 12 of the Bow-street patrol, proceeded about eight o'clock to the place which had been described as the rendezvous of these desperadoes in Cato-street, John-street, in the Edgeware-road; where, in a kind of loft, over a range of coach-houses, they were found in close and earnest deliberation. The only approach to this Pandemonium was by a narrow ladder. Ruthven, one of the principal Bow-street Officers, led the way, and was followed by Ellis, Smithers, Surman, and others of the patrol. On the door being opened, about 25 or 30 men were seen within, all armed some way or other; and, for the most

part, they were apparently engaged, either in charging fire-arms, or in girding themselves in belts similar to those worn by the military. There were tables about the room, on which lay a number of cutlasses, bayonets, pistols, sword-belts, pistol-balls in great quantities, ball-cartridges, &c. As the Officers entered the room, the conspirators all immediately started up; when Ruthven, who had been furnished with a warrant from the Magistrates, exclaimed, "We are Peace-officers! Lay down your arms!" In a moment all was confusion. A man, whom Ruthven describes as the notorious A. Thistlewood, opposed himself to the Officers, armed with a cut-and-thrust sword of unusual length. Ruthven attempted to secure the door; and Ellis, who had followed him into the room, advanced towards the man, and, presenting his pistol, exclaimed, "Drop your sword, or I'll fire instantly!" The man brandished his sword with increased violence; when Smithers, the

other patrols, rushed forward to seize him; and on the instant the ruffian stabbed him to the heart. Poor Smithers fell into the arms of his brother Officer Ellis, exclaiming "Oh God!" and in the next instant was a corpse. While this deed was doing, the lights were extinguished, and a desperate struggle ensued, in which many of the Officers were severely wounded. Surman, one of the patrols, received a musket-ball on the temple; but fortunately it only glanced along the side of his head, tearing up the scalp in its way. The conspirators kept up an incessant fire: whilst it was evident to the Officers that many of them were escaping by some back way. Mr. Birnie exposed himself every where, and encouraged the Officers to do their duty, while the balls were whizzing round his head. At this moment, Captain Fitzclarence (one of the gallant sons of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence) arrived at the head of a detachment of the Coldstream Guards. They surrounded the building; and Captain Fitzclarence, with Serjeant Legge and three files of grenadiers, mounted the ladder and entered the room, now filled with smoke, and only illuminated by the occasional flashes of the fire arms of the conspirators. A ruffian instantly approached the gallant Captain, and presented a pistol to his breast; but as he was in the act of pulling the trigger, Serjeant Legge rushed forward, and whilst attempting to push aside the destructive weapon, received the fire upon his arm. Fortunately for this brave man, the ball glanced along his arm, tearing the sleeve of his jacket from the wrist to his elbow, without wounding him. It is impossible to give a minute detail of the desperate conflict which followed, or the numerous instances of personal daring manifested by the Peace-officers and the military, thus brought into sudden contact with a band of assassins in their obscure den, and in utter darkness. Unfortunately, this darkness favoured the escape of many of the wretches, and the dreadful skirmish ended in the capture of only nine of them. These were instantly handcuffed together, placed in hackney-coaches, and brought down to the Police-office, Bow-street, under a strong military escort; and Mr. Birnie, having arrived at the same moment, instantly took his seat upon the Bench, and prepared to enter into the examination of the prisoners. They were immediately placed at the bar in the following order:—James Ings, a butcher; James Wilson, a tailor; Richard Bradburn, a carpenter; James Gilchrist, a shoemaker; Charles Cooper, a bootmaker; Richard Tidd, a bootmaker; John Monument, a shoemaker; John Shaw, a carpenter; and William Davidson, a cabinet-maker.

Davidson is a man of colour, and a worthy coadjutor of Messrs. Watson, Thistlewood, and Co. upon many occasions. At the meeting in Finsbury market-place a few months ago, he was one of the principal speakers.

Ings is a hoary ruffian, a short squat man, apparently between 50 and 60, but of most determined aspect. His hands were covered with blood; and as he stood at the bar, manacled to one of his wretched confederates, his small fiery eyes glared round upon the spectators with an expression truly horrible. The rest had nothing extraordinary in their appearance. They were for the most part men of short stature, mean exterior, and unmarked physiognomy.

The office was crowded with soldiers and officers, bringing in arms and ammunition of various kinds, which had been taken on the premises; muskets, carbines, broadswords, pistols, blunderbusses, belts, and cartouch-boxes, ball-cartridges, gunpowder (found loose in the pockets of the prisoners), haversacks, and a large bundle of singularly-constructed stilettos. These latter were about 18 inches long, and triangular in form; two of the sides being concave, and the other flat; the lower extremity having been flattened, and then wrung round spirally, so as to make a firm grip, and ending in a screw, as if to fit into the top of a staff. Several staves indeed were produced, fitted at one end with a screwed socket; and no doubt they were intended to receive this formidable weapon.

The depositions of a number of officers, most of them wounded, and several of the soldiers, having been taken, their evidence substantiating the foregoing narrative, the prisoners were asked whether they wished to say any thing. Cooper and Davidson the black were the only ones who replied; and they merely appealed to the officers and soldiers to say, whether they had not instantly surrendered themselves. Ellis, the patrol, who received the murdered body of his comrade Smithers in his arms, replied, that Davidson made the most determined resistance. At the moment when the lights were extinguished, he had rushed out of the place, armed with a carbine, and wearing white cross-belts. Ellis pursued him a considerable distance along John-street, and, having caught him, they fell together; and, in the deadly struggle which ensued, Davidson discharged his carbine, but without effect, and Ellis succeeded in securing him.

Capt. Fitzclarence had seized and secured one or two of the prisoners with his own hands; and he was not only very much bruised, but his uniform was almost literally torn to pieces.

At eleven o'clock, the depositions having been taken, as far as the circumstances of the

the moment would permit, the Magistrate committed the prisoners for further examination on Friday; and they were then placed in hackney-coaches, two prisoners being placed in each coach, accompanied by two police officers, with two soldiers behind and one on the box, and the whole cavalcade escorted by a strong party of the Coldstream Guards on foot.

The following morning an extraordinary Gazette was issued, offering 1000*l.* for the apprehension of Arthur Thistlewood. He was taken by Bishop and a party of police officers, about 12 o'clock the same day, at No. 10, White-street, in Little Moor fields.

The house is kept by a person named Harris, who is foreman to a letter-founder; at the time of the apprehension Harris was from home, and supposed to be at his work; but the officers took his wife with them to Bow-street. The house is full of lodgers; none of whom were aware of Thistlewood being on the premises till the officers entered; nor was he ever seen there before.

The following are circumstantial particulars of Thistlewood's arrest. At 9 o'clock in the morning, Lavender, Bishop, Ruthven, Salmon, and six of the patrol, were dispatched; and, arriving at the house, three of the latter were placed at the front, and three at the back door, to prevent escape. Bishop observed a room on the ground floor, the door of which he tried to open, but found it locked. He called to a woman in the opposite apartment, whose name is Harris, to fetch him the key. She hesitated, but at last brought it. He then opened the door softly. The light was partially excluded, from the shutters being shut; but he perceived a bed in a corner and advanced. At that instant a head was gently raised from under the blankets, and the countenance of Thistlewood was presented to his view. Bishop drew a pistol, and presenting it at him, exclaimed, 'Mr. Thistlewood, I am a Bow-street officer; you are my prisoner;' and then, 'to make assurance double sure,' he threw himself upon him. Thistlewood said, he would make no resistance. Lavender, Ruthven, and Salmon, were then called, and the prisoner was permitted to rise. He had his breeches and stockings on, and seemed much agitated. On being dressed, he was handcuffed. In his pockets were found some ball-cartridges and flints, the black girdle, or belt, which he was seen to wear in Cato-street, and a sort of military silk sash. A hackney coach was then sent for, and he was conveyed to Bow-street. In his way thither he was asked by Bishop what he meant to do with the ball cartridges? He declined answering any questions. He was followed by a crowd of persons, who repeatedly cried out, 'Hang the villain! hang the assassin!' and used other

exclamations of a similar nature. When he arrived at Bow-street, he was first taken into the public office, but subsequently into a private room, where he was heard unguardedly to say, that 'he knew he had killed one man, and he only hoped it was Stafford,' meaning Mr. Stafford, the Chief Clerk of the office, to whose unremitting exertions in the detection of public delinquents too much praise cannot be given. Mr. Birnie, having taken a short examination of the prisoner, sent him to Whitehall, to be examined by the Privy Council. Here the crowd was as great as that which had been collected in Bow-street. Persons of the highest rank came pouring into the Home Office, to learn the particulars of what had transpired. The arrest of Thistlewood was heard with infinite satisfaction. He was placed in a room on the ground floor, and vast numbers of persons were admitted in their turn to see him. His appearance was most forbidding: his countenance, at all times unfavourable, seemed now to have acquired an additional degree of malignity: his dark eye turned upon the spectators as they came in, as if he expected to see some of his companions in guilt, who he had heard were to be brought thither. He drank some porter that was handed to him, and occasionally asked questions, principally as to the names of the persons who came to look at him. Then he asked, 'To what gaol he should be sent?—he hoped not to Horsham.' (This was the place in which he was confined in consequence of his conviction for sending a challenge to Lord Sidmouth.)

At two o'clock he was conducted before the Privy Council. He was still handcuffed, but mounted the stairs with alacrity. On entering the Council-chamber he was placed at the foot of the table. He was then addressed by the Lord Chancellor, who informed him that he stood charged with the twofold crime of treason and murder, and asked him whether he had any thing to say for himself? He answered, that 'he should decline saying any thing on that occasion.' He was then committed to Coldbath-fields prison.

The other prisoners, apprehended the night before, were likewise taken before the Privy Council, and re-committed. In addition to the Cabinet Ministers, there were present, Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer of Scotland, Sir William Scott, Mr. Sturges Bourne, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Sir John Nicholl, &c. They continued in examination of the prisoners till past six o'clock, when the prisoners, who had been kept in separate rooms, were removed in hackney-coaches to the House of Correction, escorted by a party of the Life Guards, amidst the execrations of those assembled round, and Thistlewood

was loudly hooted and groaned at when he was taken from Bow-street Office.

In the course of the day, further arrests took place. Among others secured is a man of the name of *Brunt*—who is stated to have been second in command to Thistlewood. He was apprehended at his lodgings in Fox-court, Gray's-inn-lane; in his room a vast quantity of hand-grenades, and other combustibles, were found. These were charged with powder, pieces of old iron, &c., calculated, upon explosion, to produce the most horrible consequences. A great number of pike-blades, or stilettoes, such as were discovered in Cato-street, and a number of fire-arms, were likewise found. The whole of these, together with the prisoner, were taken to Bow-street. He was afterwards sent to Whitehall, and then committed to Coldbath-fields.

Firth, the person by whom the stable was let to Harrison, has likewise been arrested. He admits that he has attended some of the Radical meetings, but denies any knowledge of the conspiracy. Warrants have been issued for securing six others, whose names and descriptions are known.

John Harrison, who hired the room in Cato-street, was apprehended in his lodging in Old Gravel-lane. He was 10 years a private in the Life Guards, from which he was discharged about six years ago.

Robert Adams, who had been five years a private in the Oxford Blues, and Abel Hall, have also been taken. Adams is a middle-aged man, and of respectable appearance.

The lodgings of Thistlewood, and of all the others who were in custody, have been searched, and several important papers, and quantities of arms, have been discovered and seized.

It is a singular fact, that when Thistlewood was arrested, he had not a farthing of money in his possession. The same observation may be made with respect to his comrades, all of whom were in the most wretched state of poverty.

A man was apprehended by Taunton and Maidment, charged with making handles for the pikes which were seized at the stables. He was committed for further examination.

Wm. Symmonds, a footman, at No. 20, Upper Seymour-street, was apprehended by Lavender and Bishop, charged on suspicion of being concerned with the assassins. He is suspected of giving them information respecting the transactions of the higher orders. He was detained.

Since obtaining the preceding intelligence, the following particulars have been received:—

A detachment of thirty of the Coldstream Guards was ordered from Port-

man-street Barracks a quarter before eight o'clock (the men thought it was to attend a fire); Captain Fitzclarence headed them. On coming into the neighbourhood of Cato-street, Capt. F. commanded them to halt and fix bayonets, and every man to be silent. Almost immediately afterwards they heard the report of a pistol: they were instantly commanded to advance in double quick time, upon the spot from whence it proceeded. On reaching the stable, a man darted out and was making off, but was prevented: finding his retreat intercepted, he pointed a pistol at Captain Fitzclarence; Serjeant Legge broke his aim by knocking the pistol off at the instant of its discharging, and was thus himself wounded in the right arm; the man was then secured. The Captain then ordered the men to follow him into the stable; their entrance was opposed by a black man, who aimed a blow at Captain F. with a cutlass, which one of his men warded off with his firelock: he exclaimed, "Let us kill all the red-coats; we may as well die now as at any other time;" he was then also secured. They then entered the stable. Captain F. being first, was attacked by another of the gang, who pointed a pistol, which flashed in the pan: the soldiers took him likewise, to whom he said, "Don't kill me, and I'll tell you all about it." The soldiers then mounted into the loft; there they found the body of the murdered officer, and another man lying near him; the latter, who was one of the gang, was ordered to rise; he said, "I hope you will make a difference between the innocent and the guilty. Don't hurt me, and I'll tell you how it happened." Five more were then secured, one of whom declared he was led into it that afternoon, and was innocent.

Davidson was one of those who, at the last meeting in Smithfield at which Hunt presided, paraded the streets of the metropolis with a black flag, on which was described a death's head.

On Friday afternoon, an inquest was held on the murdered body of Richard Smithers, at the Horse and Groom, in John-street, Edgeware Road. Mr. Stirling was the Coroner. After a long examination of witnesses, who produced evidence of the facts already stated, the Coroner summed up. At a little after ten o'clock, the Jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against A. Thistlewood, J. Inge, J. Wilson, R. Blackburn, J. Gilchrist, C. Cooper, R. Tidd, J. Monument, S. Strange, W. Davidson, and divers other persons unknown. This verdict of course includes the whole of those who were on the premises in Cato-street and acting hostilely to the Civil Force in the conflict.

SPRING

SPRING CIRCUITS. 1820.

NEWCASTLE—Lord Chief Justice Abbott and Baron Graham: Aylesbury, March 4. Bedford, March 9. Huntingdon, March 11. Cambridge, March 14. Thetford, March 18. Bury St. Edmunds, March 24. **MIDLAND**—Lord Chief Justice Dallas and Justice Best: Northampton, Feb. 26. Oakham, March 3. Lincoln and City, March 4. Nottingham and Town, March 10. Derby, March 15. Leicester and Borough, March 20. Coventry, March 27. Warwick, March 27. **HOMER**—Lord Chief Baron and Baron Garrow: Hertford, March 1. Chelmsford, March 4. Maidstone, March 13. Hortham, March 20. Kingston, March 23. **WYVERN**—Baron Wood and Justice Burrough: Winchester, Feb. 28. New Sarum, March 4. Dorchester, March 9. Exeter and City, March 13. Launceston, March 22. Taunton, March 27. **NORTHERN**—Justice Bayley and Justice Park: Newcastle, Feb. 23. Carlisle, Feb. 24. Durham, Feb. 29. Appleby, March 1. York and City, March 4. Lancaster, March 20. **OXFORD**—Justice Holroyd and Justice Richardson: Reading, Feb. 28. Oxford, March 1. Worcester and City, March 4. Stafford, March 9. Shrewsbury, March 15. Hereford, March 20. Monmouth, March 25. Gloucester and City, March 29.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1820.

Bedf.—Sir John Burgoyne, of Sutton, bart. **Berks.**—Timothy Hare Altabon Earle, of Swallowfield Place, esq. **Bucks.**—Chas. Shard, of Hedgerley Park, esq. **Cambridge and Huntingdon**—Thomas Burgess, of Benwich, esq. **Cheshire**—James Fraunce France, of Boslock, esq. **Cornw.**—Wm. Rashleigh, of Menabilly, esq. **Cumberland**—Wilfrid Lawson, of Brayton House, esq. **Derby**—Fras. Mundy, of Markeaton, esq. **Devon**—Robert Hunt, of Sidbury, esq. **Dorset**—Thomas Billett, of Warmwell, esq. **Essex**—Sir Thomas Neave, of Dagnam Park, bart. **Glouc.**—Sir Edwin Bayntun Sandys, of Miserden Park, bart. **Heref.**—Thos. Perry, of Eardisley Park, esq. **Herts.**—John Earley Cook, of Nunsbury, esq. **Kent**—Sir Thos. Dyke, of Lullingstone, bart. **Lawc.**—Robert Hesketh, of Rossall, esq.

Leic.—John Clarke, of Little Peatling, esq. **Lincoln**—William Thompson Curbett, of Elsham, esq. **Monmouth**—Sir Robert Jones Allard Kemeys, of Malpas, ant. **Norfolk**—Geo. Sam. Kett, of Brook, esq. **Northampton**—Jn. Cook, of Hothorpe, esq. **Northumberland**—Wm. Clarke, of Benton House, esq. **Notts.**—Sir Robt. Clifton, of Clifton, bart. **Oxford**—Thos. Fraser, of Woodcot House, **Rutland**—Robt. Shield, of Wing, esq. **Salop**—Thos. Taylor, of Ellerton, esq. **Somerset**—Gerard Martin Berkeley Napier, of East Pennard, esq. **Stafford**—Moreton Walhouse, of Hather-ton, esq. **Co. of Southampton**—James Scotts, of Rotherfield Park, esq. **Suffolk**—Geo. Thomas, of Woodbridge, esq. **Surrey**—Hutches Trower, of Uasted Wood, esq. **Sussex**—Wm. Jn. Campion, of Danny, esq. **Warwick**—Christopher Roberts Wren, of Wroxhall, esq. **Wills**—Ambrose Goddard, of Swindon, esq. **Worcester**—Rd. Griffiths, of Thornegrove, esq. **York**—Henry Vansittart, of Kirk Leatham, **SOUTH WALES.** [esq. **Carmarthen**—Ralph Stephen Pemberton, of Llanelly, esq. **Pembroke**—Nath. Phillips, of Slebech, esq. **Cardigan**—Henry Rogers, of Gelly, esq. **Glamorgan**—Rd. Blakemore, of Velindra, **Brecon**—Thos. Price, of Buith, esq. [esq. **Radnor**—James Crummer, of Harvey, esq. **NORTH WALES.** **Anglesea**—Robert Lloyd, of Tregauan, esq. **Carnarvon**—Wm. Ormsby Gore, of Clen-neney, esq. **Merioneth**—Thomas Fitzhugh, of Cwm-beision, esq. **Montgomery**—John Buckley Williamses, of Glanbafran, esq. **Denbigh**—John Lloyd Salisbury, of Galt-vaynan, esq. **Flint**—James Knight, of Rhual, esq.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.
New Pieces.
COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Jan. 25. *The Antiquary*; a musical Play, in three Acts. Founded on Mr. W. Scott's Novel of that name. With the aid of most beautiful Scenery, and excellent acting, it has been very successful. The Dramatist, is Mr. Terry, the Comedian, of this Theatre.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.
GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Jan. 22. Sir G. Clark, one of the Lords of the Admiralty. Major-general Sir Benjamin D'Urban, K.C.B. to be Governor of the Island of Antigua, *vice* Ramsay, deceased. **GENT. MAG.** February, 1820.

Jan. 29. 8th Foot—Major Browne, from the half-pay of the 98th, to be Major. **Jan. 30.** Right Hon. John Lord Eldon, Lord High Chancellor, having delivered up to his Majesty the Great Seal of Great Britain, his Majesty was pleased to re-deliver

deliver the same to his Lordship; whereupon the oath of Lord Chancellor was administered to him.

Feb. 5. This Gazette contains a Proclamation by the King in Council, requiring all persons being in office of authority or government at the decease of the late King, to proceed in the execution of their respective offices, pursuant to the 6th of Queen Anne, and the 57th of his late Majesty.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. J. W. Niblock, (curate of Hitchin, Herts,) Master of the Free School, in that Town.

Rev. R. Wood, A.B. of Dublin, and Perpetual Curate of Heywood, High Master of the valuable Free Grammar School of Bury, in Lancashire, *vice* Rev. Edward Bushby, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERENCES.

Rev. T. Fisher, Roche R. Cornwall.

Rev. Thomas Garnier, (Rector of Bishop's Stoke, near Winchester,) Brightwell R. near Wallingford, Berks.

Hon. and Rev. Augustus Legge, Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester, North Waltham R. Hants.

Rev. Mr. Lowe, Hallow V. Worcester.

Rev. Edward Graves Meyrick, D.D. Winchfield R. Hants.

Rev. Henry Thomas Austin, M.A. Steventon R. Hants.

Rev. Thomas Dade, M.A. one of the Senior Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Bincombe with Broadway R. Dorsetshire.

Rev. Benjamin Vale, LL.D. late of Christ College, Cambridge, to be afternoon Lecturer of St. Luke, Middlesex.

Rev. Mr. Gough, Rector of Gore's-bridge, co. Kilkenny, to be Dean of Derry, worth about 4000*l.* per ann.

Rev. Hen. W. R. Birch, M.A. Reydon V. and Southwold Perpetual Curacy, Suffolk.

Rev. T. H. Ley, Landrake R. Devon.

Rev. John Harbin, LL.B. (Rector of North Barrow) Compton Pauncefoot R. Somerset.

Rev. Henry Southall, B.A. Rector of Kington, Worcestershire, Bishampton V. in the same county.

Rev. David Rowland, (Curate of St. Peter's, Carmarthen,) Tregaron V. Cardiganshire.

The Hon. and Rev. Armine Wodehouse, M.A. West Lexham R. Norfolk.

Rev. Edward Herbert, B.A. Abberton R. Worcestershire.

Rev. J. Davies, Evington V. Leicestershire.

Rev. Jer. Burroughes, of Burlington St. Andrew R. Suffolk.

Rev. H. Blunt, Clare V. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Williams Butt, Lakenheath V. Suffolk.

Rev. Harrison Packard, M.A. to the Rectory of Fordley, with the Vicarage of Westleton annexed, Suffolk.

Rev. Charles Leicester to the second portion of Westbury, co. Salop, *vice* Rev. Dr. Lawrence Gardner, resigned.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. Edward G. Meyrick, D.D. to hold the Rectory of Winchfield, Hants, with the Vicarage of Ramsbury, Wiltshire.

Rev. William Collins Cumming, to hold the Rectory of St. Mary's, Bedford, with the Vicarage of Eaton Bray, in the same county.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 4. At Lifford, co. Donegal, the wife of the Rev. John Graham, of a son. — *12.* The wife of J. Phipps, esq. Montpellier-house, Leamington, of a daughter. — *18.* At Hawkevell, Yorkshire, the Lady of Lieut.-col. Coore, of a son. — *21.* At Llansanfrede, Monmouthshire, Lady Harriet Jones, of a son. — At Carrah (Limerick), the Lady of Sir Aubrey de Vere Hunt, bart. of a daughter. — *23.* In Essex, Lady Petre, of a son. — At Edinburgh, Mrs. Johnstone, of Alva, of a daughter, being her 16th child. — *31.* At Edinburgh, Viscountess Duncan, of a son. — At Westport (Mayo), the Marchioness of Sligo, of a son and heir.

Feb. 1. At Weston-house, Warwickshire, the Countess of Clonmell, of twin-daughters. — *4.* At Harbledown, near Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Bunce, a son. — *7.* At Buckingham-house, Pall-mall, Countess Temple, of a daughter.

— *9.* In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the Lady of the Hon. Thomas Knox, of a daughter. — In George-street, Hanover-square, the Countess Cowper, of a daughter. — *10.* (In the evening), and *11* (early in the morning), at Hampstead, the wife of Wm. Hall, labourer, of three children, two boys and a girl; the mother and children are all doing well. Two years since she had twins, both of which are now living, and one other child. — *12.* At her father's, Lieut.-gen. Macleod, St. James's-park, Lady Gardiner, of a son. — *18.* At Bumpsted Helion Vicarage, Essex, the wife of Rev. Thomas Mills, of a son.

Lately. In Mounjoy-square, Dublin, Viscountess Massarene, of a son. — At Hipleys, near Portsmouth, the wife of Capt. Bashford, of three children; two sons and a daughter, who were doing well, and were baptised on Sunday, Edwin, Henry, and Laura-Anne.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

1819, *Aug. 23.* At Calcutta, Henry Manning, jun. esq. of the Civil Service, son of Henry Manning, esq. of Sidmouth, to Caroline, daughter of Lieut.-gen. Russell, of the Bengal Establishment.

Dec. 28. The Rev. Edw. Royds, B. A. Rector of Brereton, Cheshire, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Molyneux, esq. of Newsham-house, near Liverpool.

1820, *Jan. 5.* At Cassel, Herman Sillem, esq. of Mark-lane, to Wilhelmina, fourth daughter of Professor Witz, Physician to his Highness the Elector of Hesse Cassel.

7. Robert Langan, esq. of Ballynacourty (Waterford), to the relict of the late Capt. Dudgeon, of the 60th regiment; and, on his return to his seat, the same day, he was taken ill, and died on the 11th.

8. Capt. John Maitland, R.N. son of the late Hon. Col. R. Maitland, brother of the late Earl of Lauderdale, to Dora, daughter of Colth Bateman, esq. of Bedford (Kerry), Ireland.

12. At Marseilles, Robert, son of the Hon. Robt. Leeson, uncle and presumptive heir of the Earl of Miltown, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Ralph Marshall, esq. of Callinaferry (Kerry).

14. At Edinburgh, W. F. Campbell, esq. to Lady Elnor Charteris, dau. of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Wemyss and March.

17. At Dublin, Sir Stephen May, of Belfast (Antrim), to Frances Stella, dau. of the Rev. B. Nixon, of Paynestown (Meath).

The Rev. W. D. Ridley, to Maria, dau. of Robt. Tidswell, esq. formerly of Oporto.

Capt. Forrest, R. N. C. B. to Miss Stonor, niece to George Corey, esq. of Tor Abbey, Devonshire.

Robert, son of Major Wm. Potts, Alderman of the City of Carlisle, to Mary-Catherine, daughter of Mrs. Whisson, late of Bath.

18. The Rev. Thomas Stephen-Hodges, to Julia, daughter of the late Wm. Boteler, esq. of Easby, Kent.

19. William, son of Wm. Wilberforce, esq. M.P. to Mary Frances, daughter of the Rev. John Owen, Rector of Paglesham.

20. J. H. Adams, esq. Deputy Commissary General, to Esther, daughter of Ottiwell Wood, esq. of Edge-hill.

J. D. Newbolt, esq. son of Sir J. H. Newbolt, Chief Justice of Madras, to Blanch, daughter of the late J. Knight, esq. of Faerlynych, Devonshire.

Sir James Stuart, bart. of Allanbank, to Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of the late Elborough Woodcock, esq.

Capt. Sir E. F. Stanhope, bart. R.N. of Stanwell, Middlesex, to Mary, daughter of Major Dowell, late of the Commissary Department on the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Establishment.

22. Lieut. George Franklyn, R.N. to Barbara, daughter of the late John Duthman, esq.

24. At Myros Wood, co. Cork, Denny Creagh, Molyan, esq. to Miss Mary King, sister of Lady Jodrell, of Sall-hall, co. Norfolk.

25. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Henry Robert Westenra, son of Lord Rossmore, and M.P. for the county of Monaghan, to Miss Anne Douglass Hamilton.

27. The Rev. Henry Parish, A.M. of Epsom, to Sarah, daughter of the late T. Stowers, esq. of Charterhouse-square.

Alex. Teixeira Sampays, esq. of St. Helen's Place, brother of the baron Teixeira, of Lisbon, and Agent to the Royal Wine Company of Oporto, to Harriet, daughter of the late Nath. Kent, esq. of Fulham, Middlesex.

31. Charles James Fox Combe, esq. son of the late Harvey Christian Combe, esq. to Henrietta Anna, daughter of John Church, esq. of Bedford-place.

Thos. St. Felix, esq. of Demerara, to Mary, daughter of J. Osborne, esq. of Upsal Hall, Waltham Abbey.

Lately. James Yonge, esq. of Cardwood, Devonshire, to Miss Margaret Crawley, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Crawley Bovey, bart.

Feb. 1. Robert, son of the late Col. John Hilburton, of the Hon. East India Company's Madras Establishment, to Anne, daughter of Robert Chamberlain, esq. of Worcester.

3. At Dublin, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Killala, to Sophia, daughter of the late Sir George Ribton, bart.

4. John, son of J. Hambrough, esq. of Marchwood Lodge, Hampshire, to Sophia, daughter of Gore Townshend, esq. of Honington Hall, Warwickshire.

7. Thos. Nunn, jun. esq. Mistley, to Mrs. Ayles, of Woodford Cottage, both in Essex.

8. John Walker, esq. of Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, to Jessy, daughter of the late John Johnson, of St. Thomas's in the East, Jamaica.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Chester, the Earl of Uxbridge, eldest son of the Marquess of Anglesey, to Eleasnora, second daughter of the late John Campbell, esq. of Shawfield, having been previously married on the 5th of August last, at Aliyr, in Scotland, the seat of her brother-in-law, Sir Wm. G. Cumming, bart.

14. Henry Eyre, esq. of Botley Grange, Hampshire, to the Hon. Juliana Devereux, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Viscount Hereford.

15. Robt. H. Barber, esq. of Hayton Castles, Nottinghamshire, Barrister-at-Law, to the daughter of S. Wordsworth, esq. of Edinburgh.

OBITUARY.

FUNERAL OF HIS LATE MAJESTY KING GEORGE III.

The particulars of his Majesty's death, and an historical view of the principal occurrences of his reign, have been already given. We have now the melancholy task of recording the last sad tribute of respect paid to the mortal remains of our departed Sovereign.

Ash-Wednesday, the 15th instant, being the day appointed for the Royal obsequies, at an early hour on the Tuesday preceding, all the roads leading to Windsor were thronged with carriages, driving forward with the utmost expedition. On their arrival in Windsor they completely blocked up the streets. At one side, and in front of the principal inns, were carriages and four, filled with personages of distinction, eagerly enquiring for any accommodation which could be afforded them, and at any price. The great attraction of this day (if such a term be applicable to a pageant of such mournful grandeur), was the lying in state of our late lamented Sovereign. The publick were to have been admitted to witness this ceremony precisely at 10 o'clock; but owing to the necessity of making some further arrangements which were not originally contemplated, the state rooms were not thrown open until 11 o'clock.

At that hour the Publick were admitted through the entrance to the Castle, called Queen Elizabeth's Gate. The crowd then passed on to the Eastern extremity of the upper court, and entered it at the Tower adjoining the department of the kitchens; after ascending the narrow winding flight of stairs in the Tower, the spectators were ushered into an anti-room, where two porters stood in full uniform, with crapes on their arms and staves. From the anti-room they passed direct into the magnificent apartment called St. George's Hall, the chamber which is dedicated to the Order of the Garter. No sign of mourning met the eye in this splendid Hall, except a black cloth covering the Throne. Its paintings were all uncovered, and the fine allegories which decorate the walls were as fresh and brilliant as during the days of the grand pageants so often celebrated within them.

Passing from St. George's Hall, the crowd entered the King's guard chamber, the left side of which was railed off, so as to form an avenue of about ten feet wide, along which the people passed. Without the railing an open space was

kept, in which several Yeomen of the Guard were stationed in full mourning.

From the guard-chamber the throng moved at once into the King's Presence-chamber, which was the first room that directly reminded the spectator of his advance to the funeral bier. This spacious chamber was entirely hung with black cloth.

In the Presence chamber were stationed a line of Yeomen of the Guard in full mourning. The next room, the King's audience-chamber, was that in which the body lay in state. This chamber was hung with purple cloth from the ceiling to the floor, and lighted with a number of silver lamps and candelabrae filled with wax lights. At the upper end, under the throne on which his late Majesty so often sat in regal state, was placed upon tressels the royal coffin.

The canopy of the throne was on this occasion considerably enlarged, so as nearly to extend over the whole surface of the coffin. The foot of the coffin was the only part exposed; the pall, which was of the richest black velvet, was there thrown aside, and the silver ornaments, richly gilt, lay open to view.

The following is a copy of the Inscription on the coffin plate:—

DEPOSITUM

Serenissimi, Potentissimi, et Excellentissimi Monarchæ,

GEORGH TERTII,

Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regis, Fidei Defensoris,

Regis Hannoveræ, ac Brunsvici et Luneburgi Ducis.

Obiit XXIX die Januarii, Anno Domini MDCCCXX,

Ætatis sue LXXXII, Regnique sui LX.

Two rows of Gentlemen Pensioners, in full uniform (six on each side), lined the approach to the Royal coffin. On the steps of the platform, and on each side of it, stood pages of his late Majesty in full mourning, and two Heralds, in their full uniform, with crape, were stationed at the foot of the coffin. At the head of the coffin sat a Lord of the Bedchamber. The Heralds and Lords of the Bedchamber were relieved every two hours. Some Grooms of the Bedchamber were also in attendance; among them were General Sir W. Keppel, Hon. A. C. Bradshaw, and the Hon. Sir W. Lumley. This chamber was lighted in the most tasteful and appropriate manner, by a happy arrangement of the lamps.

lamps.—At each side of the coffin were three large silver altar candlesticks, with very large wax lights. From the room where the body lay, the spectators were led through the King's drawing-room, and part of the State bed-room, and they retired through the Western end of the quadrangle.

During the day no less than 30,000 persons were admitted to see the mournful spectacle.

At half past four o'clock, after the doors were shut with regard to the Publick in general, the Eton youths were admitted. The Masters, Fellows, and Scholars were all in deep mourning, with crape round their hats. The effect was mournfully grand. From ten to three o'clock yesterday the Publick were admitted, in the same manner as on the preceding day.

At seven o'clock his Royal Highness the Duke of York entered the Chamber of Mourning, and took his seat at the head of the coffin, where he sat as Chief Mourner until the body was removed.

At eight o'clock the different parties who were to join in the procession, assembled in St. George's Hall, and were marshalled by Sir G. Naylor.

The Peers entered through Elizabeth Gate, passed over to the Gate of the King's Lodge, they then passed across the Kitchen Gate, and entered the Castle at the Eastern end of the State Apartments.

At a quarter before nine the coffin was brought through the different rooms, upon the bier used at the funeral of her late Majesty.

The Chapel was decorated in a style of splendour unexampled on any previous occasion. There was a raised platform, which extended through the South aisle, up the nave to the choir; it was covered with black cloth. Upon

each side were ranged soldiers of the Foot-guards, every second man holding a wax light; behind these were stationed the Eton Scholars, to the number of 500 at least, all of whom were admitted by the special order of his present Majesty. In the north aisle, seats, elevated above each other, were arranged for the accommodation of those persons who had received tickets of admission; those tickets were inadmissible after seven o'clock. The choir was also fitted up for the accommodation of persons of distinction; it was calculated to hold 94 persons.

The Chapel was hung with black, as well as the Knights' Stalls. The Gothic images only were left uncovered. The Altar also was hung with black, and near it were erected temporary seats for the Foreign Ministers and other strangers of distinction who attended the procession. Amongst those Ministers were observed the Duke de San Carlos, Count Lieven, Baron Linsingen, Baron Lansdorf, &c.

The Communion Table was covered with massive gold plate, from the Chapel Royal, London, as well as from the Chapel Royal, at Windsor.

Over the Royal Mausoleum was a Canopy of rich blue velvet; on the top was a gold crown upon a cushion; upon the border was a Gothic scroll, with festoons beneath, upon each of which the Royal Arms were emblazoned.

Upon the Procession reaching the great gate of St. George's Chapel, on the South aisle, the Body was received by the Dean of Windsor, and the organ immediately played, "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord."—The Funeral Service composed by Dr. Croft and Mr. Purcell, was then chaunted, and the Procession entered in the following order.

Trumpets and kettle-drums, and drums and fifes of the Foot Guards.

Knight Marshal's men, two and two, with black staves.

Knight Marshal's Officers.

The Knight Marshal.

Poor Knights of Windsor, two and two.

Pages of his late Majesty.

Apothecary to his Majesty.

Surgeons to his Majesty.

Apothecaries to his late Majesty.

The Curate and Vicar of Windsor.

Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters to his Majesty.

Pages of Honour to his Majesty.

Grooms of the Privy Chamber to his Majesty.

Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters to his Majesty.

Serjeant Surgeons to his Majesty.

Physicians to his Majesty.

Physicians to his late Majesty.

Household Chaplain to his late Majesty.

Deputy Clerks of the Closet to his Majesty.

Equeries to the Royal Family.

- Equeries to his Majesty.
 Clerk Marshal and First Equery.
 Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber to his Majesty.
 Grooms of the Bed Chamber to his Majesty.
 Solicitor General. Attorney General.
 Barons of the Exchequer and Justices of both Benches.
 The Lord Chief Baron. The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
 The Vice Chancellor.
 The Master of the Rolls.
 The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
 Treasurer of the King's Household.
 Privy Counsellors (not Peers):
 The Right Hon. John Beckett, C. Bagot, W. S. Bourne, W. Huskisson, F. J. Robinson,
 Sir J. Nicholl, R. Ryder, N. Vansittart, C. Arbuthnot, C. Long, C. Bathurst, T.
 Wallace, W. Dundas, G. Canning, Sir W. Scott, W. W. Pole, Sir A. Paget, G.C.B.
 J. C. Villiers, Charles Manners Sutton.
 Bluemantle Pursuivant.
 Eldest sons of Barons: The Hon. W. G. Harris, F. Stewart, H. L. Rowley, C. J. Shore,
 S. E. Earlley, C. Blaney, R. W. Curzon.
 Eldest sons of Viscounts: The Hon. G. A. Ellis, R. W. Chetwynd, F. J. Needham,
 J. R. Townshend.
 Portcullis Pursuivant.
 Barons: Lords Prudhoe, Harris, Decies, Alvanley, Lilford, Rolle, Braybrooke,
 Kenyon, Montague, Walsingham, Aston.
 Rouge Dragon Pursuivant.
 Bishops: Oxford, Chester, Exeter (Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty), Salisbury
 (Chancellor of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.)
 Windsor Herald.
 Eldest sons of Earls: Lords Pelham, Binning, Brudenell; Viscounts Sandon, Bernard,
 Duncannon, Valleriot, Ingestrie.
 Somerset Herald.
 Viscount Sidmouth:
 The other Viscounts present supported the Canopy.
 Eldest sons of Marquises: Viscount Castlereagh, K.G., the Earl of Ancram.
 Richmond Herald.
 Earl Powis:
 The remaining Earls who attended walked in other places.
 Lancaster Herald.
 Marquises:
 The Marquises present walked in other places.
 Dukes:
 The Dukes present supported the Pall
 The Deputy Earl Marshal: The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain:
 Lord H. Howard-Molyneux-Howard. Lord Gwydir.
 The Lord Privy Seal: The Earl of Westmoreland, K.G.
 The Lord President of the Council: The Earl of Harrowby.
 Chester Herald, acting for Norroy King of Arms.
 Lords of his Majesty's Bed Chamber: Lords Amherst and Graves; Earl Delawarr;
 Viscount Lake; Marquis of Headfort, K. St. P.
 Gold Stick: Earl Cathcart, K. T.
 Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners: Earl of Courtown.
 Groom of the Stole: the Marquis of Winchester.
 The Banner of Brunswick, borne by Lord Howden, G.C.B.
 The Banner of Hanover, borne by Lord Hill, G.C.B.
 The Banner of Ireland, borne by the Earl of Roden, K. St. P.
 The Banner of Scotland, borne by the Earl of Breadalbane.
 The Union Banner, borne by Lord Grenville.
 The Banner of St. George, borne by Lord Howard of Effingham, K.C.B.
 The Great Banner, borne by Lord Clinton.
 Supporter:
 A Gentleman Usher. { The Royal Crown of Hanover, borne
 T. E. Mash, esq. { on a purple velvet cushion, by Sir L.
 { Mocller, acting for Sir G. Naylor, Blanc
 { Coursier King of Arms of Hanover. } Supporter:
 { A Gentleman Usher.
 { John S. Dobyns, esq.

Supporter :
Gentleman Usher.
R. Powell, esq.

{ The Imperial Crown of the United
Kingdom, borne on a purple velvet
cushion, by R. Bigland, esq. Norroy,
acting for Clarenceux King of Arms.

Supporter :
Gentleman Usher.
S. Randall, esq.

The Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household: the Marquis of Cholmondeley,
attended by his Secretary, T. Brent, esq.

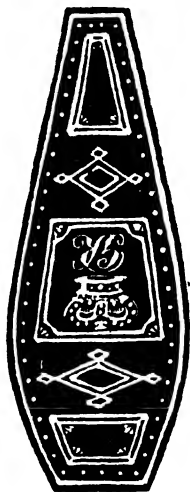
A Gentleman Usher.
H. Seymour, esq.

{ The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's
Household, the Marquis of Hertford,
K.G. attended by his Secretary, John
Calvert, esq.

A Gentleman Usher.
H. J. Hatton, esq.

THE ROYAL BODY,

Covered with a fine Holland Sheet and a Purple Velvet Pall, adorned with Ten
Escutcheons of the Imperial Arms, carried by Ten Yeomen of the
Guard, under a Canopy of Purple Velvet.



Supporters of the Pall—The Duke of Wellington, K.G.
the Duke of Alholl, K.T. the Duke of Beaufort, K.G.

Supporters of the Canopy—Viscount Melville, Viscount
Chevynard, Viscount Sydney, the Earl Brownlow, the
Earl of Chichester.

Five Gentlemen Pensioners with Battle Axes reversed.

Supporters of the Pall—The Duke of Dorset, the Duke of
Buccleugh, the Duke of Richmond.

Supporters of the Canopy—Viscount Carleton, Viscount
Bulkeley, the Earl of St. Germain, the Earl of Ven-
ism, the Earl of Mayo.

Five Gentlemen Pensioners with Battle Axes reversed.

1st Gentleman Usher {
Daily Waiter to his
Majesty.

Garter Principal King of Arms :
Sir Isaac Heard.

Gentleman Usher of
the Black Rod : Sir
T. Tyrwhitt, knl.

Supporter :
The Marquis of
Stafford, K.G.

{ The CHIEF MOURNER, his Royal High-
ness the Duke of York, in a long black
cloak, with the Star of the Order of the
Garter embroidered thereon, and wear-
ing the Collars of the Garter, Bath, and
Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

Supporter :
The Marquis of
Buckingham.

Train Bearers: The Marquis of Bath; the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. assisted by
Lord Viscount Jocelyn, Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

Assistants to his Royal Highness the Chief Mourner: The Marquis Conyngham, the
Marquis Cornwallis, K. St. P.; the Earls of Shaftesbury, Huntingdon, Dartmouth,
Aberdeen, K.T. Pomfret, Aylesford, Harcourt, Waldegrave, Bathurst, K.G.
Chatham, K.T. Liverpool, K.G. Ailesbury, K.T. Arran, Beasborough.

Princes of the Blood Royal, in long black cloaks, the train of each borne by two
Gentlemen of the respective Households of their Royal Highnesses :

The Duke of Sussex. The Duke of Clarence.

Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg. The Duke of Gloucester.

The Council of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, as *Custos Personæ*
of his late Majesty:

The Lord Chancellor; the Archbishop of Canterbury; Lord Arden; the Archbishop of
York; the Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Grant; the Marquis of Camden, K.G.; Lord St. Helen's;
the Lord Bishop of London; the Earl of Macclesfield; Lord Henley, G.C.B.

Master

Master of the Household to his late Majesty on the Windsor Establishment: B. C. Stephenson, esq.

Groom of the Stole to his late Majesty on the Windsor Establishment: the Earl of Winchelsea.

Vice Chamberlain to his late Majesty on the Windsor Establishment: Lord J. Thynne.

Grooms of his late Majesty's Bedchamber:

Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir A. K. Legge; Hon. R. Greville; Vice Adm. Sir Harry Neale, bart.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Campbell.

His late Majesty's Trustees:

Count Munster, represented by Baron Best, K.C.B.; Major-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor; Sir John Simeon, bart.

Equeries to his late Majesty:

Generals Gwynne, Manners, Cartwright, Garth; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Brent Spencer, G.C.B.

Gentlemen Pensioners with their Axes reversed.

Yeomen of the Guard with their Partizans reversed.

Upon the arrival of the Procession at St. George's Chapel, the Knight's Marshal's men, the trumpets and drums, filed off without the door.

At the entrance of the Chapel, the Royal Body was received by the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choir, who fell immediately before Blanc Courcier King of Arms, bearing the Crown of Hanover, and the Procession moved into the Choir, where the Royal Body was placed on a platform, and the Crowns and Cushions laid thereon.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Chief Mourner, was seated on a Chair at the Head of the Corpse, and the Supporters on either side.

The Princes of the Blood Royal were seated near the Chief Mourner.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household took his place at the Feet of the Corpse; and the Supporters of the Pall and of the Canopy arranged themselves on each side of the Royal Body.

The service was commenced by the Dean of Windsor. It was about nine o'clock when the first part of the Procession entered the South aisle, and the whole had not taken their seats within the Chapel until ten o'clock. The Anthem of "Hear my Prayer," was sung by Masters Marshall and Deering in a superior style; and the celebrated Funeral Anthem by Handel, upon the death of Queen Caroline, was sung by Messrs. Knivett, Sale, Vaughan, and Masters Marshall and Deering.

Sir Isaac Heard then proclaimed the style and titles of his Majesty, and the Royal Body was lowered into the vault about half after ten o'clock.

The ceremonial terminated about eleven o'clock, and as the Royal Dukes were departing with the other Members of the Procession, a "Solemn Voluntary" was performed.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York

appeared most sensibly affected. There was a settled melancholy in the countenance of Prince Leopold, which naturally heightened the interest his Royal Highness's presence uniformly inspires. The Dukes of Clarence, Sussex, and Gloucester, evinced considerable agitation of feeling, in which the whole of the spectators appeared to sympathise.

In the Metropolis, business of every description was entirely suspended. Divine Service was celebrated, in the Churches, while the deep funeral tone of the different bells proclaimed the obsequies of the Father of his People. This spontaneous homage to his memory did honour to the moral and loyal sentiments of the British nation. No Royal Edict was required, to call forth this outward sign of affectionate respect. A simple suggestion from the Chief Magistrate of the City of London (and even that was anticipated by public feeling) is the only act of authority, that preceded this general tribute to departed Royalty.

Many appropriate and excellent Sermons were preached in honour and commemoration of his deceased Majesty's public and private virtues.

The great bell at St. Paul's, and those of most of the Churches, tolled at intervals the whole of the day. The Union Flag was hoisted half-mast high on the Tower, the Admiralty, the Parliament House, St. Martin's Church, St. Giles's, and many other Churches, as also on the different vessels in the River.

The Stock Exchange, by order of its Committee, and the Royal Exchange, by order of the Gresham Committee, were closed the whole day. Not only the shops, but the counting-houses of the merchants were closed.

Minute guns were fired in the Park, at the Tower, and on the banks of the Thames, from nine to ten o'clock.

FUNERAL OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT.

In our *Obituary* of last month, p. 85, we have recorded the sudden and lamented death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent—On Saturday, the 12th instant, his remains were committed to the silent tomb.

The body of his Royal Highness lay in state for a short time at Woolbrook Cottage, Sidmouth, previous to its final removal from a scene which, but a few days before, was distinguished by all the joys of domestic bliss and social happiness. This took place in a spacious room, which was hung with black cloth and lighted with thirty wax candles. The glare of day was altogether excluded. The coffin and urn were raised upon trestles, and covered with a rich velvet pall, turned up at each end to shew the splendid materials of which they were composed.

At the head of the coffin was a superb plume of feathers, and three smaller plumes placed on each side, right and left were three large wax tapers, in solid silver candlesticks, standing near five feet high.

The whole had an awful and imposing effect. The concourse of persons who were admitted to the solemn spectacle was immense for a country town. The company entered at one door, and having walked round the Royal remains, made their egress by another. Every thing was conducted with the greatest order and regularity.

On Monday the 7th the procession towards Windsor commenced, attended by an immense concourse of spectators, from the surrounding country, who sincerely lamented the early loss of one to whose future residence among them they had looked with the most pleasing anticipation.

Upon the arrival of the procession at Brompton, the remains of his Royal Highness were placed in the church there, under a military guard, during the night of Monday.

On the following morning, at ten o'clock, the procession moved in the same order, halting on Tuesday, the 8th, at Blindford, on Wednesday, the 9th, at Salisbury, and on Thursday, the 10th, at Basingstoke, the same arrangement being observed, for placing the remains of his late Royal Highness, each night as at Brompton.

In every town through which the cavalcade passed, the utmost respect was evinced by the inhabitants, the shops were closed—the Church bells tolled, and every other suitable attention was paid which the solemn occasion required.

GENT MAG *February*, 1820

On Friday the procession moved on in the same order to Cumberland Lodge, which is situated in the Great Park on the South side of Windsor, and arrived there at six o'clock in the evening.

On the procession arriving at the lodge, the coffin was received at the principal entrance of Mr. Mash, attended by Colonel Stevenson. It was conveyed into one of the suite of rooms on the ground floor, immediate at the left of the Hall.

Upon the arrival of the procession at St. George's Chapel, Windsor the drums and trumpets of the Royal Household, the Knight Marshal's men, and the servants and grooms of the Royal Family, filed off without the door.

The coffin was one of the largest which has been made for any of the Royal Family. It was 7 feet 5 inches and a half in length, 2 feet 10 inches in breadth, 2 feet and 1 inch in depth, and weighing altogether upwards of a ton.

The following is a copy of the Inscription upon the plate of his coffin—

DEPOSITUM

Illustrissimi Principis
EDUARDI DE BRUNSWICK LUNEBURG,
Ducis Cantuariensis et Strathernæ, Comitis
Dublinæ,
Nobilissimi Ordinis Præcelidæ,
Honoratissimi Ordinis Militaris de Balneo
et Illustrissimi Ordinis Sancti Patricii,
Equitis,
Filii Quartogeniti Augustissimi et Potentissimi

GEORGIJ QUARTI,
Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Regis, Fidei
Defensoris

Obiit
XXIII Die Januarii, Anno Domini
MDCCCXX
Ætatis suæ

LIII

The Supporters of the pall and canopy boreers were Lord Cathcart, Sir William Keppel, Sir Charles Agill, Sir Hew Dalrymple, Sir George Nugent, Sir Alured Clarke, and General Gascoyne, all full Generals, in their uniforms, his late Royal Highness being of that rank.

At the entrance into the Chapel the Dean of Windsor commenced reading the sublime Funeral Service, "I am the Resurrection and the Life."

After the conclusion of the office of Burial, the venerable Sir Isaac Heard proclaimed the style of his late Royal Highness.

After the funeral obsequies had been solemnized, the Royal Dukes retired to the Castle.

JOHN

JOHN EARL OF SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE.

Feb. 23. At Charleton House, Wiltshire, John Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, Viscount Andover, and Baron Howard of Charleton, a General in the Army, Colonel of the 44th regiment of Foot, Governor of Londonderry and Culmore Forts.

His Lordship was born at Tralee, in the county of Kerry, March 7, 1738-9; was page to his Royal Highness William Duke of Cumberland; on Nov. 17, 1780, was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the army; and in August 1783, appointed Colonel of the 70th regiment of foot. He was married at St. Anne's, Westminster, July 2, 1774, to Julia, daughter of John Gaskarth, of Penrith, co. Cumberland, esq. by whom he had issue, Charles Nevinston, Viscount Andover (now Earl of Suffolk); three other sons and one daughter.

JOSHUA COOKE, Esq.

On Monday *Feb. 7*, died, at his house in New College-lane, (Oxford, Joshua Cooke, esq. aged 67, for many years an eminent bookseller in that city.—There are few men, in a private condition of life, who have been attended to their grave with feelings of more affectionate attachment than those which have been awakened by the death of Mr. Cooke. First the partner, and afterwards the successor of the truly-respectable Mr. Daniel Prince (who died, at an advanced age, in 1796), he soon secured to his name the fairest reputation as a man of business, by an inflexible integrity, and a long course of laborious exertion. This reputation was accompanied by that reward which, happily, is the almost invariable attendant upon industrious virtue. He was respected by every one both in the University and the City; and on that account was extensively patronized and eminently successful in trade, and for some few years previous to his lamented decease had retired from the fatigues of business with a handsome fortune, acquired in the most creditable of all ways—by the force, that is, of his own assiduity, and the honourable sway of personal desert. With these more affirmative traits of character was associated all the placid virtues. There was no taint of ill nature in his composition—no unkindness or asperity in his language or conversation. He was never known to administer to those ears which are so greedily open to the tale of scandal and unalicious innuendoes on the character and conduct of their neighbours. And yet no man was more fond of the rational charms of society; but wherever he was seen he always bore about him those conciliating manners and ob-

liging disposition—that hilarity, cheerfulness, and good-humoured complacency which accompany the consciousness of well-doing, and are the best evidence of a mind at peace with itself and in charity with all the world. The tempered indulgence with which the reins of paternal authority were guided, secured for him, from his children, their fondest regard and most filial confidence. He treated his friends with a politeness that charmed, and a generosity that came from the heart. Every guest was made happy within his doors. Innocent pleasure dwelt under his roof, and hospitality presided at his table.—During the long and afflicting illness which terminated in his death, the consolations of Christian hope, and his unclouded assurance of the mercy and goodness of God in the promise of a happy immortality, were his refuge and his stronghold. He bowed with entire resignation and grateful contentment to that searching discipline by which his faith was exercised;—and thus the severity of his trials served but to prove still more surely the solidity of his virtue; and his probationary sorrows (if we may venture to affirm so much on such an awful theme), by softening his devotion, and refining all the tempers of his soul, rendered him a fitter recipient for the felicities of another world, and a brighter example for the edification of this!—*Jackson's Oxford Journal.*

[From a Correspondent.]

“Mr. Cooke, one of the most estimable and disinterested friends I ever had, was, if I mistake not, a native of Hereford, whence he removed early in life, and was apprenticed to Mr. Daniel Prince, to whom he became partner, and successor. Mr. Cooke's very amable temper, and friendly disposition soon procured him an enviable distinction with the gentlemen of the University, by whom he was frequently invited to the honours of the *Common Room*, and received with the respect due to a man of engaging manners, and well-informed mind. His memory in literary anecdote was uncommonly retentive, and a long acquaintance with the eminent scholars of Oxford, their early history, and progress in public life, rendered his conversation highly interesting. But he possessed more valuable qualities. He was a man of inflexible integrity, and in the relative duties, it would be difficult to mention a parent whose affection was stronger, or more wisely regulated, or whose family more strictly deserved to be named ‘the family of love.’ Being left a widower, while yet in the prime of life, he devoted the remainder of it, to promote the happiness of his four amiable daughters, and how well he succeeded, their lasting sorrow will attest.”

Mr.

**MR. RICHARD MILES, THE SKILFUL
NUMISMATIC ANTIQUARY.**

Mr. Richard Miles was born in London, near Old Bedlam, October 23, 1740, old style; and was named Richard after his father, of whom Mr. Miles always spoke with the highest respect, as having possessed an excellent understanding. "He left me," remarked his son, a large portion of integrity, which I have endeavoured, I trust, not to diminish," a hope which all who knew Mr. Miles could testify was amply realized. From his father he also inherited an inclination for Coins, a pursuit which ultimately afforded him pecuniary advantage, and at all times was a continued source of amusement, and more particularly in old age and infirmity, when it became a blessing, in alleviating them, and diverting his thoughts from disagreeables, which, as a friend remarked, "no one more deserves than Mr. M. who always has, and does make the comfort of others, very much his consideration."

At the age of eight years he was admitted into Christ's Hospital, and at 15 he lost his father, who left a widow very slenderly provided for. During his apprenticeship her son contributed to her support, and after his apprenticeship, he entirely maintained her for the remainder of her life.

On leaving Christ's Hospital at 16, he was placed by his friend the Steward, as apprentice to Mr. Duval the King's jeweller, with whom he remained 21 years, being made book-keeper and cashier, as soon as competent to occupy situations of such trust and difficulty, and during the whole of this time, he was always treated with the kindest consideration, and lived in the house as one of the family, until his marriage in 1776 to Miss Margaret Heyward. By this lady, who died the 11th of August 1804, he had ten children, four of whom (one daughter and three sons) survive him.

In 1777 he left Mr. Duval, and engaged in a chemical concern; and subsequently with a Mr. Raban in the coal business; which he declined through an apprehension of risking the property of his friends who had come forward to assist him; and having for many years studied and collected Coins, he determined on turning the knowledge which he had acquired as an amusement, to advantage on himself and family, and became a dealer in Coins and Medals, and so continued until his death; and I may venture to say, that few persons were better qualified for the employment than himself; he was a perfect gentleman, his appearance and manners, formed

on what we may now term the old school, (perhaps ceremoniously punctilious, were peculiarly prepossessing; courteous and easy, and qualified him for intercourse with any rank in society; whilst his undeviating scrupulous integrity commanded universal reverence. All who, like the writer, were acquainted with Mr. Miles towards the closing years of his life, must have admired his benign and reverend appearance, his mild, courteous and benevolent manners, which, combined with the exemplary integrity of his character, formed what may be called, the beauty and grandeur of old age; these gave a weight, a dignity and an importance to the principles of kindness, morality, and religion, which he inculcated even more by example than by precept; and they will long retain their original sharpness of impression (to use a numismatic phrase) in the remembrances of those who were not more benefited than honoured by being numbered among those of his friends.

I am persuaded that the increase there has been of collected coins in this country, is in some measure owing to the unbounded reliance, which all persons placed in Mr. Miles's judgment and integrity; and certainly no person could be more entitled to this confidence than Mr. Miles was; for when he offered a coin for sale without comment, you were well assured, not merely that he believed it genuine himself, but that its genuineness never had been called in question; for if a doubt had been thrown on it from any quarter, he invariably mentioned it, and gave the objection more authority than it was at all times entitled to; and the moderation of his prices bore no proportion to the liberality of his purchases. In this respect, indeed, he was always a Collector, and in the prices he offered for coins, he rather consulted his inclination for them than the consideration of what they might be obtained for, or how they would sell again. I often said to him, on these occasions, my dear Sir, you quite forget that you are dealer. In speaking of Mr. Miles as a Numismatic Antiquary, I could wish I was better qualified to do him justice. Collectors of Antique Coins, I consider, may be divided into two classes, some who may be said theoretically, and others who practically, understand them. By the former I mean the deeply-learned Antiquary, whose studies enable him to decide wherefore, at what period, and by whom, the coin was struck, who can explain the different symbols, monograms, &c. which it may bear, and

is thoroughly read in the history, and geographical situation, of the country, or state it belonged to, its rise, progress, or decay; to mention for instance, such names as Eckhel, Froelich, Neuman, Pellerin, &c. We have not many collectors, perhaps, of this class in England, but we are not without them, and among others, I may mention R. P. Knight, esq. and Taylor Combe, esq. The practical collector I should define, as one equally well acquainted with coins, as those I have placed in the first class, so far as regards their scarcity, beauty of work, value, and above all, as possessing an equal capability of discernment and discrimination, in determining between an antique coin and any modern imitation or fabrication. It is in this latter class, I should be inclined to place my revered friend; and in this I consider that he held a distinguished rank. I do not consider that when in the full enjoyment of his sight, that he had an equal. Latterly, from the decay of his eyes, he occasionally distrusted his own judgment. In the knowledge of modern coins and medals, more particularly English and French—very few equalled, and certainly none surpassed him. It will not, I trust, be imagined, that I am representing practical collectors as uninformed men; very far from it. Mr. Miles's historical and Chronological information was very extensive. Indeed, the accuracy and retentiveness of his memory to dates, was beyond any that I have met with; but I have endeavoured to draw the line of distinction between the laborious, erudite, and the amateur Antiquary; and in the latter class Mr. Miles's education, and pursuits, previous to his becoming a dealer in coins, would naturally have a tendency to place him.

On the 26th of November 1782, he was elected Accountant to the Commissioners for paving, &c. Westminster; several candidates for the situation appeared, but his collecting friends, particularly the Rev. Mr. Cracherode, and Mr. Hodsoil, so strenuously exerted themselves in his behalf, that he was brought in by a large majority. This office he resigned the 27th of December 1814, having held it with equal credit to himself, and satisfaction to others, 22 years.

On the 1st of December 1787, he was also appointed accountant to the British Museum, which he resigned the 7th of 1806.

Of what I may term the public life of this esteemed individual, my acquaintance having commenced at a late period of his life, does not enable me

to speak more fully. In delineating his private character and habits, I am relieved from the attempt, which I fear I should have but imperfectly accomplished, through the kindness of a friend, much longer and more intimately acquainted with him than I was, and from whose diary, written for private amusement, and never intended to meet any other eye than the writer's, I have been allowed to make extracts relating to Mr. Miles (written at different periods of his life), the truth, justice, and characteristic accuracy of which will be immediately perceived by all who were acquainted with Mr. Miles will, I think, feel pleasure in thus again meeting with one, who was never seen but with feelings of pleasure, seldom parted from without some benefit having been gained, either by being made better one self or by having our opinion of human nature raised by the contemplation of so much moral excellence, and who will always be remembered by those who knew him, with sentiments of the most affectionate gratitude and veneration. It was hard to determine whether one loved or respected him most. Perhaps these feelings are never excited to their utmost strength, when separated, and in the present instance, they respectively predominated only, as we fixed our contemplation on a kindness and benevolence, which calculated and considered for every one in the circle around him, which never thought it could do enough for others, and required nothing for itself; or, rested our thoughts on the sublimity of a moral character, which in all that constituted human perfection, I cannot imagine could be surpassed.

"Mr. Miles," observes my friend in the diary mentioned, "is a man of good understanding, which has been improved by reading and reflection, his disposition and principles excellent. No anxious desire to be rich or remarkable; looking up to the Almighty with humility and gratitude, as the giver of all he possesses; scrupulously conscientious in doing justly to others in *all* his transactions, in a doubtful case giving things against himself, as he considers *self* is the great enemy we have to strive *against*, and this can only be done by habitually looking into ourselves, and taking ourselves to task. An affectionate kind heart, always pleased to hear of the gratification of his friends, and particularly so, if he could do them a service in any way, as he has often remarked, 'It is only paying off a small portion of what I owe to the world, for I have met with many kind friends in my voyage through

through life, or I don't know what I might have done, without relations to assist me.' Liberal in disposition, but prudent in his own expences; giving way to no selfish indulgences, but disposed to consider those of others; grateful for the smallest attentions, and if possible requiting them; he has a pleasure in giving, and would much rather confer than receive favours. Of the narrow-minded, he will not accept them, and does not like to be outdone by the liberal; a more enlarged delicate mind than he possesses, is seldom found. His manners are polite, and he feels pleasure in saying obliging things, consistent with sincerity; for he has always paid the nicest regard to truth, as he says, he has had nothing to recommend him through life, but that he could be depended on. I cannot assent to this limitation, but the words comprehend a great deal. Towards his family he is affectionate and liberal to the extent of his means, paying a regard to those minute attentions, which endear persons to each other, and render life much more agreeable than it otherwise would be. When tolerably free from pain (being at times severely afflicted with the stone) he is cheerful, that sort of cheerfulness which proceeds from good-will to all mankind, and a heart at peace with itself; he is very conversable, but has reflected deeply on persons and things, remarking, 'I have had much time for thought: severe towards his own failings, but generally silent on those of others, or making kind allowance for them. When he does express himself harshly of any one, it may be considered as a heavy reflection, for he puts up with a great deal before he complains, and then with the bad he gives all the good he can, for he is remarkably candid. His temper, from illness and various other circumstances, is disposed to be irritable, but he has greatly checked, and keeps a close watch over it, particularly in reference to his inferiors; for, as he justly observes, 'it is our duty to render their situation as easy as possible by considerate treatment, and to recollect, that we are all equal in the sight of the Almighty in regard to rank, and that the greatest and the wisest of us are but weak dependent mortals in His all pervading eye.'

"Mr. Miles is of a very open disposition, little secrets and mysteries, as he observes, are proofs of a conscientiousness of something wrong in our conduct, or of a little mind, but though open as the day in his own concerns, where secrecy is enjoined him in those of others, he is to be entirely relied on; he always

scrupulously avoids saying any thing that could cause dissatisfaction between parties, for as he has often remarked, "if all that people said of each other, was to be repeated to the parties, the world would be a constant scene of hostility, and therefore, private conversations had always been held sacred."

Being left at the early age of 15, without friends, gave him a thoughtful turn, and while a young man, he became apprehensive of a failure of his eyesight, and was attacked with the stone. It is the nature of this complaint to depress the spirits, so that a mind naturally gay, elastic, and alert, was subject to gloomy apprehensions; on his very entrance into life, as he remarks, he had always something to keep him humble, but though hard to bear, it is right that it should be so. Thus afflicted, it is not to be wondered at, that Mr. Miles has been accustomed to look on the dark side of things that concerned himself, but latterly, this has been less the case; he has had trials, but he dwells on them less than formerly. As a friend, he has always been steady, attentive, kind, and consoling, to be relied on for rendering any service in his power; he has deserved friends, and has obtained them; and towards those who have not returned his friendship as might have been reasonably expected, he has always preserved a kind disposition. 'There is (to use his own expression), but one rule of conduct to be abided by, that of doing to others as we would they should do unto us,' and it is comprehensible to the meanest capacity."

I shall not risk weakening the force of these extracts by any remarks of my own. Mr. Miles's health, as may be inferred, was frequently an object of anxiety and alarm to his friends. During the last winter it gradually declined, and after a short confinement, he was removed, as we confidently trust, to a brighter scene of existence, the 14th of April 1819, in the 79th year of his age.

In the course of the preceding summer, at the particular request of Thomas Dimsdale, esq. a friend to whom he considered himself under many obligations, Mr. Miles sat for his portrait to Mr. Kemp, whose drawing, a three-quarter length, is equally honourable to the artist, for the excellence of the execution, and the accurate characteristic resemblance, it bears to Mr. Miles. With that liberality which always distinguishes Mr. Dimsdale, that gentleman has had an admirable engraving taken from the drawing, by Mr. Worthington, impressions of which he has presented

presented to all Collectors of Coins who were in the habit of knowing Mr. Miles. Mr. W. Wyon, one of the engravers of his Majesty's mint during the winter also succeeded in modelling his portrait in profile, from which it is his intention of engraving a medal, as a testimony of the regard he bore to Mr. Miles, which, considering my late friend's pursuits, is certainly a most appropriate mode of testifying it; and the powers that this rising artist has evinced, prove that he not only bears the appellation, but participates in the ability, which distinguished the short, but splendid career, of his cousin, the late chief engraver, and leave no apprehensions, but that the tribute, will be as worthy the subject, as the nature of it will allow. To say that it can equal it, would be (in the writer's estimation at least) passing the bounds of truth; for those who knew Mr. Miles, are little disposed to flatter themselves with the expectation, of easily meeting such a perfect character, as a Christian or a gentleman; or that they shall be favoured by the friendship of two such persons, in the course of a life.

I shall conclude this very imperfect notice, by an abstract from the communication of a gentleman, who had long known and respected Mr. Miles, and received since writing the preceding—"I have now only to add, the great outline of a character so unexceptionable, as it appears to me, as that of the late worthy and excellent Mr. Miles: possessing the mind of a Prince, most noble and generous: extremely grateful for the least favour or kindness, conferred upon, or attention paid him; and possessing that rare virtue, of being incapable of doing a mean act; although he could not, at times, help observing such conduct in others, which used to ruffle him, conceiving it derogatory to any human being. Upon the whole he was a strictly honest and conscientious man, and a perfect gentleman of the old school: a strenuous supporter of our invaluable Constitution; and a model for a life of a Christian."

MR. HENRY ANDREWS.

Jan. 26. Aged 76 years, Mr. Henry Andrews, of Royston, Herts, for many years one of the assistants in the calculations necessary to be made in the preparation of Moore's highly-useful and popular Almanack.—By his own industry, from a limited education, he made great progress in the liberal arts, and was justly esteemed one of the best astronomers of the age. He was many

years engaged as computer of the Nautical Ephemeris, and on retiring from that situation, received the thanks of the Board of Longitude, accompanied by a handsome present, as a just tribute for his long and arduous services. His profound knowledge of astronomy and the mathematics was acknowledged by all scientific men who were acquainted with his abilities, but the greatness of his mind was never more conspicuous than during the period of his last illness; and on his deathbed not a murmur escaped his lips, but serenity of mind, patience, and resignation were constantly depicted in his countenance, in which amiable situation he continued until the vital spark had fled.

DR. JOSEPH ARNOLD.

Joseph Arnold, M.D. F.L.S. was born at Beccles, in the county of Suffolk, in the year 1783, and was the fourth son of Mr. Edward Arnold, an opulent tanner in that town. He was apprenticed to a surgeon and apothecary in 1799, and at the same time placed under an able classical tutor, to receive instruction in the learned languages: for hitherto his education had been confined to a common English grammar-school, in his native place. At the end of the five years, having profited as much as possible by his studies, both scholastic as well as medical, his father very wisely and liberally determined he should proceed to Edinburgh, where with unabated industry he pursued his professional views and received the honour of a diploma in 1807. A reward never more deservedly obtained.

Upon leaving Edinburgh, he made several attempts to settle as a Physician, but in none of these succeeding to his wishes, he was induced upon the recommendation of a friend, to make trial of the Naval service. He entered agreeably to the regulation of that department as an assistant-surgeon on board the *Victory*, a flag-ship, under the command of Sir James Saumarez, appointed to the *Baltic*. This was in April 1808, and in the month of March of the following year, he was promoted to the surgeoncy of the *Indostan*, then under orders for our Settlement in New South Wales. Not to particularise the several changes in his medical career, it may be sufficient to remark in a general way, that he served on board different ships of war, the *Hibernia*, the *America*, and the *Alcmene*, and in various stations in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, to the period of 1814; when many vessels were dismantled, and he was, to use the seamen's phrase, once more adrift.

At

At this crisis, when many applications were rejected, though supported by great interest, and strong claims of preference, he was amongst the fortunate few who succeeded. And by a friend at the Transport Board who entered most cordially into his design of prosecuting Natural History, he procured an order to join the Northumberland, a convict ship taken up by Government for Botany-bay. In this voyage he united the office of supercargo to that of surgeon, and received in consequence an increase of profit by the appointment, but his great object was to enrich himself and his country by the products of another hemisphere, pecuniary advantages were only a secondary consideration; his fortune was fully equal to the exigencies of his situation, and no motive, I am persuaded, could operate so powerfully with him as the real love of science. On his passage from Port Jackson his hopes and expectations were in a great measure defeated, for unfortunately for himself and the publick, the natural curiosities which he had collected at New South Wales were destroyed at Batavia by the vessel taking fire when she had nearly completed her cargo for England. His detention at Java was prolonged for many weeks by this accident, and in the course of his stay on that island, he was introduced to the Governor, and lived chiefly at the hospitable mansion of Sir Thomas S. Raffles. After his arrival in England in 1816, he was stationary for some months at his brother's in Suffolk, earnestly courting some opportunity to renew his travels without much probability of success; but his former acquaintance, the late Governor of Java, was sent in the year 1817 to the island of Sumatra, and upon the recommendation of Sir Joseph Banks, the Doctor accompanied him as Naturalist, under the patronage of the Hon. East India Company. From the date of his departure no letters were ever received by his family, and after he reached the place of destination, the first intelligence they had was a communication from Sir T. S. R. which announced the melancholy tidings of his death. He died at Padang, on the island of Sumatra, on the 26th of July 1818, in the 35th year of his age. It appears he was attacked with a violent fever immediately upon his return from an excursion into the interior, in which he accompanied the Governor; and the excessive fatigue which he (and indeed the whole party) underwent on the occasion in this unhealthy climate, was, we fear, the cause of this deplorable event; he fell thus an early sacrifice to

his exertions in pursuit of knowledge.—In reflecting upon the peaceful habits of his mind, it is somewhat difficult to reconcile his choice of a sea-life in preference to the delights and comforts of a settled home, but we must seek for an explanation in the *ruling passion*, which was to visit and explore distant regions, whatever sacrifices it might cost; and so insatiable was this desire, that although he had twice circumnavigated the globe, and witnessed the many wonders of Italy, &c. he yet accepted with eagerness the offer of going to Sumatra as a new field of discovery; under a strong presentiment, from the insalubrity of the climate, that when he departed from England, he should never return to relate the history of his adventures.

“Onward he flies, nor fix’d as yet the goal

Where he shall rest him on his pilgrim-
grimage,

And o’er him many changing scenes must roll,

Ere toil his thirst for travel can assuage,

Or he shall calm his breast or learn experience sage.”

The above quotation from a well-known poet was found amongst his papers, and was undoubtedly intended to be self applied, as giving a faithful representation of his own feelings.—He published, beside his inaugural thesis, several papers on detached subjects in the *Physical and Philosophical Journal*, and left to the Linnæan Society a large collection of fossils and shells to be deposited in their museum. His last will contained directions for a mural monument to be erected in the parish church of Beccles, with emulematic designs of his own, expressive of his sentiments, and as an authentic memorial of the principal events of his life, to be written in Latin by Dawson Turner, esq. of Great Yarmouth.

In delineating the features of his character we should say with the poet, he was no vulgar boy.

“Concourse and noise, and toil he ever fled,

Nor car’d to mingle in the clamorous
fray

Of squabbling imps, but to the forest sped,

Or roam’d at large, the lonely mountain’s head:

To deep untrodden groves his footsteps led,

There would he wander wild till Phoebus beam, [the weary team.”

Shot from the Western cliff, released
There

There was truly in his natural disposition an indifference or unwillingness to engage in puerile amusements, and his reluctance to join with young associates was accompanied, as perhaps will generally be observed to be the case, by meekness of temper and great shyness of behaviour. This sort of idiosyncrasy, to which might be added his taciturnity, gave an unfavourable coldness to his manner, which he never conquered by his intercourse with the world. And so far as it precluded his general acquaintance from much interesting conversation, it was to be lamented, as well as that he likewise became chargeable himself with the odious imputation of apathy. Such as shared his confidence however, and had the best means of judging, will attest he was a warm-hearted man, and was neither deficient in feeling or benevolence; many instances might be cited of the most unostentatious kindness: may we not therefore explain, if not excuse, his silence by his caution not to obtrude common-place remarks, and by his great modesty in forbearing to impart intelligence which he supposed his hearers might already possess. In withholding his encomiums upon living characters another reason may be assigned with great probability; his inflexible integrity and rectitude of mind, made him dread any, the least approach to flattery, than which nothing could be more abhorrent to his nature: he scorned those arts that bore even the semblance of dishonesty, and he made little distinction in his code of morals, between the practised sycophant and the accomplished knave. It was the suppleness and adulation ascribed to our Northern neighbours that made an unfavourable impression upon him; indeed, though he had just and strong reasons to think highly of his *Alm a Mater*, and always expressed the most unfeigned respect for the candour and learning of the different professors of the University, he would sometimes inveigh against the prejudices of the Scotch nation, and regret the overwhelming influence attending such unworthy practices, to the great injustice, he would say, of their brethren on this side the Tweed.—His abilities as an attentive observer, are best exemplified by his papers addressed to the Linnean Society, and his industry and application are incontestably proved by the voluminous manuscripts he left behind him, the contents of which hereafter may be thought worthy of publication, more especially those concerning the duties and defects of the regulations in Naval Surgery. In his manner, he might be

said to want the amenities of polished life; few scholars are quite at ease in the drawing-room, and the Graces had very little share in his contemplation; but let it be remembered, on the other hand, he was free from any moral stain, that he never disgraced himself by unmanly compliances, and deserved the noblest appellation to which we can aspire, the title of a good and honest man. Such in the estimation of the writer is a faithful portrait of Dr. Joseph Arnold, not without its blemishes and shades of imperfection (for who, alas, is exempt), but with failings of a kind so venial, that we may rely upon the justice of posterity to respect his memory as a valuable member of the community.

REAR-ADMIRAL FORTESQUE.

Dec. 27. Universally regretted, in the 65th year of his age, Rear-Admiral John Faithful Fortesque, of Writtle Lodge. It is scarcely possible to do justice to the excellence of his exemplary character. His heart was an inexhaustible fountain of charity to the poor, and he doubled his liberality by the warmth with which his benevolence flowed. His house was the hall of hospitality to all his acquaintance, and he constantly enlivened it by the cheerful suavity of his manners. His friends will seldom pass it without a sigh, or the poor without a tear.

JOHN TRENCHARD, Esq.

Dec. 26. At his house in Welbeck-street, in his 94th year, John Trenchard, of Stourminster Marshall, co. Dorset, esq. many years one of the Commissioners of Taxes. He was in that situation at the accession of his present Majesty, which he held till 1798. He was the son of George Trenchard of Litchet Maltravers and of Wolverton, esq. (who died 1758), and grandson of Sir John Trenchard, of Bloxworth, knt. Chief Justice of Chester, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and of the Privy Council to King William and Queen Mary.—This respectable Dorsetshire family trace their pedigree as far back as the reign of Henry I. In 1506, Philip I. King of Castile, and Joan his Queen, designing to surprise the King of Arragon, set forth with a great armada, but they had scarcely left the coast of Flanders, when encountering a violent tempest, they put into Weymouth in distress; where they were received and nobly entertained by Sir Thomas Trenchard, at his house at Wolverton; for whose hospitality and great attention, they presented him with their portraits, as a signal mark of their esteem. They left also at Wolverton a white china bowl, on a foot silver-bound. The portraits were engraved at the expense of the late

Mr.

Mr. Trenchard, from the originals in his possession, and presented to the new edition of Hutchins's Dorsetshire; in which work are also given two portraits of his grandfather, Sir John Trenchard, and one of himself; and in the same work will be found an ample pedigree and account of this ancient and respectable family.

SIR ÆNEAS MACKINTOSH.

Sir Æneas Mackintosh, of Mackintosh, Bart. Captain of Clan Chattan, who died on the 21st Jan. at Moy-hall, in the 69th year of his age, was a gentleman of the greatest worth. During the late distressing period, he gave up to a great proportion of his tenants a full third of their rents, for three successive years, and enabled, farther, such of them as had particularly suffered from the severity of the seasons, to re-stock their farms with sheep and cattle. His funeral was attended by upwards of forty carriages of all descriptions, and a large concourse of common people, both on foot and horseback. Six of the family servants, in deep mourning, and three pipers, playing the Clan's Lament, &c. preceded the hearse and six horses, which was followed by the family chariot and four empty, and three mourning carriages, containing the more immediate connexions of the deceased.

MR. WILLIAM MARSH.

Feb. 14. In his 78th year, Mr. William Marsh, of Brook-street, Holborn. Though not of an elevated rank in life, he was long respected by the good and great; and may be classed, from his active and disinterested exertions, among the benefactors of his generation. Mr. M. was well known as one of the most zealous Managers of that annual and gratifying exhibition of British benevolence, the Assembling of the Charity Children of the Metropolis in St. Paul's Cathedral; and formed one of the Committee when our late revered Sovereign was present. On the demise of a former Treasurer, some years since, Mr. Marsh was invited by the Society of Patrons of that Anniversary to accept the vacant office, which he could only be prevailed upon to undertake in conjunction with a friend. This office he filled with much credit; and was ever alive to the interests of this, and other charities wherein he was engaged. Among these may be named the Parochial School of St. Andrew's, Holborn, of which he was the Treasurer, and, for a lengthened period, the chief support. In this station, also, he acquitted himself so cordially to the satisfaction of the subscribers on the days of his health, that his portrait

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was hung up in the Committee-room as a tribute of their respect; and subsequently, a handsome piece of plate was presented to him, as an approval of his character and conduct. The inscription, drawn up by the present Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, sufficiently attests the esteem in which he was held; and thus appropriately concludes: "Mark the approbation attendant on active goodness; and tread in the footsteps of this excellent man." Mr. M. was a conscientious supporter of the government in church and state, and exemplary in his duties towards both.

WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq.

The late William Clarke, esq. of Portugal-street, (whose death, on the 26th of December last, we announced in our last Volume, p. 640,) was born at Denshanger, in Northamptonshire, and was descended of an ancient family formerly resident at Wicken, in the same county. Being the youngest son of a large family, he chose for his profession that of a bookseller; and commenced business in Portugal-street in the year 1767, which he carried on, in conjunction with his sons, to the day of his death, and by whom he succeeded. He was a very domesticated man, of great private worth, modest and unassuming manners, and of strict honour and probity. His remains were deposited in the family-vault at Hornsey, Middlesex, on the first of January, 1820.

FRANCIS WINGRAVE, Esq.

Feb. 6. At his house in the Strand, in his 75th year, Francis Wingrave, esq. This house has been in the occupation of eminent and highly-respectable booksellers for considerably more than a century; first, by Jacob Tonson, who, here, in 1709, we believe, originally published the Spectator. Tonson, removing to a new house opposite, now the banking-house of Messrs. Rodsoll and Stirling, (and in which he died March 31, 1767) was succeeded in the old one by Mr. John Nourse, many years Bookseller to his late Majesty, both as Prince of Wales and King. On the death of John Nourse in 1780, all his bookselling concerns became the property of his brother Charles, an eminent surgeon at Oxford, who received the honour of Knighthood, August 15, 1786, on his late Majesty's visit to the University. At his decease in 1789, he bequeathed the bookselling business, with a handsome acknowledgment of his services, to Mr. Francis Wingrave, who had for several years conducted it with the most honourable assiduity, combined with the strictest integrity.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

1819. **A**T Hoosainabad, of the cholerera, Capt. John Taws, 7th Light Cavalry.—After an absence of 20 months active service with his corps, he had just obtained furlough and permission to visit Futtyghur, the residence of his now unhappy widow and family; when, early on the morning of the day preceding that on which he was to have quitted the regiment, he was seized with the prevailing epidemic, and expired at three o'clock in the afternoon.

June 6. At Gyah, in Bengal, Major Colin Campbell, of the 4th Native Infantry; and on the 6th his widow.

At Calcutta, Major P. Lewis Grant, of the 12th Native Infantry, Acting Town and Fort Major of Fort William, Bengal; and **Sept. 2**, Anne, his wife, daughter of Geo. Powney, esq. of Grosvenor-square.

June 21. At Agimere, in the East Indies, aged 30, Capt. Charles Dunbar, 7th Native Bengal Infantry.

July 7. At Nusseerabad, in the East Indies, of cholera morbus, Lieut. Robert Cauty, Interpreter and Quarter-master, 2d battalion, 19th Bengal, N. I. in the 31st year of his age.

At Battala, Ceylon, Mrs. Vallance; and on the following day her husband, Major Vallance of the 73d regiment; leaving five young children.

Aug. 8. Colonel Bannermann, Governor of Prince of Wales Island. He had been 43 years in the East India Company's service. The Hon. W. E. Phillips succeeded to his Government of the Presidency.

Aug. 31. At his Garden-house, near Madras, in his 48th year, the Rev. J. Mouse, Archdeacon of Madras.—His lady, D. D. A. died in St. George's burials were interrupted in the evening, with rying-ground on Tuesday. The funeral was every mark of respect. The Commander-in-Chief, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the principal Civil and Military Gentlemen of the Settlement, the Hon. Chief Justice following as chief mourner.

Sept. 9. At Carthage, in his 21st year, Edward, second son of Wm. Chippendall, esq. of Great Queen street, a Midshipman of his Majesty's ship Sapphire, Capt. Hart.

In October last, at Santa Fe, Daniel F. O'Leary, esq. second son of Jeremiah O'Leary, esq. of Cork.—He was only 18 years of age. Mr. O'Leary left his friends in the latter end of the year 1817, to join the standard of Independence in South America: he obtained a Cornetcy in the Red Hussars, and served under Bolivar in several engagements against the Royalists; whenever opportunity offered, he was conspicuous in the field, exhibiting such intrepidity and valour that he was promot-

ed to the rank of Captain, and attached to the personal Staff of Bolivar. He received a severe wound in the last battle which secured the possession of Santa Fe to the independent Army; from the effects of which he had scarcely recovered, when he was seized with a violent fever, which, in a few days, terminated his career.

Nov. 1. At Antigua, the late Governor, Lieutenant-general Ramsay.

Nov. 18. At Antigua, the Hon. T. N. Kerry, Commander in Chief of Antigua and Monserrat.

Nov. 25. At Good Hope (Jamaica), in his 18th year, Richard Pemberton, Midshipman on-board H. M. ship Iphigenia, third son of Dr. Pemberton, of George-street, Hanover-square.

Dec. 6. At Castleclough, Cheshire, aged 79, Catherine, wife of the Rev. Edmund Lally, A. M. Vicar of Whitegate, Cheshire, and Rector of Clopton and Croydon, Cambridge.

Dec. 8. At Falmouth, Jamaica, William D. Dobie, esq.

Dec. 12. At Leghorn, the Rev. Wm. Berdmore Lagden, B. A. late of Christ College, Cambridge, son of the Rev. H. A. Lagden, of Ware, Herts.

Dec. 15. At Cromer, Norfolk, in her 71st year, the widow of the late Henry Partridge, esq.

Dec. 20. At Pisa, in his 24th year, J. Digges Chambers, esq. Ensign in his Majesty's 6th regiment of foot, youngest son of the late F. Chambers, esq. of Monte Alto (Waterford), Ireland.

Dec. 21. In London, Colonel Colyer Robertson.

1820. **Jan. 5.** At Whitley-hall, near Huddersfield, in his 68th year, John Beaumont, esq. Of this respectable branch of the Beaumont family, see our vol. LXXXVII. ii. 341; and their Pedigree in Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. III. p. 662. See also Dr. Whitaker's elegant Dedication, prefixed to the "Correspondence of Sir George Radcliffe," and the Preface to the second edition of the "History of Craven."

Jan. 7. At Naples, of a bilious fever, the Rev. John A. ... bridge, M. A. Fellow of the Trinity College, Cambridge.

Jan. 8. John Baines, esq. of Skipton, brother of the late Mrs. Neatherwood, of the same place.

Jan. 9. At Llanfyllan, Montgomeryshire, aged 104 years, 10 months, Mr. Evan Price, watchmaker.—Until two years previous to his death he followed his business. His sight to the last was so strong that he was able to read a newspaper, of any small print, without the aid of spectacles.

Capt. G. C. Urmston, R. N. second son of the late James Urmston, esq. of Chigwell, Essex.

Jan. 10. In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, in his 73d year, Thomas Walker, esq.

Aged 18, Charlotte-Anne, only daughter of Charles Gwilt, esq. of Icklingham, Suffolk.

Jan. 11. At Ampthill, Beds, aged 85, Susanna, the widow of the late Rev. Alex. Colston, of Filkins-hall, Oxfordshire.

Mr. John Kemp, of St. Mary's, Romney-marsh. Going on a visit to some friends at Hythe, he availed himself of the circumstance of the Royal Military Canal being frozen over, to skait upon it. Unhappily from some circumstance, the ice at Ruckinge was not, as at other places, sufficiently strong for the purpose, and he there met an untimely grave.

Jan. 12. At Exeter, in his 67th year, after a lingering illness, William Tozer, of Sudbury, gent. His urbanity as a gentleman, his kindness as a neighbour, his affection as a relative, and his piety as a Christian, have endeared his memory to all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Jan. 13. At Cassel, her Royal Highness Wilhelmina Caroline of Denmark, Electress of Hesse. She was born on the 10th of July, 1748, and married the Elector of Hesse on the 1st of September, 1764.

Cordelia, youngest daughter of T. W. Jeffrey, esq. of Yalding, Kent.

In Charles-square, Hoxton, aged 62, Robert White, esq. of Dorchester.

At Moness-house, North Britain, aged 96, James Robertson, esq. late of Killinchangie. He outlived all his own family (the male part of which honourably bled and died in the service of their country), and also all the companions of his youth. We have frequently observed the death of the last of Prince Charles Edward's followers announced; and now venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that this is the last of the officers who fought under him at the battle of Culloden, in 1746. He commanded a company of the Athol Highlanders upon that memorable day, and being perfectly collected in his senses to the last moment, his enthusiastic accounts of the deeds of other years were truly interesting.

Jan. 14. In her 92d year, Mrs. Man- nel, of Kensale, Suffolk.

Jan. 15. At Stratford Lodge, co. Wick- low, Martha Augusta, eldest daughter of the Hon. Benjamin O'Neill, Stratford, and niece of the Earl of Aldborough.

The Grand Duchess of Baden.

In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Hoare, of Beckenham, Kent.

Jan. 16. In his 43d year, Anthony Lit- tledale, esq. of Liverpool

Jan. 17. Mr. Philip T. Meyer, the emi- nent composer and professor on the harp, in the 88th year of his age. He is sup- posed to have been the first person who

introduced the pedal harp into this coun- try, on his arrival in the year 1776.

In his 75th year, Mr. John Conder, of St. Nicholas, Ipswich. As an useful mem- ber of society, and for his attention to the wants of others, his loss will be long and deservedly lamented.

Jan. 18. At Minto, Jane, youngest daughter of the Hon. Capt. Elliot, R. N.

At Northop, Flintshire, Henry Parry, esq. of Leyden Estate, Montego Bay, Ja- maica.

At Lynn, Norfolk, Mary, wife of M. F. Rishton, esq. and eldest daughter of the late Stephen Allen, esq. of the same place.

Jan. 19. In Belmont, Bath, aged 82, Catherine, widow of the late Thomas Low- field, esq.

At Harmston, near Lincoln, aged up- wards of 70, Samuel Thorold, esq.—His death was in consequence of injuries re- ceived the preceding day by being over- turned in his carriage.

Aged 58, the wife of Mr. William Cors- ton, of Ludgate-street.

At Richmond, Eleanor, youngest daugh- ter of the Rev. E. Everard.

In Bedford-row, the widow of the late William Criswell, esq.

In Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 80, the relict of the late Isaac Lowe, esq. formerly of New York, in the United States, and sister of the late Sir Cornelius Cuyler, bart.

In the Cathedral Precincts, Canterbury, the Rev. John Radcliffe, Vicar of Little- bourne, and one of the Minor Canons of Canterbury Cathedral.

At Banstead, Surrey, in his 43d year, Edward Lambert, esq.

In Bernard-street, Russell-square, Brid- get, wife of George Glenny, esq.

In her 85th year, Mrs. Frances Roberts, of Stockwell.

The wife of Jas. Brander, esq. of Sey- mour Place.

In King's Arms Yard, in his 67th year, John Mackenzie, esq. of Torridon, Ross-sh.

In Calthorpe-street, Mecklenburgh- square, the wife of James Scott Savory, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service on the Madras Establishment.

At Peckham, in her 75d year, the relict of the late James Peacock, esq. of Finsbury- square.

Jan. 21. At Poplar, Katherine, widow of the late W. H. Kidd, Commander in the Hon. East India Company's service.

Anne, wife of Capt. C. Jones, of Upper Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square.

The wife of Geo. Mills, esq. M. P.

In his 75th year, Warwell Scarlynn, gent. of Ipswich. He was of Caius College, Cam- bridge, A. B. 1768.

At Homburg, aged 72, the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg. He is succeeded by his

son Frederick, the husband of Princess Elizabeth, of England. Thus her father, her father-in-law, and her brother, all died about the same time.

Jan. 22. Mr. Fotheringham, Master of the Ceremonies at Cheltenham. His wife died a few days before; and her funeral was to have taken place as this day; but when the hearse arrived to convey the body of his wife to the grave, his widowed heart gave way, and he expired in convulsions.

Jane Wallis, aged 59, wife of the Rev. Richard Wallis, rector of Seaham, co. Durham. She was beloved by all who knew her, and an irreparable loss to her disconsolate family.

At Kingsland Crescent, aged 83, the widow of Mr. Robt. Collier, of St. Mary Axe.

The wife of Richard Langton, esq. of Newington Place, Surrey.

Aged 73, in a fit of apoplexy, Thomas Roe, esq. of Chelsea.

The Hon. and Rev. Paul Stratford, next brother and heir presumptive of the Earl of Aldborough.

At Hastings, the only daughter of J. Willes, esq. of Hungerford Park, Berks.

At Woodhatch, Reigate, Surrey, Mary, relict of the late Mr. Rees Price, of Southwark.

In Orchard street, Portman-square, aged 88, the Rev. Charles Mordaunt, rector of Little Massingham.

Jan. 23. At her brother's house, in Melton, Suffolk, Mrs. Martin, the sister of James Martin, gent.

At Woolwich, Mrs. Ruth Geast, wife of John Geast, esq. Ordnance Storekeeper at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

At Newport, Essex, in her 71st year, the widow of the late John Hollingworth, esq. of Kensingtoun.

At Rotherhithe, aged 71, Francis Woodruff, esq.

At Chichester, Elizabeth, relict of J. Peckham, esq. of Nyton, Sussex.

At Berlin, in his 35th year, Prince Charles of Schondish Carolath.

At Bath, the wife of John Perring, esq. of Combe Flory, Somersetshire.

In King-street, Stephen's Green, Dublin, at a very advanced age, the Hon. Mrs. Allen, sister of the late, and aunt of the present, Viscount Allen.

Jan. 24. J. Newcombe, esq. of Kidderminster, Worcestershire.

At his house, at North Brixton, Mr. John Short, of Birch-in-lane, Cornhill.

At Bristol Hot Wells, Georgiana Augusta, Dowager Countess of Granard. She was the daughter of Augustus, fourth earl of Berkeley; was born Sept. 18, 1749, at Cranford, in Middlesex, and baptized Oct. 14, his Majesty Geo. III. and the Princess Augusta, in person, and the Countess of Middlesex, being sponsors. She was married in 1766 to George Forbes, fifth earl of

Granard, by whom she had issue. After the earl's death, in 1786, the countess re-married in 1781 the Rev. Samuel Little, D. D. (of Ireland), by whom she also had issue. She was sister of the Margravine of Anspach, and aunt to the Earl Craven.

At Biggleswade, Beds. in her 69th year, Mrs. Gardener, bookseller.

At Naples, Cardinal Carracciolo, Bishop of Palestine. Diegna Ignatius Carracciolo was born on the 16th of July, 1759, at Martin. Having entered the Prelacy, he followed Pope Pius the Sixth into France, and was with that Pontiff when he entered Valencia. It was in honour of his attachment to the head of the Church that Pius VII. made him a Cardinal on the 11th of August, 1800. This was the first hat given by the present Pope.

At St. Alban's, after a painful illness, which she bore with Christian patience and resignation, aged 69, Mary Wheeldon, widow of the late Rev. John Wheeldon, prebendary of Lincoln, and 27 years rector of Wheathamstead, Herts. (See Vol. LXX. p. 799.)

In Tyndale Place, Islington, the daughter of the late Robert Todd, esq. of Lombard-street.

Maria, wife of Mr. Wm. Gee, solicitor, of Bishop Stortford, Herts.

Jan. 25. At Richmond, Miss Maria Dundas.

At Plymouth, aged 68, Thos. Hodson, esq.

At Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, George Bleckly, one of the Society of Friends, and of the firm of Bleckly and Oldacre, of Ipswich.

At Hadley, in her 12th year, Louisa, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Monro, Rector of Little Easton, Essex.

Aged 29, Elizabeth, wife of Donald Grant, esq. of the Ordnance Office, Tower, and youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Hope, of the Royal Artillery.

In Sloane-street, aged 85, Charles Dick, esq. heir to the title of Laird.

At Duryard, near Exeter, the relict of the late Geo. Cross, of that place, and dau. of the late Francis Llewellyn Leach, esq. of Frithewell, Cornwall.

N. Archdall Cope, esq. of Drummilly, Armagh.

Jan. 26. At Nice, Eliza, wife of John Stein, esq. of Clonmell, Ireland.

Margaret, Viscountess Gormanston, of Gormanston Castle (Meath). She was the eldest daughter of Thomas Arthur, Viscount Southwell; and was born Sept. 1, 1775; married Dec. 19, 1794, to Jenico, twelfth Viscount Gormanston; by whom she had a numerous family.

At his house in Lechlade, Gloucestershire, Robert Wace, esq. deeply lamented by his family and numerous friends, to whom he had endeared himself

by

by the most affectionate solicitude for their welfare, and the most exemplary integrity of character. In the life of this excellent man were manifest the practical fruits, of the Christian faith without ostentation; for he was ever forward to assist in the alleviation of human suffering. Mr. Wace was a Member of the Council of the City of Oxford, and was elected bailiff in the year 1813. He filled that office at the time the present King and the Allied Sovereigns visited Oxford.

In her 68th year, Mrs. Dorothy Fenwick, widow of the rev. John Fenwick, M.A. Rector of Hallaton, Leicestershire. The Fenwicks of Hallaton are of the Brinkburn branch of the Fenwicke family, of Fenwicke Tower, in Northumberland. Brinkburn Priory came into the possession of George Fenwicke in the reign of Edward VI. being purchased by him of the earl of Warwick. And Fenwicke Tower was the seat of Thomas de Fenwicke in the reign of Henry III. and continued in the possession of the family, with Wallington Castle, until the time of William III. when Sir John Fenwicke, bart. was attainted and beheaded for his attachment to the Stuarts, being involved in one common ruin with his relations and connexions, the Radclyffes of Derwentwater, and the Widdringtons of Widdrington Castle. See Nichol's *Leicestershire*, vol. II. part ii. p. 547; and Wallis's *Northumberland*, vol. II. pp. 157, 158. 519, 520.

In Abingdon street, Westminster, the widow of the late B. J. Johnson, esq.

At Masbro', near Rotherham, in her 81st year, Sarah, relict of the late Sam. Walker, esq. of that place, and mother of Sam. Walker, esq. M.P. of Aldwick.

Jan. 27. At her lodgings, in the Upper Bristol road, Bath, aged 75, Mrs. Bell, formerly the celebrated and beautiful Miss Mansell, of the Bath and London theatres. She possessed a considerable share of professional merit; and in the expression of the pathetic, and the display of the higher passions, she has seldom been excelled.

In Chesterton road, aged 74, Mrs. Catherine Pearce.

At Paris, the Duke de Crillon, peer of France.

Anna Sophia, wife of John Doorman, esq. of Champion Hill, Surrey.

Mr. Henry Watts, of Lower Kennington Green, and of the Custom House.

In her 17th year, Sarah, second daughter of J. S. Salt, esq. of Russell-square.

At Hammersmith, aged 75, the relict of the late Rev. James Bowden, late of Lower Tooting, Surrey.

Jan. 28. Aged 82, Joseph Mason, esq. of Swineshead Villa, Lincolnshire. By his death a handsome property devolves to his sole surviving daughter and heiress, the wife of Mr. Alderman Tennant, Leeds.

At Clapton, Middlessex, aged 87, the widow of the late Abraham Greenwood, esq.

At Stockwell, Surrey, in his 85th year, Thomas Lett, esq. formerly an eminent timber-merchant.

The widow of the late Charles Crochley, esq. paymaster of the 50th regiment.

In the Grove, Southwark, Wm. Clark, esq. of Great Guildford-street, Southwark.

At Southend, in his 66th year, Robert Woodmass, esq. of Montagu-square, late of Sumpting, in Sussex.

In Bedford-row, aged 78, Lieut. Col. Handfield, formerly of the 22d regiment of foot.

At Diss, co. Norfolk, aged 75, Thos. Jenkinson Woodward, esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. He was formerly of Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded LL. B. in 1769. This gentleman, by his suavity of manners, and by his urbanity and courtesy, had gained the universal respect and esteem of his neighbours, from the highest to the lowest, and of all who had the happiness of his acquaintance; and his tenants and domestics never can forget the liberal, the benevolent landlord—the kind, the indulgent master.

In his 82d year, Mr. Speer, many years a respectable furnishing ironmonger, and one of the oldest inhabitants of Hammersmith. It is a curious coincidence, that Mr. Speer was born on the 4th of June, 1738, at the same hour as his late Majesty, and expired on Saturday evening, the 29th ult. about nine o'clock, being near the time when our lamented monarch breathed his last. Mr. S. was also married on the same day as their late Majesties.

In the Crescent, Bath, the eldest daughter of the late George Whitehead, esq. of Weston House, Somersetshire.

In Perceval-street, Northampton-square, aged 61, Mr. Edward Spencer, many years well known on the Stock Exchange.

Jan. 30. At his residence, in Ross-shire, in his 63d year, Alex. Mackenzie, esq. of Ord.

At Paris, Walter Boyd, jun. of the old firm of Boyd, Ker, and Co.

In Arlington-street, Piccadilly, J. Latouche, esq. M.P. for the county of Leitrim.

At Laurel Lodge, Herts, Sarah, sister of the late Henry Isherwood, esq. formerly M.P. for New Windsor.

Suddenly, in her 24th year, Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Taylor, gent. of Blithborough Lodge, Suffolk.

Jan. 31. At Worley Lodge, Essex, aged 11, Edmund Henry, the second son of the Hon. George Winn.

At Camberwell (the day he completed his 98th year), the Hon. Col. Peter Fry, father of Lady Knight (wife of Admiral sir J. Knight), and Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, previous to the Revolution.

Feb. 1. By an inflammation on the lungs, Joseph Madocks, esq. aged 58. This gentleman (who was well known in the gay world some years since, as the "gayest of the gay," he being the life of every circle), was only a few days since walking among his friends in St. James's-street. Mr. Madocks was the first amateur actor of his day. His performance of *Falstaff* was truly excellent. He was long the convivial companion of Frank North; afterwards earl of Guildford.

Aged 36, Sophia Elizabeth, wife of of Mr. J. Wood, of Newport-street, Leicester-square.

In her 28th year, Sarah, wife of J. L. Reiss, esq. of Basinghall-street, and dau. of Henry Levyssohn, esq. of Rotterdam.

Feb. 2. Aged 82, James Tilloit, gent. of Haseworth, Suffolk.

Feb. 3. At Wethersfield, Suffolk, at the house of her son-in-law, the Rev. R. C. Barnard, Elizabeth, relict of the late Cary Elwes, esq. of Isleworth, and mother of R. C. Elwes, esq. of Billing House, Northamptonshire.

Feb. 3. At Eideford, aged 91, Anne, relict of George Buck, esq. of Daddon, Devonshire.

At Kentish Town, aged 70, the Rev. Wm. Lucas, late of Knight-Ryder-street, Doctors' Commons.

At the apartments of Mr. Williams, St. James's Palace, the widow of the late Adam Haaber, esq. captain in the Danish royal navy.

Aged 94, Mr. Cannon, of Frederick-street, Portsea. This extraordinary man was never known to eat fish, flesh, or fowl, or to drink any thing stronger than water, excepting tea in the afternoon!

Feb. 8. In Russell-square, in his 65th year, sir Vicary Gibbs, knt. late Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. We shall give an account of this distinguished Judge in our next.

Feb. 11. At Bath, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Haweis. We shall take an early opportunity of giving an account of this celebrated Divine.

Feb. 15. Rev. Matthew Haynes, of Westminster; a Memoir of whom shall appear soon.

Feb. 16. At Maldon, in Surrey, in his 69th year, the Rev. Rogers Ruding, B. D. Vicar of that parish, F.S.A. and H.M.A.S. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Of this highly respectable gentleman an account shall be given in our next.

On Putney Heath, the relict of the late Dr. Wood, of Buntingford, Herts.

Feb. 18. Sarah, wife of Robert Lee, esq. of Walthamstow, aged 47.

Feb. 22. At the Haberdashers School, Bunhill-row, in his 79th year, the Rev. Wm. Lens, the master of that foundation. He was also Chaplain of the City of London Lying-in Hospital; and Chaplain of the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1820. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Feb. 1820.
Feb.	°	°	°	29, 99	small rain
6	44	48	46	30, 20	cloudy
7	46	50	44	, 19	cloudy
8	44	47	44	29, 99	fair
9	40	48	44	30, 05	fair
10	44	47	38	, 18	fair
11	37	46	42	, 03	rain
12	42	47	41	, 07	cloudy
13	41	46	37	, 35	fair
14	35	45	36	, 38	fair
15	32	37	32	, 32	fair
16	26	34	31		

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Feb. 1820.
Feb.	°	°	°		
17	25	34	29	30, 19	fair
18	24	32	31	, 15	cloudy
19	30	35	32	, 17	cloudy
20	31	32	31	29, 91	snow
21	30	35	37	, 93	rain
22	35	45	46	, 85	cloudy
23	47	49	44	, 65	cloudy
24	39	41	37	, 46	rain
25	37	40	36	, 59	rain
26	35				

BILL OF MORTALITY, from January 23, to February 25, 1890.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		30 and 60				
Males	- 909	1741	Males		849	1642	5 and 10	71	60 and 70	137	
Females	- 832		Females		793		10 and 20	62	70 and 80	101	
Whereof have died under 2 years old			367		20 and 30		143	80 and 90	33		
					30 and 40		180	90 and 100	14		
					40 and 50		184	102	1		
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.											

Salt £1. per bushel; $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending February 19, 1890.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.									
Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	65	7	35	6	34	7	26	5	41	3	Essex	66	5	52	0	34	1	24	4
Surrey	68	2	34	6	34	2	26	2	45	0	Kent	67	0	34	0	36	2	25	0
Hertford	64	5	00	0	38	3	26	10	42	3	Sussex	63	8	00	0	34	10	24	6
Bedford	61	4	38	0	34	5	25	1	41	4	Suffolk	63	6	36	0	33	9	23	6
Huntingdon	57	10	00	0	33	8	32	10	41	6	Cambridge	61	7	36	0	32	5	19	1
Northampton	64	11	00	0	35	5	22	8	39	10	Norfolk	61	4	34	4	30	0	21	11
Rutland	65	0	00	0	36	6	25	0	44	6	Lincoln	62	9	00	0	35	3	21	3
Leicester	65	5	00	0	38	0	23	10	46	6	York	60	11	38	2	35	1	21	4
Nottingham	67	1	38	0	38	11	26	2	50	10	Durham	60	3	00	0	00	0	24	0
Derby	66	10	00	0	39	8	32	8	54	10	Northum.	59	5	39	7	39	4	23	7
Stafford	67	4	00	0	39	9	23	3	45	4	Cumberl.	62	11	47	4	28	4	21	7
Salop	66	6	34	10	40	4	28	0	56	10	Westmor.	65	7	36	0	33	0	23	6
Hereford	64	0	51	2	30	0	25	3	48	5	Lancaster	65	4	00	0	00	0	24	5
Worcester	63	11	00	0	37	9	29	6	50	8	Chester	60	2	00	0	40	5	22	8
Warwick	66	0	00	0	36	0	28	0	58	4	Flint	59	3	00	0	38	8	25	0
Wilt	64	0	00	0	31	4	25	9	50	1	Denbigh	62	6	00	0	39	4	22	1
Berks	65	6	00	0	33	6	26	4	44	9	Anglesea	64	6	00	0	33	3	15	0
Oxford	66	9	00	0	32	1	25	0	43	0	Carnarvon	70	6	00	0	34	2	21	0
Bucks	63	0	00	0	34	10	26	0	41	6	Merioneth	72	9	49	0	00	0	24	0
Brecon	68	6	48	0	34	11	27	0	00	0	Cardigan	68	0	00	0	36	5	17	0
Montgomery	67	5	00	0	35	2	27	2	00	0	Pembroke	56	2	00	0	32	11	15	8
Radnor	71	5	00	0	33	8	27	1	54	4	Cardmarth.	66	6	00	0	33	7	16	4
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorgan									
64 11 39										65 4 00									
Average of Scotland, per quarter.										0 31 4 20									
54 9 36										0 35 5 24									
54 9 36										0 32 5 24									
										0 34 8 25									
										0 29 8 00									
										0 30 10 22									
										0 30 3 25									
										0 30 5 22									

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, January 24, 55s. to 60s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, February 19, 24s. 10d.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR, February 23, 35s. 9d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, February 21.

Kent Bags	3/.	6s. to	4/.	4s.	Kent Pockets	3/.	10s. to	4/.	12s.
Sussex Ditto	3/.	0s. to	3/.	12s.	Sussex Ditto	3/.	5s. to	3/.	18s.
Essex Ditto	3/.	0s. to	4/.	0s.	Essex Ditto	3/.	0s. to	4/.	4s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, February 25:

St. James's, Hay 4/ 0s. Straw 1/ 17s. 6d. Clover 4/ 14s. 6d. — Whitechapel, Hay 4/ 0s. Straw 4/ 13s. 0d. Clover 6/ 10s. — Smithfield, Hay 3/ 16s. 6d. Straw 1/ 13s. Clover 6/ 0s.

SMITHFIELD, February 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s.	4d. to	5s.	8d.	Lamb.....	0s.	0d. to	0s.	0d.
Mutton.....	4s.	8d. to	6s.	0d.	Head of Cattle at Market Feb. 25:				
Veal.....	5s.	6d. to	7s.	0d.	Beasts.....	480	Calves	90.	
Pork.....	5s.	4d. to	6s.	0d.	Sheep and Lambs	3,400	Pigs	280.	

COALS, February 11: Newcastle 35s. 3d. to 45s. 0d.—Sunderland, 40s. 0d. to 46s.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Town Tallow 70s. 6d. Yellow Russia 62s.

SOAP, Yellow 46s. Mottled 94s. Cured 103s.—CANDLES, 11s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 13s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Feb. 1820, (to the 24th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 26, New Bridge street, London. — Birmingham Canal, 335*l*. Div. 20*l*. per Ann. — Leeds and Liverpool, 300*l*. Div. 10*l*. — Grand Junction, 317*l*. ex Div. 4*l*. 10*s*. Half-Year. — Monmouthshire, 140*l*. ex Half-year's Div. 5*l*. — Dudley, 61*l*. ex Half-Year's Div. 1*l*. 10*s*. — Grand Union, 35*l*. — Grand Surrey, 54*l*. — Rochdale, 40*l*. to 41*l*. ex Div. 1*l*. — Regent's, 35*l*. — Lancaster, 25*l*. — Worcester and Birmingham, 25*l*. — Kennet and Avon, 19*l*. 15*s*. Div. 1*l*. — Huddersfield, 19*l*. — West India Dock, 175*l*. ex Div. 5*l*. Half-year. — London Dock, 73*l*. ex Div. 1*l*. 10*s*. ditto — Globe Assurance, 117*l*. ex Div. 3*l*. — Imperial, 78*l*. ex Half-year's Div. 2*l*. 5*s*. — Waterloo Bridge, 5*l*. 10*s*. — Provident Institution, 7*l*. 10*s*. Premium. — Grand Junction Water Works, 39*l*. — West Middlesex Ditto, 41*l*. 40*l*. — London Bridge Ditto, 50*l*. Div. 2*l*. 10*s*. per Annum. — Portsmouth and Farlington, 20*l*. — Westminster Gas Light Company, 61*l*. ex Div. 2*l*. Half-year. — Bath Gas, 3*l*. Premium. — Russell Institution, 19*l*. 12*s*. — Surrey Ditto, 8*l*. 8*s*.

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1820.

Days	Bank Stock	Red. 3pr.Ct.	3pr.Ct. Con.	3pr.Ct. per 100	1pr.Ct. Con.	5pr.Ct. Navy.	B.Long Imp. 3	Ind. Stock.	S.S. Stock.	3pr.Ct. S.S.	O.S.S. Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Com. Bills.	Omnit
1	221 20	68 1/2	67 1/2	76 3/4	86 7/8	102 3/4	18 18 1/2	209	67 1/2	15 13 pr. 3	4 pr.	9 dis.			
2	Holiday														
3	221	68 1/2	67 1/2	76 3/4	87	102 3/4	18 18 1/2	209	67 1/2	15 17 pr. 3	4 pr.	9 dis.			
4	221	68 1/2	67 1/2	76 3/4	87 1/2	103 1/2	18 18 1/2	209	67 1/2	15 16 pr. 3	4 pr.	9 dis.			
5		68 1/2	68 1/2	8 1/2	87 1/2	102 3/4	18 18 1/2			15 16 pr. 3	4 pr.	9 dis.			
6	Sunday														
7		68 1/2	68 1/2	8 1/2	87 1/2	102 3/4	18 18 1/2			15 pr.	3	4 pr.	9 7 dis.		
8	222	68 1/2	68 1/2	8 1/2	87 1/2	102 3/4	18 18 1/2			14 15 pr. 4	2 pr.	9 7 dis.			
9		69 1/2	68 1/2	8 1/2	87 1/2	102 3/4	18 18 1/2			14 15 pr. 4	2 pr.	9 7 dis.			
10	222 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	8 1/2	87 1/2	102 3/4	18 18 1/2			14 15 pr. 4	2 pr.	9 7 dis.			
11	222 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	8 1/2	87 1/2	102 3/4	18 18 1/2			13 14 pr. 3	2 pr.	9 7 dis.			
12		69 1/2	68 1/2	8 1/2	87 1/2	102 3/4	18 18 1/2			13 15 pr. 1	3 pr.	7 dis.			
13	Sunday														
14		69 1/2	68 1/2	8 1/2	87 1/2	103 1/2	18 18 1/2			13 14 pr. 3	2 pr.				
15		68 1/2	68 1/2	8 1/2	87 1/2	102 3/4	18 18 1/2			14 pr.	2	3 pr.			
16	Holiday														
17	223	68 1/2	68 1/2	8 1/2	87 1/2	102 3/4	18 18 1/2			13 14 pr. 3	2 pr.				
18	223	69 1/2	68 1/2	8 1/2	87 1/2	103 1/2	18 18 1/2			13 15 pr. 2	4 pr.				
19		69 1/2	68 1/2	8 1/2	87 1/2	103	18 18 1/2			14 15 pr. 2	3 pr.	8 7 dis.			
20	Sunday														
21	223 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	8 1/2	87 1/2	103 1/2	18 18 1/2			14 15 pr. 1	3 pr.				
22	223 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	8 1/2	87 1/2	103 1/2	18 18 1/2			15 14 pr. 1	1 dis.				
23		69 1/2	68 1/2	8 1/2	87 1/2	103	18 18 1/2			13 15 pr. 1	2 dis.				
24	Holiday														
25		68 1/2	68 1/2	8 1/2	87 1/2	103	18 18 1/2			13 12 pr. 2 dis.	1 pr.				
26		68 1/2	68 1/2	8 1/2	87 1/2	103	18 18 1/2								
27	Sunday														
28															
29															

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and BRIDPORT CHURCH, Dorsetshire.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In consequence of the many calamitous fires that have recently occurred, we consider it a duty to give as much publicity as possible to the different Stations of the Fire Engines of the London Insurance Offices; so that immediate notice may be given to the resident Fire-men at the nearest Station, on the breaking out of a fire.

Ratcliffe Highway—*Sun*.

Lower East Smithfield—*Imperial*.

Ditto Nightingale Lane—*Royal Exchange*.

Well Close Square—*Phoenix*.

Bishopsgate Street Without, Sweet Apple Court—*Union*.

Threadneedle Street, near the South Sea House—*London*.

Upper Thames Street (Lambeth Hill)—*Royal Exchange*.

Carter Lane, near St. Paul's—*Phoenix*.

Earl Street, Blackfriars—*Atlas*.

Ditto.....Ditto—*Globe*.

Little Bridge Street, Blackfriars—*Hand-in-Hand*.

Fleet Market—*Eagle*.

West Smithfield—*Hops*.

Holborn Bridge—*Sun*.

Well Street, Oxford Street—*Westminster*.

Swallow Street, Ditto—*Sun*.

Warwick Street, Golden Square—*Royal Exchange*.

Baker Street, Portman-square—*Union*.

Horseferry Road, Westminster—*Globe*.

Regent Street, Piccadilly—*County*.

Charing Cross—*Phoenix*.

Hungerford Market—*British*.

Ditto.....Ditto—*Imperial*.

Bedford Bury (Covent Garden)—*Westminster*.

Commercial Road, Lambeth—*Sun*.

Horslydown (John Street)—*Sun*.

Weston Street, Bermondsey—*Albion*.

Thomas Street, in the Borough—*London*.

Carter Lane, Tooley Street—*Phoenix*.

Ditto.....Ditto—*Royal Exchange*.

A CONSTANT READER will find in Beatham's Baronetage, or indeed in every Baronetage, that Sir Edmund Bacon is styled the Premier Baronet, as the lineal descendant of an early Baronet.

DR. BOOKER writes thus: "I feel much obliged to Mr. Urban's intelligent Correspondent, who so very handsomely corrects the venial anachronism into which I had fallen, respecting a belief of Shenstone's being the author of the notices concerning Spence. On referring to the third volume of Shenstone's Works, printed for J. Dodsley in 1769, I perceive a short note subjoined in the last Letter, stating that he died on the 11th of February 1763. The volumes whence I transcribed the MS account of Spence, &c. were presented to me by a gentleman re-

siding near the Leasowes, who assured me 'they once were Mr. Shenstone's property.' This, no doubt, was the case, having his accustomed vignette of a part of the Leasowes pasted on the inside of the covers. The notices in question were evidently written by some relative, or intimate friend, who was well acquainted with the facts thus circumstantially detailed. If a friend, probably by J. Dodsley, the surviving brother of him whose death is so particularly recorded in the MS. Nor is it unlikely (with the exception of what relates to the melancholy dissolution of Spence) that they were transcribed from private memoranda of Shenstone."

R. C. communicates the following information: Vol. LXXXIX. p. 572. "Lord Hill is not the brother of Lord Berwick, but a younger son of Sir John Hill, bart. of Hawkestone, Salop, a distant relative of Lord Berwick."—P. 578. "Is there not a mistake either in the copy, or in the original inscription of the ancient ring here described? I presume it is, or was intended to be, 'al as God well,' that is, 'as God pleases.'—P. 594. "Alexander Ross's 'Medicus Medicatus' may be seen in the Bodleian Library, as appears by the printed catalogue, in which there is no mention of Sir T. Browne's treatise 'De Lucis Causa et Origine'."

ANTIQUUS (vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 482), who inquires after the family of *Lambe*, is referred to a pedigree of that family, under *Helton on the Hill*, in Mr. Surtees' first vol. of the Hist. of Durham; the last heir, it is believed, left Anthony Storey of Newbottle his executor.

T. P. remarks, "You give the statement of a 'Sussex Experimentalist,' the errors of which are so conspicuous, that a child who had only passed through the four first rules of arithmetic could not fail to detect them."

A. Z. (p. 2) would much oblige G. H. W. by informing him, "whether John Hanger (who died in 1654) was father or brother of George, who died in 1688. The inscriptions to the Hangers in Driffild Church would be very acceptable. Sir George Hanger of Driffild, knl. was, I presume, son of George, who died in 1688. The purchaser of Driffild, John Hanger, is stated in some of the Peerages to have been of the family of Aungier."

A CORRESPONDENT asks, "Is it necessary that two Churchwardens should be returned for each parish?"

MR. GODFREY will find the first of the Series of Letters from the Continent printed in p. 25 of our January Magazine.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1820.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN, *March 1.*
THE following is an extract of a Letter from Colonel Taylor to William Marsden, esq. dated Windsor, 7th Nov. 1805. It strongly portrays the excellent character of our late revered Monarch George III.; shewing how highly he appreciated the splendid talents of our immortal Nelson, and how deeply he deplored his irretrievable loss, after the glorious victory of Trafalgar. E. P.

"His Majesty has commanded me to express, in the strongest terms, his feelings of approbation of every part of the conduct of his gallant fleet, under the distinguished and lamented Commander in Chief, whose glorious and meritorious exertions are made yet more conspicuous, if possible, by the details of the opposition and difficulties the squadron had to encounter during that distinguished action."

"Every tribute of praise appears to His Majesty, due to Lord Nelson, whose loss he never can sufficiently regret."

Mr. URBAN,
THE subjoined Letter, written by Lord Nelson, with his left hand, and addressed to Lord Melville, is highly characteristic of the warm and genuine friendship he evinced towards the gallant Capt. Layman, who had been, as the immortal hero conceived, harshly censured by a Court Martial.

Yours, &c.

N. R. S.

"Victory, at Sea, March 10, 1805.

"My dear Lord,

"I enclose some remarks made by Captain Layman whilst he was in **** after the very unfortunate loss of that fine sloop, which your Lordship was so good as to give him the command of. Your Lordship will find the remarks flow from a most intelligent and active mind, and may be useful should any expedition take place against *****.

"And, my dear Lord, give me leave to recommend Captain Layman to your kind protection; for, notwithstanding the Court Martial has thought him deserving of cen-

sure for his running in with the land, yet, my Lord, allow me to say that Captain Layman's misfortune was perhaps conceiving that other people's abilities were equal to his own, which indeed very few people are.

"I own myself one of those who do not fear the shore, for hardly any great things are done in a small ship by a man that is; therefore I make very great allowances for him — indeed his station was intended never to be from the shore in the Streights, and if he did not every day risk his sloop, he would be useless upon that station.

"Captain Layman has served with me in three ships, and I am well acquainted with his bravery, zeal, judgment, and activity, nor do I regret the loss of the *Raven* compared to the value of Captain Layman's services, which are a national loss.

"You must, my dear Lord, forgive the warmth which I express for Captain Layman, but he is in adversity, and therefore has the more claim to my attention and regard.

"If I had been censured every time I have run my ship, or fleets under my command, into great danger, I should long ago have been out of the service, and never in the House of Peers.

"NELSON & BROWNE.

"Viscount Melville."

Mr. URBAN, *March 6.*
IN your Reviewer's account of Mr. Wix's Letter to the Bishop of St. David's (p. 152), there is a passage, which appears to me likely to mislead an inexperienced Reader. The Reviewer says, "We perfectly believe Mr. Wix to have had the best intention, and we know, in justification of him, that *Popery and Protestantism are not so much distinguished by differences, as by the simple proceeding, in the latter, of omissions.* Amputation, pruning, rubbing-off lichens and mosses, were the chief processes used in the Reformation."

The differences between Popery and Protestantism are much greater than

than your Reviewer represents them. The differences are so great, that Latimer, Cranmer, Ridley, and many others, who perfectly knew what Popery was, chose rather to suffer death at the stake, than to conform to it. If an unlearned Protestant were asked, why have you such an abhorrence of Popery? he might very justly answer, Because it was abhorred by Latimer, Cranmer, and Ridley;—because they “resisted it unto death,”—because they “gave their bodies to be burned,” rather than continue in it;—and because our Church says, that the idolatry, which it practises, is “to be abhorred of all faithful Christians.” The sacrifice of life, and the strong language of our Liturgy, were not the effects of irritation and resentment, but of the most deliberate and pious conviction.

But to return to your Reviewer. He states the Churches of England and Rome are distinguished *not so much by differences, as by omissions!* The “omissions” are the very “differences,” which distinguish the two Churches. The doctrines and usages omitted by the Church of England contain the essential differences, on account of which our martyred Reformers laid down their lives.

The Reviewer represents our Reformation as the mere removal of *lichens and mosses*, that is, excrescences, exterior to the substances on which they are found. In this he is greatly mistaken. The corruptions of the Church of Rome, abolished by the Reformation, were not *superficial* matters of indifference, but the very *essence* of Popery, such as its idolatry in the *sacrifice of the mass*, and the idolatrous doctrine of *transubstantiation*, which led to it; its idolatry in the *invocation of Saints*; its “blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits,” in the doctrine of *purgatory*, &c. These corruptions of the Romish Church are, unhappily, so far from being mere “lichens and mosses,” that they are *articles of faith*, which the Roman Catholic *Clergy*, and all *converts to Popery**, are sworn to maintain to the last moment of their lives.

* See the “*Ordo Administrandi Sacramenta*,” p. 56. published by Keating, London, 1812.

I will only observe further, that the question, whether the *invocation of Saints*, included in the Declaration against Popery, is idolatry or not, is not simply a matter of *opinion* and dispute between the Bishop of St. David's and Mr. Wix, but is a *criterion of doctrine*, which distinguishes Protestants from Papists, and is, therefore, as well as *transubstantiation* and the *sacrifice of the mass*, an effectual *test of Popery*. These are the offences against true religion, which make the state of the Church of Rome to be “so far wide from the nature of the *true Church*, that nothing can be wider.”

But the Reviewer will, perhaps, form a correcter view of the impracticability of the projected union, as well as of some of the pernicious tendencies of its proposal, if, in addition to the *Protestant* objections, which have been made to it, he will read a Tract by Mr. M'Dermot, a *Roman Catholic*, on the subject, published by Keating, 1819. S. T. P.

MR. URBAN, 23, Old Bond-street,
March 14.

THE writer of the article in your Magazine for February, under the head of *Lucky Hits*, p. 127, appears not to have been aware that the copy of *Geyler's Navicula Fatuorum* 1510, sold by Mr. Saunders, of Fleet-street, for 6s. to Mr. Boone, was not only imperfect in several places, but was so stated on the first leaf, and by the auctioneer at the sale. Mr. Edwards's copy certainly brought 42*l.* but it was from the circumstance of two unlimited commissions crossing each other. Since the fever of that time several copies have occurred in the sales, and the last was sold in 1819, at Mr. King's, for 2*l.* 10*s.* The copy imported by me last year had been purchased at Sandras' sale for 11 francs, and was bought at the usual price on the Continent (24 francs).

The only use to be made of the copy in question would be in the perfecting another. I have been led to give these particulars, as from the statement in your pages it would lead a person unacquainted with the fact to suppose that it had escaped observation. R. THIRBROOK.

ACCOUNT OF THE ANTIENT SCULPTURES IN THE ROYAL MUSEUM AT PARIS; WITH REMARKS BY MR. FOSBROOKE. No. II.

(Continued from p. 136.)

V. ALEXANDER SEVERUS. A Colossal Bust. The drapery of the Paludamentum is in excellent style. (Visconti, p. 3.) Winckelman says, (*Art. L. vi. c. 8*) "We do not know of any statue of Alexander Severus. This Bust belonged to Pius VI. The pretended head found at Obircoli is an Elagabalus. In the Florentine Museum are, however, two busts of this Emperor; one in a toga, the other in a cuirass. In the Palais Royal Gems, Tom. ii. pl. XLVII. is a portrait.—They are, however, very rare."

VI. STATUES OF BARBARIAN PRISONERS. "We see (says Visconti, pp. 3, 4) by the costume of these colossal figures, of which the draperies are executed in porphyry, that they represent some Barbarian Princes, who had adorned the triumphs of some Roman Emperor of the third century, for the style of the execution denotes this period. The heads and the arms, of *white marble*! are restorations of the 17th century." The constant costume of Barbarians upon ancient monuments are *anaxyrides*, or loose Turkish trowsers, and a bonnet, crooked forward, like the Phrygian. In this marble we see the bad effects of injudicious restoration.

VII. LUCIUS VERUS. A Colossal Bust. His head is covered with a fold of the toga, and crowned with wheat-ears, according to the costume of the *Fratres Arvales* in the rite of sacrificing. (Visconti, p. 4.) In the Villa Borghesè (says Winckelman, *Art. 6, 7*) are three busts of Lucius Verus; one of extreme beauty, larger than life. The most rare head, a portrait of him in his youth, is at the Ruspoli Palace. There is also a bust at the Capitol. Of the three at the Villa Borghesè, two are copies. In the Florentine Museum is a statue found at Palestrina, to which is adapted a head of Verus, taken from a bust of the Villa Mattei; and another bust found near the Porta Major. The French Museum has three busts; one taken from the Ducal Palace of Modena; another, from the Villa Albani; and this, which was before at the Chateau d'Ecouen.

VIII. ANTONINUS PIUS. A Colossal Bust. It is in the same costume as the preceding article (Visconti, p. 4), and came from the same place. His portraits are common. There is a bust at the Capitol; another at the Florentine Museum. Colossal heads are to be seen at the Palaces Farnesè and Borghesè, and at the Castle of S. Angelo. A head from Adrian's Villa is in the Pio-Clementine Museum.

IX. JUPITER SERAPIS. A Colossal Head. Paganism has sometimes confounded this God with the Sun; at other times with Pluto. The hair of the head is that of Jupiter; the *Modius*, or bushel, which surmounts it, is a symbol of the benevolent deities, and an attribute of Serapis. (Visconti, p. 4.) All the figures of Jupiter Serapis are of the later æge, not older than the Ptolemies. (*Macrob. Saturn. L. i. c. 7. p. 179.*) Upon a gem in Stosch the modius accompanies the head of Jupiter Philus; and the distinction of heads of Serapis or Pluto from those of Jupiter is the disposition of the hair. In the former, it is turned backwards, in front, as occurs upon three Serapies at the Villa Albani, the Villa Pamphili, and the Guistiniani palace. In one gem the beard is forked. (Winckelm. *Art. 4. 2.*) Count Caylus (*Rech. v. 187*) observes, that the Romans did not adopt the symbol of the modius before the reign of Hadrian. According to some authors, the modius distinguishes Serapis of the Nile, because it symbolizes the fertility of that river. The modius upon the heads of Deities and that upon coins differ in form. The latter has teeth.

X. TRAJAN. A Colossal Head, in a civic crown. Next to the celebrated column, the finest specimen of the art of his time is the colossal head at the Villa Albani (Winckelm.); and there are or were two busts in the French Museum, of which one belonged to the same Villa, but the French one is not the finest. There is another colossal head, crowned like this, at the Capitol; another, at the Farnesè palace; and a third, supposed to have belonged to the statue upon the column, in the palace of the Cardinal della Valle. (Mongez, *Rec. d'Antiq. 14.*)

XI. ESCULAPIUS. A Colossal Bust. His head is wrapped in a bandage, or sort

sort of turban, which occurs in many images of this God, and in some portraits of antient Physicians. The features, beard, and hair, though resembling those of Jupiter, have not his majestic character. (Visconti, p. 5.) The fine Hygeia in the collection of Mr. Hope, which the Author of these Remarks illustrated, has a bandage round the head. The assimilation of features to Jupiter is presumed to have been founded upon the antient opinion, that the son more often resembled the grandfather than the father. The finest known head of Esculapius is at the Villa Albani.

XII. PHEDRA AND HIPPOLITUS. A bas-relief. This marble once formed the face of a tomb. The story is represented in two acts. On the left, the son of Theseus rejects the seductions of Phedra and her Nurse. The Temple of Diana, in the back-ground, alludes to the love of Hippolitus for the chase and the purity of his manners. On the right, the same hero is hunting the wild boar of Philius, of which Seneca, the Tragedian, has made mention. (Visconti, p. 5.) Bas-reliefs thus denominated are common; but, as it was the Nurse, not Phedra, who made the declaration, (See *Monum. ined.* ii. 102. *Pitt. Ercol.* 7. iii. *tav. 15. Bartollant. tav. 6*), and there have been numerous wrong appropriations of marbles to this story, it may be said of Visconti's account, without wholly rejecting it, that it is not clearly beyond doubt a Phedra and Hippolitus, though supported by the high name of Visconti.

XIII. THE INDIAN BACCHUS. A Colossal Bust. The mythological Conqueror of the Indies. (Visconti, p. 5.) These figures are quite common; and occur on all sorts of monuments. Bacchus (says Mythology) let his beard grow during his Indian expedition, and therefore was so represented, when it was intended to depict him as Conqueror. The figure was intended to combine the ideal beauty of manhood with youth. The bearded Bacchus of the Hamilton Vases (vol. i.) is among the best.

XIV. VASE, in form of a CRATERA, adorned with masks, Sileni and Fauns, and other Bacchic emblems of excellent execution. It is engraved by Piranesi. (Vases, pl. 24.) It is placed upon an hexagonal altar, of which the three largest faces are concave, and the three smaller alternating. Upon

one of the first is a priest, crowned, and in Greek costume, making offerings upon a small altar, placed between two laurels. It is probably a *quindecimvir*; for this was the appellation given by the Romans to a college of fifteen priests, who preserved the Sibylline oracles, and were attached to the worship of Apollo. They wore a Greek costume. The tripod of this God, surmounted by its cover (*corrina*), upon which is a raven, was one of the attributes of the same priesthood. The crown of wheat-ears is a symbol of the *Fratres Arvales*. These two priesthoods were probably united in the same personage. This altar is remarkable for delicacy and richness of execution, as well as perfect conservation. (Visconti, p. 6.) The Sibylline Books were certainly in the custody of the *Quindecimviri*; but there is an attribution of the symbols of Apollo, and the *Fratres Arvales*, apparently forced in to furnish a plausible account. Possibly the altar commemorates a Vow to Apollo by one of the *Fratres Arvales*.

XV. THE SAUROCTONOS. A Statue. Praxiteles worked, in bronze, a young Apollo shooting an arrow at a lizard rampant, whence the appellation, according to Pliny, of *Sauroctonotos*, or lizard-killer. Many imitations of this celebrated statue have reached our æra. None is more entire than this. It is of Parian marble. It came, as well as the whole Borghesè collection, from Rome to this Museum. (Visconti, p. 7.) Winckelman contends, that all these statues denote Apollo *impuver* in boyhood; and they have the symbol of youth, legs crossed. See *Hist. de l'Art.* VI. 2. See too *Monum. Ant. Ined.* No. 4, for one of the Villa Borghesè *Sauroctonoi*; for there were two in that collection.

XVI. THE DANCERS. Bas-relief. Five young women, holding each other by the hand, dance around a temple of Corinthian architecture. They give an idea of those choirs, where the chaunting of hymns and the dance were united to embellish the feasts of Paganism. (Visconti, p. 7.) Temples of the Corinthian order were appropriated to Venus, Flora, Proserpine, and the Water-Nymphs, because the elegance of the foliage, flowers, and volutes, which accompanied this style, harmonized with the tender and delicate beauty of these Goddesses.

Goddesses. Whenever a new worship was established, a particular dance was invented and appropriated to it. Orpheus, who was a real person, travelled into Egypt, and brought from thence, among the then barbarous Greeks, this, with other superstitious customs. Such dances were called *sacred*, and there were particular figures appropriated for the dances of the Bona Dea, the Saturnalia, and the first of May, or Floralia, to which, from the dancing round in a circle, this bas-relief appears to allude; as now retained around the May Pole.

XVII. OFFERINGS. A Bas-Relief. Two females, of the same style and sculpture as the last, are represented in the act of adorning, with garlands, an altar in the form of a *candelabrum*, which burns before a Temple, whilst a third is offering the first fruits of the season. The Satyr, sculptured upon the base of the *candelabrum*, make us conclude that these offerings were dedicated to Bacchus. This bas-relief, as well as its appendage, has been engraved in the *Admiranda*. Thus Visconti, p. 8. The custom of using flowers, as emblems of rejoicing, is antient, beyond correct knowledge of the origin: but, as this bas-relief is similar to that engraved in Montfaucon (iii. 198. ed. Humphreys), it is sufficient to state, that the Temple is probably a *Porticus* of the House. The allusion to the Bacchanalia, privately celebrated, is manifest.

XVIII. THE GENIUS OF ETERNAL REPOSE. A Statue. This Genius standing, crowned with flowers, the arms elevated and laid upon the head, and the back leaning against a fir-tree, seems to express by his attitude the repose of the dead, or eternal sleep. The bas-reliefs of tombs often offer similar figures, but this is the only one *en ronde bosse*, which has reached our age. The bas-relief fitted into the pedestal represents Bacchus. (Visconti, p. 8.) The arms behind the head always denote repose, and the Antients never represented Death by skeletons. The Genii of Sleep were commonly represented with crossed legs and inverted torches. Upon modern tombs, as on the antient, in Boissard (p. V. p. 115) two occur: one signifies simply nocturnal sleep; and the other, eternal; in allusion to the twin brethren, Sleep and Death.

Luckily, they are not understood, or the Pagan discordancy to Christian doctrine would be disgusting. It is very dubious, however, whether this statue does refer to Eternal Sleep; because the statue is erect, crowned with flowers, and leans against a pine; the leaves of which characterized Pans, Agipans, and followers of Bacchus. (See Caylus, iii. p. 339.) We have drunken Bacchuses crowned, standing, but with the hand behind the head, to denote that they were overcome with sleepiness, through intoxication, in Beger and Maffei; and Montfaucon (i. 229) quotes an inscription in Gruter, in honour of Bacchus and Sleep, the preserver of human life. Besides, this statue has none of the usual characteristicks of a Genius.

These are all the Sculptures which occupy the Vestibule and Arcade of Entry.

Mr. URBAN, *Stourhead, March 11.*
H AVING noticed at page 11 of your Magazine for January, an account of the celebrated oak-tree which once stood on the demesne of Sir Robert Vaughan, at Nannau, I beg leave to correct some misstatements in that account, and to relate a curious anecdote.

In the month of July 1813, I was on a visit to the worthy knight of Merionethshire, when attracted by the very venerable appearance of this tree, and interested by the historical anecdote attached to it by Mr. Pennant; I made a correct drawing of it, in one of the hottest days I ever remember, and on the 27th of July. I departed from the hospitable mansion of Nannau, early in the morning of the 28th arrived unfortunately a few hours too soon, for at breakfast time the sad news of the downfall of this aged oak was brought to the house, and there was scarcely a breath of air during the whole night to occasion the disaster. It grew within the kitchen-garden wall, and adjoining to it.

Wishing to record the memory of this interesting object, I allowed Mr. George Cuilt of Chester, an artist so celebrated for his superior excellence in etching, to copy it—he has succeeded fully in his delineation

ation of it, and the etching is to be procured of Colnaghi, Cockspur-street, at the price of a few shillings.

I have since had a beautiful drawing executed in water colours from the original design, by Mr. Nicholson; and the kindness of Sir Robert Vaughan has enabled me to procure a suitable illustration of it, in an appropriate frame carved from the wood of the same tree.

Yours, &c.

C. HOARE.

Mr. URBAN, *Firsby, March 18.*

IN a late volume of your Magazine*, a correspondent finding in Bishop Warburton's papers some receipts of rents due to him as Rector of Firsby, in Lincolnshire, would be obliged to the Rector or any neighbouring Clergyman, to inform him whether the Bishop ever was Rector of Firsby, and if he was, when he was instituted to the living and how long he held it. That he was Rector of Firsby, and for many years, is an undoubted fact. But with respect to the time of his institution to the living, or his resignation of it, I am sorry to say, I cannot give your Correspondent any satisfactory accounts.

There are many letters from the Bishop in his own hand-writing, in the possession of a lady very advanced in years, in this neighbourhood, whose father was his agent for a considerable period of his incumbency. I looked over these letters in the hope that they might enable me to give the particular information wanted, and any other notices likely to prove acceptable. But they are all very short, and relate almost solely to the business of receiving and remitting his rents.

The first of them was written in the year 1745, and the last in 1755, in which last year it is probable he resigned the living; and as the lady above-mentioned informed me, in favour of a Mr. Hoyle a relation of his. They are nearly all of them franked by R. Allen, and are dated either from Prior Park, or Bedford-row, London. The remittances are desired to be sent to Mr. Knapp, Bookseller, Ludgate-street. In a postscript to one of his letters, he speaks of the consternation the people in his neighbourhood

were in, in consequence of the advance of the rebels. In another, though not of the same date, he mentions his having to go up to London to preach at Lincoln's Inn.

He seems to have been more inattentive to the temporalities of his living than I was prepared to expect. He tells his agent Mr. Wright (on whom he is perpetually bestowing the most lavish encomiums for his fidelity and industry, and who in truth was a very respectable character) that his former agent and tenants had not only withheld the rent of the glebe from him, but that they had actually bought and sold it one amongst another, and that it was only in consequence of their having quarrelled in dividing the spoils that he came to hear of their villainy.

To the spiritual concerns of the parish he seems to have been sufficiently attentive. He repeatedly enjoins Mr. Wright, to whom he entrusted the important task of finding him a Curate whenever one is wanted, to take care that he is of a sober virtuous character, and resident in the parish. On one occasion, it would appear, there had been some small interval of time when, from the want of a Curate, the duty of the parish had not been regularly performed, and that in consequence he received a letter from a person in no wise concerned, complaining of the matter. With the Bishop's answer, as it is short, and written in that forcible style which characterizes all his writings, I shall conclude this letter:

"Sir,

"You talk as if you wrote by the direction of I can't tell what gentlemen and clergy.—I cannot think that any who bear either of those names would be so impertinent as to concern themselves in a matter which belongs only to me and my parish.

"However, long before your letter came, I wrote to Mr. Wright that I must have a resident Curate of good and irreproachable character. And I make no doubt from his care and integrity, but that he will procure one as soon as possible.—You seem to be in a great hurry, but a worthy unexceptionable Curate is not to be got at the shortest warning for residence.

"Yours, &c. W. WARBURTON.

"To Mr. Whyte."

THE RECTOR OF FIRSBY.

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Mr. URBAN, *March 1.*
THE Castle of Beeston, in the county of Chester, (*see Plate I.*) affords a fine specimen of Norman Architecture. It is built upon the summit of an insulated rock, at an altitude of upwards of three hundred and fifty feet; and owes its foundation to Randle Blundeville, the sixth Earl Palatine of Chester, who exercised the authority of a Sovereign Prince within his dominions.* Higden informs us, that after the Earl "was come from the Holie Land," he built the Castle of Beeston, about the year 1220. The fortress is irregular in its architecture. The keep (the entrance to which forms the subject of the accompanying Plate) occupies nearly an acre of land; and the only access to it is over a narrow platform, up a steep flight of steps, between the towers. Two sides of the keep are protected by a moat cut out of the solid rock, and of considerable depth: the other sides are now open to a frightful precipice. The outer court of the Castle† is defended by a wall and eight round towers. In the inner balium is a well, once nearly 300 feet deep, and originally sunk to the level of the brook below; the bottom of which the peasantry of the neighbourhood firmly believe to contain a vast store of riches, concealed there during the civil wars. The walls are beautifully covered with ivy, and the base of the hill abounds with a variety of plants, of much rarity.

The Castle continued in the possession of the local Earls until 1237, when, on the death of John Scott, Henry III. took possession of the earldom, and with it this magnificent fortress. In 1265, it was honoured with the presence of Prince Edward, with his prisoners Humphrey de Bohun, Henry de Hastings, and Guy de Montfort. In 1333, Edward III. gave it to his illustrious son the Black Prince. It was garrisoned for Ri-

chard II. in 1399, but surrendered to the ambitious Harry of Lancaster, who found in it a considerable treasure of the King's, exceeding 200,000 marks. In 1460, it was given to the Duke of York by Henry VI. It subsequently fell into a dilapidated state; and Leland, about 1500, describes it as being "ruinated." In January 1636, Lieutenant-Colonel Coningsby, being appointed Commissary-General of and for all the Castles and Fortifications of England and Wales, on behalf of the Parliament, Beeston Castle was, with others, put into a tenable state, and, on the night of February 21st, 1642, received a garrison of 300 men. In December 1643, the Parliament troops were dispossessed by stratagem: the celebrated Captain Landford, who rendered himself so conspicuous in the Irish war, and eight of his men, availing themselves of a dark night, mounted the precipitous ascent, escaladed the wall, and got possession of the upper ward. The governor, Captain Steele, who surrendered the place, was afterwards shot, at Nantwich, for cowardice. In the winter of 1644, it was closely besieged by the troops of the Parliament; but, the ensuing March, was relieved by the two Princes, Maurice and Rupert. It was again attacked in April; but the besiegers abandoned the works they had constructed, and retreated towards Nantwich, on hearing of the approach of the King. The event of the battle of Rowton, on the 25th September, again placed it in a state of siege, and after a long and spirited resistance, it was, on the 6th Nov. 1645, surrendered to Sir William Brereton, the provisions being entirely exhausted. After the capture of Chester, it was completely dismantled by order of the Parliament, and soon fell into ruins.

The site of the Castle was alienated from the Earldom by Elizabeth, who gave it to Sir Christopher Hatton, from whom the Beestons purchased it. It is now the property of Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart. M. P.

The view from the summit of the hill is truly splendid, extending over the whole Vale Royal of Cheshire to the estuaries of the Dee and Mersey. The precipice side of the Castle rises perpendicularly from the base of the hill at least 160 feet; and looking downward

* The first Earl of Chester was Gherbold, but it can scarcely be said that he took possession of his territory. He was succeeded by Hugo Lupus. All criminal indictments were in the name of the Earl; and, instead of "*contra coronam et dignitatem*," the form ran "*contra dignitatem gladii Cestrie*." EDIT.

† The outer court of the Castle contains a quarry of grey stone.

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downward brings to mind the words of our immortal Shakspeare,

"How fearful

And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!
The crows and choughs that wing the mid-way air,

Shew scarce as gross as beetles.——

I'll look no more,

Lest my brain turn, and the deficient sight
Topple down headlong."

The key of the Castle is now in the hands of the Female Warden, an old woman in the village of Beeston, who receives occasionally a few shillings from the curious visitor.

Beeston Castle, during the period of the threatened invasion in 1803 and 1804, was fixed upon by the Lieutenancy of the County as the site for a signal station and beacon. The Emperor of St. Helena, "not having screwed his valour to the sticking place," did not attempt his promised visit; and the projected preparations to "give note" of his arrival were, consequently, not made.

It is distant about 11 miles E. S. E. from Chester; and, the canal to Nantwich, &c. passing close to the hill, a trip to the old ruin is a favourite holiday indulgence among the Cestrians.

EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN ANTIQUATED WORDS.

(Continued from p. 116.)

13. DISEASEST, for *troublest, disturbest*, &c. is of frequent occurrence in the Bishops' Bible;

"Why *diseasest* thou the Master?"

5 Mark, 35.

"Thy daughter is dead, *disease* not the Master!"

8 Luke, 49.

and I can find no reason why it may not be retained. Johnson gives it as a verb active, and quotes Shakspeare,

"Let her alone, Lady! as she is now, she will but *disease* our better mirth."

I think it very expressive, and full as good a compound as any of the other *diss's* now in use.

14. DISPERPLED.

"They leave traitrously the flocke to the woulfe, to be *disperpled* abroad and torne in pieces."

Erasmus, 10 John, p. 76. b.

15. DISPARCLED.

"Then all his (Darius) men for feare *disparcled*." Brende's Quintus Curtius.

Both these words are now well supplied by the word *dispersed*, (derived from the Latin).

16. EAR. EARING. EARED.

"And will set them to *ear* his ground, and to reap his harvest." 1 Sam. 8. 12.

"The oxen likewise, and the young asses that *ear* the ground, shall eat clean provender." 30 Isaiah, 24.

"And yet there are five years, in the which there shall neither be *earing* nor harvest." 45 Genesis, 6.

"In *earing* time and in harvest thou shalt rest." 34 Exodus, 21.

"Unto a rough valley which is neither *eared* nor sown." 21 Deut. 4.

"Then answered the labourer, I go to *ear* my land." Esop's Fables, B. L. 101.

"Shewed him the labourer, as he *eared* the earth." Ibid. 120.

"When the labourers that cultured and *eared* the earth." Ibid. 128.

The words *ear*, *earing*, and *eared*, are in such common use in the Scriptures, and in divers authors, for "to plough," "ploughing," and "plowed," that I am quite astonished at Dr. Johnson's entire omission of them, especially as Bailey (as well as Skinner) has the Saxon verb active, "*to ear*, (derived from the Latin *aro*) to till, to plough," &c. and gives us one of the quotations above (45 Genesis) and also the word "*earable*," from whence our present word *arable*. They ought each of them to have a place in the new Dictionary.

17. EVEN.

"The more pity that great folk should have countenance to drown or hang themselves more than their *even* Christian." Hamlet.

"Despitous is he that hath disdain of his *neighbour*, that is to say, of his *even* Cristen." Chaucer, The Person's Tale.

De Supercbia

"Yf thy brother or *even* *Chrysten* offende the correcte him." Bishop Fisher on the seven penitencyall Psalmes.

I need not multiply the instances in which the word *even* was formerly used in the sense of *equal* or *fellow* Christian. Latimer has it frequently in that sense, and so have Gower and other antient authors. Ash (from Carew) admits it, but says it has grown obsolete. (Vide also Skinner). I must own I could wish to retain it in this sense, for surely it is very expressive, and had doubtless an allusion to the path of life all humble-minded Christians were travelling together, *pari passu*.

18. FORCE. FORSING.

"It is lytel *force* to the, it skilles the nothing, whether we be saved or damned."

"It

"It *forceth* not for our purpose, tho' Jonas in holy Scripture signify Christ."

Bishop Fisher on the Psalmes.

"A miserable Foole evermore shall he be

"Which his children's fautes *forceth* not to see." Ship of Fools, 12.

"Few are that *force* now a days to see

"Their children taught," &c. Ibid. 13 b.

"That heavenly joy none *forceth* to purchase." Ibid. 19. b.

"Save deepest to drinke, such *force* not of their soules." Ibid. 32. b.

"They *force* not for the multitude of the people in the city." Bishops' Bible, 39 Job. 7.

"Be it true or false, it *foreeth* not greatly."

Hammer's Eusebius.

"The Bishop of Rome *forceth* no more of Christ's Church than the hireling."

Taverner's Proverbs.

"Such as *force* not whether they are seen or not, draw down the cowl."

Becon's Reliques of Rome.

"It is not sufficient to have attained the name, &c. of a shepherd, not *forcing* howe." Erasmus.

The instances in which the words *force* and *forcing* are used in the senses above quoted are too numerous for further quotation. Examples from Chaucer alone might be produced without number; and from him Chaucer gives the word as obsolete; but it has been in such general use, that I should wish it to be retained and used.

19. GEASTES.

"Ye the *geastes* and dorechekes moved at their cryinge."

Tindall's Bible, and Cranmer's Bible, 6 Isaiah.

The word here rendered *geastes* is now changed to "lentils." Query, Whence is *geast* derived?

20. GEER, OR GEAR.

"Tho' it were no better than Amadis de Gaule, the four Sonnes of Amon, the Tales of Robin Hood, and such other like Fables, yet were they thought very trimme and gay *geare* to occupy the people's ears withall."

Preface to Gaultier's Homilies.

"So that we now run luther and cluther to find out mediators; and therefore for the cutting off of all this *geare*, it is said that God holpe himself," &c.

Calvin.

"Let us patiently abide all this *geare*." [i. e. jests, scoffs, derision, &c.] Ibid.

"And yet overcame all this *geare*, and bare it patiently." Ibid.

"And therefore when we see all this *geare*." [i. e. worldly cares, frauds, &c.] Ibid.

"This *geare* is in those places to be seen." [i. e. Popish canons, masse, &c.] Ibid.

"Seeking of prebends, &c. is symonie; for you shall hardly find one or two among a thousand that come by these *geare* lawfully," &c. Musculus.

"Were not all these *geare* newe, when they were first instituted?" [viz. Popish doctrines and ceremonies.] Ibid.

"To say the truth, the welthiness of the rich men, which consisteth in gold, silver, and other like gay *geare*." Ibid.

"Hear not him, it is [hard *geare* that he teacheth, hear the world!]" Erasmus.

"This is the most heavy fruit of that pleasure that is delectable, promising sweet *geare*." Ibid.

"This *geare* must be look'd to."

Dekker's Gull's Hornbook.

"Come I long to be about this *geare*."

Green's Tu Quoque.

"To study out the hid mysteries of the law: but let that *geare* be left to your judges," &c. Fortescue on the Laws of England, 24.

"O thou daughter of Egypt I make ready thy *gear* to flit."

Bishops' Bible, Jeremiah 46, 19.

The too general sense in which the word *geare* was used by the above, and many other old authors, renders the retaining of it useless. The Saxon word, from which it is derived, meant furniture, ornament, dress, &c. but all the authors above quoted have used it in the place of the words *matters, things, stuffs, doctrines, ceremonies, &c.* &c. and generally in a *degrading* sense.

21. GOBBETS.

I know not why this word (derived from the French) should, by Johnson and others, be called a low word; they, at the same time, quoting the use of it by Sir Roger L'Estrange, Spenser, Shakspeare, and Addison. With giving you a passage from Tindal's Bible, as under, and referring you to Skinner, I can only express my opinion that it ought to be more generally used; for a better *single* word has not been substituted.

"And they took up twelve baskets full of the *gobets* and of the fishes." 6 Mark.

22. GYE, OR GIE.

"O Lord, my soule and eke my body *gie*."

Chaucer's Second Nonne's Tale.

"And if that ye in elene love me *gie*." Ibid.

"Noble Princes, your reason do applye

"So prudently to govern them and *gie*." Lydgate's Bochas.

Skinner calls it *vox nautica*, and I am told a certain rope is so termed by mariners. Ash says, this word is obsolete, and so it is, *guide* being now used

used instead, but whether with any advantage is questionable. Both are from the French.

93. GLADE.

Most of the instances given by Johnson of the usage of this word, are in direct opposition to the derivation (*interstitium sylvaticum*), and I beg leave, amongst other reasons for its being *always* understood to mean (when used) a *gloomy* glade, a glade *obscure*, to adduce the following quotation from Erasmus on St. Matthew:

"Though nyghte were at hande, for now the sun was gone to glade."

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Melksham, Feb. 20.

IN his hours of lucubration, the student of literary habits will sometimes find amusement in tracing resemblances between writers of different countries, who may at various periods have fallen under his notice. He is apt to fancy that he discovers in their style and character some points upon which they mutually assimilate; and even, if he should be mistaken, the inquiry may tend to elicit some new light in connexion with their subjects, or illustrate some new trait in the authors themselves.

The boundaries of general literature are wide; and although criticism, in its various shapes, has been multiplied in almost every age, there still exists room for new associations of thought, or suggestions of fancy. If the following should appear to have any such tendency, or be found worthy of a place in your Miscellany, they are at the service of yourself and your various readers.

Es P

Some Comparative Remarks upon a few of the most eminent Writers of our own and a neighbouring Country.

OBSERVATIONS ON FENELON.

However dissimilar in point of national character and moral disposition, the French, as a people, have exhibited through a long series of years some points of resemblance to the English, which can hardly fail to strike the student who glances over the respective annals of their political, domestic, and literary history.

For upwards of the last three centuries it has been admitted by the Historian, (and the grand political

events, which have distinguished the various epochs since that period, have certainly borne ample testimony to the truth of the position) that these two nations have, both in the cabinet and in the field, swayed jointly with an unusual preponderance the balance of power on the great theatre of Europe. Of vast internal resources, and inhabited respectively by a people of active and enterprising genius, their most sagacious statesmen have perceived the advantage which their situation by nature, joined with their other springs of wealth and of power, has given them among civilized nations; and employed it accordingly in usurping occasionally a more than equal voice in the councils of those individual states whose inhabitants, from their superior knowledge, must ever obtain the ascendancy among mankind.

This high political influence (which indeed the philosopher and the philanthropist could fain wish had not so frequently been exhibited in the contentions of rivalry) is not the only parallel of similitude which they in common possess. In their scientific and literary records, the student, upon a comprehensive survey, will occasionally be struck with the resemblance which may be elicited between their eminent men, both in the department of Philosophy, and likewise of Poetry and the Belles Lettres; for, although the general character and complexion of their literature in the aggregate may materially differ, yet the best of individual genius may assimilate more than we are at first apt to imagine.

It has been assumed by some theorists (although it must be owned that, however ingenious this alleged mental process may be, it, like many other hypotheses which are not strictly formed on experience, savours somewhat of mere chimera) that, in the first stage of civilization and the advancement which a people make in intellectual culture, their genius displays itself in poetry, and the generous, though imperfect, effusions of ardent imagination. As experience confirms the mental powers, and men gradually ascertain their own strength, History, Criticism, and the other branches of polite erudition, are cultivated in their turn, until at last they terminate in Philosophy, as requiring the

the highest and most arduous effort of human industry and perseverance. Against this arrangement of the intellectual sciences, antiquity may certainly be quoted as an example, as Philosophy had, in Greece, and likewise in Rome, attained a distinguished proficiency at a time at least coeval with that in which literature and the elegant arts had arrived at their acmé; and the modern eras of France and England may be thought, on the whole, to offer as little which can fairly be adduced in its support, as indeed they also do (with one or two splendid exceptions) to the hypothesis of Goldsmith, who places Philosophy in the middle, and Criticism in the last period of the human sciences.

The actual existing state of mind, as it has developed itself in France and England, however, in relation to the ornamental and the abstruser sciences, may be thought, on the other hand, to have appeared irrespective of all or any of these arbitrary classifications. The growth of genius, like a wide and luxuriant field, uncultured by any hand save that of nature, has, in its fruits and the maturity of its productions, been promiscuous and irregular, often producing fruit contrary to the expectations of calculating theory.

Between the early and infant efforts of genius in our own country and that of our neighbours, it would not perhaps be altogether idle to attempt to trace parallels of resemblance; for, although it may be said that countries, contemporary in their effects towards the expansion and higher exercise of the human mind, advance towards some similitude in their general features, yet more than this general similitude may often be discerned. If it be true, then, that every nation, which has attained a literary æra, has had its great poets, historians, philosophers, naturalists, and critics, in their respective days, still, in nations differing so much in complexionality of genius and moral dispositions, as the French and English, the assimilation between individuals of a contemporary age is occasionally striking.

Concerning the sprightly wit of Clement Marot, of Balzac and Voiture, although these last are somewhat later in date, the obscurity of Ronsard, or the comparative merits of Amyot, the licentiousness of Ra-

belais, the high poetical services of Matherbe, and the progress which many other French writers, during the early part and middle of the 16th century, it may be said that their authors possess in common a general similarity with those of England, so far as the feeble attempts of poets and prose writers in every country concur, in their endeavours to emancipate to a degree of positive excellence. But, as we pass on, writers present themselves in either country, between whose general merits and habitudes of thinking a more than fancied agreement may perhaps be found.

The deep views and general talents, as an historian, of Thuanus, may, in many respects, be paralleled with those of Raleigh, although the latter wrote several years after him, and although his genius, if not more acute, was more comprehensive, and his matter of greater dignity and weight, than the records of political intrigues and military operations, which, for the most part, occupied the attention of the former.

If, in reading Montaigne, we are struck oftentimes with his sagacity and penetration of mind, whilst we are amused with his sprightliness of remark, his force of expression, or his eccentricities of genius, similar impressions will frequently accompany us when recreating with Burton, whose "*Anatomy of Melancholy*" may be thought to instruct while it amuses, and to convey, on the whole, as high an idea of his learning as of his eccentric turn of mind.

If, in England, the votaries of science feel a native pride in acknowledging a Bacon, and claiming him as a countryman, the French boast a Des Cartes, exalt the sublimity of his genius and of his views, and the greatness of his innovations; and, in accomplishing the mighty schemes of reform in the world of Physics, admit the former only to have been a joint instrument in opening the eyes of philosophy, and teaching the true principles of science.

If every Englishman of intellectual habits glories in the transcendent genius of a Shakspeare, the man of letters in France, by an instinctive rivalry, brings forward the name of Corneille to assert the honour of their name and nation. Although, in pri-

ority of time, the former takes the precedence of some years, the latter, he contends, is his equal in point of sublimity of description, and his superior in purity of language and propriety of conception.

If also in the literary annals of the former part of the 17th century, a Jeremy Taylor occurs, whose sprightly wit and lively imagination (no less than his piety) have been since celebrated; a Pascal, who wrote some years after, may be paralleled both in the brilliancy and scope of his genius and his exemplary piety.

The researches of Malbranche after metaphysical truth may be said to have been rivalled (or eclipsed) by Locke, who, with the same temper and zeal of mind, (although his endowments of intellect and of intense thinking were probably of a superior order), embarked in the same inquiries about the same period of time, examined the same theories, and has left perhaps to posterity a name equally great and respectable in those regions of abstract inquiry which involve, in so high a degree, vigour and subtlety of thought.

(To be continued.)

THE VICAR OF DUDLEY'S ANNUAL
PASTORAL ADDRESS, ON NEW YEAR'S
DAY, 1820.

A GAIN, my dear Parishioners! with the best intentions I unobtrusively enter your dwellings, at a time when the mind is generally disposed to serious thought: and never, surely, was serious thought more requisite in all classes, than at the present crisis. A crisis, when no one, who is desirous that the laws of God should continue inviolate, or that the bonds of civilized society should not be broken, will charge the sacred guardian of a parish with exceeding the line of his duty if he thus publicly exhort those, "over whom the Holy Ghost hath made him overseer," to holiness and to peace! That such exhortation will be received in the same spirit as that in which it is written, I have reason to presume, my flock, from your recent conduct, during those days of blasphemy, disloyalty, and rebuke, when so many of your deluded countrymen in other parts of the kingdom were too prone to "follow a multitude to do evil." Then did you wisely maintain a faithful adherence to the

laws, and a steady attachment to "the faith that was once delivered unto the saints." The various attempts of men wishing violently to alter the former and to subvert the latter, which unhappily wrought so much mischief elsewhere, were by *you* resisted in a manner alike honourable to your understandings and to your hearts. Though, like "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," infidelity and disaffection here scattered their noxious tares, with a diligence deserving a better cause; yet so far from taking root in a single heart, they excited only pity towards the wretched disseminators, and horror at the dreadful precipice down which such emissaries of Satan would plunge the unwary. Your peaceable demeanour at your daily employments, and your added numbers, on the Sabbath, at the Sanctuary, proved this,—expressively declaring that you conceived it an indispensable duty to shew in a public manner who were on God's side, when the mouth of the wicked was opened against him. Yes: during that perilous time when the anarchist, the parodist, the deist, and the atheist, seemed leagued in a common confederacy not only against the laws, but against God and his Church, to the laws ye remained inflexibly obedient; and to the Church ye resorted with an increased ardour of affection.

Thus did infidelity and disloyalty, by their own boldness, unmask their own features; which, "to be hated, need but to be seen." Continue, my flock! to abhor them, while ye pity and pray for their infatuated votaries, observing the strictest vigilance and caution against their devices. Continue to "fear God, to honour the king, and meddle not with them who are given to change." In a word, continue in the faith of Christ, grounded and settled; and let nothing move you away from the hope of his Gospel. (Col. i. 23.)

To strengthen and confirm that faith, behold the following high authorities in its favour! opposed to which what can infidelity adduce that is comparable?

"There never was found, (said the great Lord Chancellor Bacon) in any age of the world, either philosopher, or sect, or law, or discipline, which did so highly exalt the public good as the Christian faith."

"There

"There is no book (said Lord Chief Justice Hale to his children) like the Bible, for excellent learning, wisdom, and use. It is want of understanding in them who think and speak otherwise. By frequent reading it with due observation, it will make you wise for this world, and for that which is to come."

"Let me exhort you, (said Sir John Eardley Wilmot to his Son) to read with the greatest attention both the Old and New Testaments. You will find your mind extremely becalmed by so doing, and every tumultuous passion bridled by that firm belief of a resurrection which is so evidently impressed upon mankind by Christianity."

"There are no songs (said Milton) comparable to the Songs of Zion; no orations equal to those of the Prophets; and no politics like those which the Scriptures teach."

"Had Cicero lived (said Addison) to see all that the Gospel has brought to light, how would he, who so fondly hoped for immortality, have lavished out all the force of eloquence in those noblest of contemplations, the Resurrection, and the judgment that will follow it! How had his breast glowed with pleasure, when the whole compass of Futurity, revealed in the Scriptures, lay open to his view! How would he have entered, with the force of lightning, into the affections of his hearers, upon the glorious themes which are contained in those pages!"

In his own Bible thus wrote the learned Sir William Jones: "I have regularly and attentively perused these Holy Scriptures; and am of opinion that this Volume (independently of its divine origin) contains more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may have been written."

In his last moments, when his penitence was as great as had previously been his infidelity and his vices, Lord Rochester, laying his hand on the Bible, exclaimed with emotion, "Ah! here is true philosophy. Here is the wisdom that speaks to the heart. A bad life is the only grand objection to this book."

"There is no book, (said Selden,

who, on account of his extensive acquirements, was called by Grotius *The Glory of England*) there is no book, upon which we can rest in a dying moment but the Bible."

Edward the Sixth, seeing a person once in the council chamber, take a Bible and stand upon it, for the purpose of reaching some paper then wanted, was much displeased with him for making such a use of so sacred a book: and, rising from his seat, the King took up the sacred volume, and having kissed it, in a very reverent manner put it in its place again.

"The Bible is a matchless volume, (said the learned Boyle); it is impossible we can study it too much, or esteem it too highly."

"It is (said the profound Locke) all pure, all sincere, nothing too much, nothing wanting. Therein are contained the words of eternal life. It has God for its author, salvation for its end, and truth, without any mixture of error, for its matter."

"Young man, (said the learned Dr. Johnson, in his last illness, to a gentleman who sat by his bed side,) attend to the advice of one who has possessed some degree of fame in the world, and who will shortly appear before his Maker: Read the Bible every day of your life."

Ponder, my parishioners! in your hearts, these deliberate and disinterested opinions of eminently-learned men; before whose names those of unbelievers fade into nothing: opinions given upon the fullest consideration; some of them on the bed of death, when disguise is the least likely to take place: and observe, these are all the opinions of *laymen*; whose honourable host might easily be enlarged by such distinguished characters as Grotius, West, Lyttelton, Bryant, Beattie, Cumberland; laymen also; and from *that* profession whose province it is to act as the conservators of divine truth, the sacred witnesses in behalf of the Bible might be multiplied a hundred-fold. To the flippant sarcasms of unbelievers, oppose only, with dispassionate minds, the authorities here laid before you; and, concerning the result, I have no apprehension. The pages of infidelity, as "Works of darkness," ye will "cast away" from you with contempt, and will press the Bible to your hearts, as
the

the best gift of a gracious God to prepare his creatures for endless glory. Believe only its immutable truths; attend only to its sacred counsels; and go on, even unto death, relying on the merits of that Saviour whom the holy volume so clearly reveals: and whatever your condition may be in this world, ye will be eternally blessed in the next.

Your faithful Pastor and Friend,

LUKE HOOKER.

Dudley Vicarage, Jan. 1, 1820.

Myddelton House, Enfield,

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 25.

OBSERVING in your last Supplement, p. 609, a letter dated Middlewich, Dec. 31, signed G. C. B. (also p. 2. of this vol.) I take the liberty to presume, that it cannot be better replied to than by referring to a valuable and scarce publication by the late highly-respected Ralph Bigland, Esq. then Somerset Herald, afterwards Garter Principal King at Arms, entitled "Observations on Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials, &c. &c. 1764," in which, amongst other very useful and interesting information, is the following:

"Almost all nations have maintained that no person can assume Arms without lawful authority; and whoever presumes to bear them without the King's licence, or having first obtained the Earl Marshal's warrant to the proper officers established by patent under the great seal of Great Britain to grant the same, infringes upon the Sovereign, the fountain from whom all honours should spring. The King's children do not bear Arms without a license from the Sovereign, their royal father, directed to the Earl Marshal, &c.* neither can a person, though dignified with the title of baronet, knight, or esquire, when created by the royal favour a Peer of this realm, or nominated to be a knight companion of either of the honourable orders, have Supporters to the Arms he has used, unless he can prove a lawful right to them; and the same with regard to, esquires, to knights of the Bath, &c. I mention this to shew, that, however some from an ill-judged opinion may contemn, or endeavour to discountenance all things of this kind, there is a time when such distinctions must be lawfully settled; and as nothing can excuse a negligence of this sort, every person should be cautious of bearing false arms; he should consider these things in due time, that his children may not

hereafter be under the necessity of settling what their father might or should have done before. One would think it natural for every one, who had creditably advanced himself in fortune, to covet something adequate in honour; and it is certain that he, who, by his industry, his more extensive and prosperous dealings, or by any other honourable methods, is enabled to be a founder or restorer of gentility, and shall entail a coat of arms upon his family, has a real claim to honour, and stimulates his offspring to exert those laudable principles which have deserved such distinction."

Somerset proceeds with a quotation from Maitland's History of London, (last edit. vol. II. pp. 862, 863); and concludes by judiciously observing,

"I could here enter into a large discourse concerning the public utility of the Heralds' Office; and could easily shew how prejudicial a disregard to it may prove; but being myself an Herald, I shall forbear to expatiate on these topics, which might be construed as arising more from a view to private interest than zeal for the public service."

Yours, &c.

H. C. B.

Mr. URBAN,

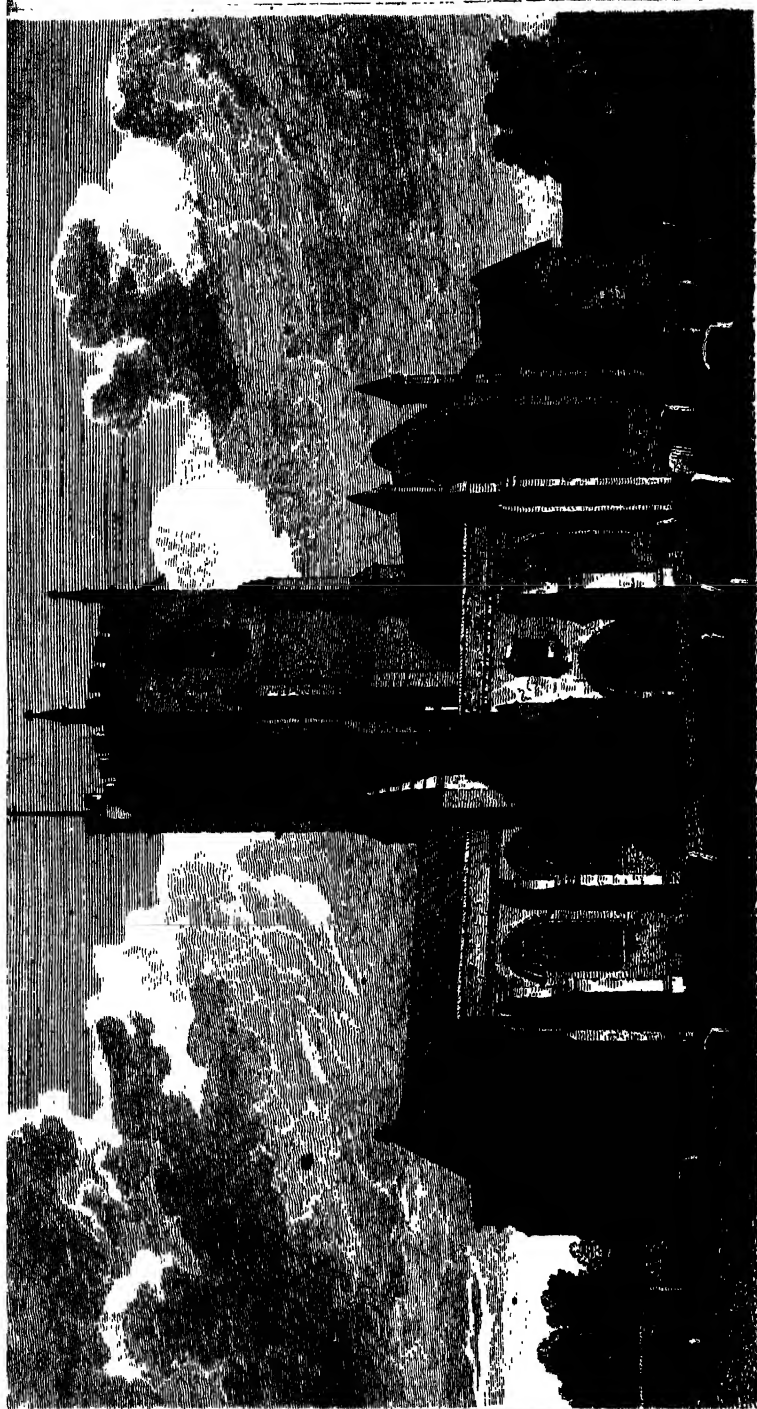
Feb. 7.

PERHAPS the following little attempt at Philology (Logology?) may not be deemed an inadmissible trifle, as a dash of seasoning, or as an *entremet*, in the intellectual feast of your Magazine.

Suppose me then, Mr. Urban, in the President's chair; and Peter Morris may be there, to make craniological observations, and to eulogize the dishes and wines: but let him beware of the gout. Suppose me, I say, haranguing upon the superiority of the ancient languages over the modern, in the union of conciseness, elegance, and energy, and instancing as follows: A Roman would say, *Gaude tu, gaudeantque omnes!* an Italian, *Godi tu, godite tutti!* a Frenchman, *Rejouiss-toi tu, et que tous se rejoissent!* an Englishman, (Come in, John Bull! leaning upon your auxiliary verbs,) *Do thou rejoice, and let all rejoice!* The eldest daughter of the Latin keeps pace indeed with her parent (in this instance at least) in conciseness, but not, I think, in elegance. The two others (who are of rather a mongrel breed, with their reflective and auxiliary helps,) limp but awkwardly after.

Having

* Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 310.



ST MARY'S CHURCH, BRIDPORT, DORSET, S.W.

Having uttered this, with as much *adieu*, of manner as may be required to cover the *ardua* of the matter, I retire to the side of the table, as near to Peter Morris as I can; and leaving to abler linguists and more erudite scholars, to adduce more and better instances in illustration of my theme, I remain yours, *UMBRA.*

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 20.

THE fine old Church of Bridport, co. Dorset, of which I send you a view drawn by Mr. J. Buckler, F. S. A. (*See Plate II.*) stands near the lower end of the South street of that ancient Borough; and is dedicated to St. Mary.

The Church is large, and is built in the form of a Cross. The body and chancel consist each of three aisles, and are divided internally by four pointed arches resting on clustered columns, which support a lofty and handsome Tower, composed of several stories, having buttresses at the angles, battlements and pinnacles on the parapets, and an octagonal stair-case turret at the N.W. angle. The Western doorway has been walled up, and the tracery of the window over it destroyed. In the three aisles composing the East end are as many windows, which are of nearly uniform proportions, but the design of the tracery in each is various, and all are elegant. The principal windows in the Transepts are spacious and very handsome. The South Porch is united to a chapel or aisle, which joins the E. side of the Transept, and the room over is lighted by a small bow window, and approached by an octagonal stair-case turret, crowned with a pinnacle at the N. W. angle. The Font is of an octagonal form, ornamented with quatrefoils in its body and pedestal.

A board in the North transept bears this inscription:

.....
this isle for the
use of the poor was
repaired and beautified
at the expence
of Mr. Jullantigh
in the year 1776."

On the North side of the chancel was an altar-tomb of grey marble; and on a fillet of brass this inscription, as given by Leland:

GENT. MAG. March 1820.

Q

"*Hic jacet Willmus, filius Elizabeth de Jufiers, Comitisse Mancie, consanguine Philippi, quondam regine Angl.*"*

William, here buried, was son of Sir Eustace Dabridgecourt, kn. and of Elizabeth, daughter of Gerard, earl of Juliena, widow of John Plantagenet, earl of Kent, son of Edmund of Woodstock, earl of Kent, brother to King Edward II. Elizabeth countess of Kent died 1411.†

In the North part of the transept is an effigy, in reddish stone, of a man cross-legged, in complete armour, with shield and sword, but no arms on the shield.

The modern Epitaphs in this church are given in the first volume of the new edition of Hutchins's "*Dorsetshire.*" N. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, March 20.

WERE I to be asked what single cause has been most efficient in producing the political superiority of Great Britain, I should say, the habit of investigating every subject in a practical manner, and rejecting those fanciful systems and hypotheses which dazzle and bewilder the understandings of many nations. But it seems a maxim at the present moment, that this salutary habit should be laid aside upon one of the most important points which has ever entered into the consideration of social man; and that the brilliant scheme of universal education should, by the mere force of its association, command the assent of every one in the higher ranks of society, and be forwarded by the legislature and the community, under pain of obloquy and contempt.

Notwithstanding the danger of such a task, I must assert my right to inquire into this subject practically; and, with the declaration that my opinion is not yet formed, and that I only wish to discuss, for the purpose of eliciting sound sense from others, I shall beg leave to direct attention to the following points.

It has been declared by the wisest men of all ages, that nothing is more dangerous than a little learning; and

* This monument has been removed from its original situation, and great part of the inscription lost.

† Hutchins's *Dorsetshire*, 2d edit. I. p. 385.

every

every reflecting person must be conscious that the first effect of his information was, to suggest doubts and produce an unsettled state of mind upon every subject not capable of demonstration. Even the religious Beattie, in his early life, was affected by that false science "which leads to bewilder, and dazzles to blind." The youth of all Universities are more or less prone to general scepticism; and it is truly remarked by a luminary of the modern school of philosophy, that the only mode of removing our doubts is to acquire perfect information. Now, it is obvious that the tone of opinion amongst the middle and higher ranks is regulated by those who have made the greatest attainments in every branch of knowledge, and whose natural genius qualifies them to dictate to others. The sophistry of the half-learned sinks before them; the schoolboy philosopher dares not shew himself; and each new error becomes exposed by reasoning on ridicule, and is quickly obliged to withdraw itself and seek followers elsewhere. But amongst the common people this can never be the case: their jealousy of rank and riches makes every opinion connected with them unpopular and suspected: their own champions are alone looked up to, and those champions can only acquire or retain their pre-eminence by battering those passions which are radically injurious to the people themselves, as well as to the state.

When religion is discussed, what effect has Watson's Apology amongst a doubting populace? Or, will the politics of even Hampden, Russell, or Sydney, be respected, if satirized and ridiculed by Paine or Cobbett?

One most important fact is established by the late turbulent proceedings of the Radicals, namely, that the classes who possessed that precise education which we are now giving to the whole people, were those alone who received the pernicious doctrines, the educated lowlanders of Scotland, the reading and expounding attendants of public-houses in all great towns, and the reading families of cottages, who eagerly gave their pennies for the blasphemous and seditious trash conveyed in waggons through the country, while the ignorant peasantry of Ireland were unassailable, and the highlanders of Scotland

scarcely ever heard of Radical Reform.

—It surely is not to the uneducated, that Cobbett, Wooller, Hone, and Sherwin, address their writings; and if popular ignorance renders a people obnoxious to the designs of such persons, how does it happen that they cannot sell one pamphlet in districts where the inhabitants are comparatively benighted?

It may be suggested for serious consideration, whether universal education will not render the press of England, of necessity, dependent on the Government; for, if the people become buyers of printed papers, the market will be supplied with daily food for their prevailing humours; and, as curiosity and excitement are the feelings most useful to the dealers, such methods will be naturally resorted to, for the prosecution of their interests, as will oblige the legislature to interfere, and induce the moderate part of the community to acquiesce in its restrictive measures.

Amongst an uneducated people, real grievances may be effectually used as instruments by the ambitious, and the passions urged to acts of inconsiderate violence against oppressors: but the experience of all ages teaches, that new doctrines have been rejected by the common people, unless connected with the redress of real misery. In an educated community, each sophist finds an audience, and every theory a set of disciples: all striking and obvious incongruities in politics and religion are caught by impulse, whilst explanations are disregarded, because they depend on modes of reasoning and knowledge beyond the power of a people to attain themselves, and distrusted when emanating from others.

In answer to what many persons may say, on reading the above lines, I beg leave to declare, that I am not connected with any Church or party; that my philosophy is rather of the school called modern, or liberal; and that I look upon the actual Constitution of England (Radicals and restrictive statutes forgotten) as the most perfect of all political forms. The power of the democracy is what it ought to be, indirect, but invincible; and the aristocratic branch is forced to exercise its direct authority in such a manner as most conduces to the general welfare.

Were

Were I to decide upon the question of national education, my present view would present the following alternative: Every man educated, and a censorship of the press; or limited instruction, and perfect freedom of publication. Yours, &c.

A PRACTICAL POLITICIAN.

History of some curious Customs used by the Natives of the FEEJEE ISLANDS. By J. A.

THE Feejee Islands are situated about 21° South latitude, and 174° West longitude. They are very little known, and have received various names from different navigators. Tongataboo is the best known of this group, and there is an account of it in a work by the Missionaries, who endeavoured to convert the inhabitants to our holy religion.

These islands have been but little frequented except by the Missionaries, some of whom were massacred in their devout attempts. They have, however, been sometimes visited by men who had a less holy intention; viz. by persons in search of sandel wood, which forms a valuable article of commerce in China, where it is said to be worth 80*l.* a ton.

In the pursuit of this article many persons have had intercourse with the inhabitants; and have by no means left a favourable opinion of white men among them. One vessel particularly, after promising to assist them in their wars with the natives of a neighbouring island, for which piece of service their brig was to be laden with sandel wood, received from them their cargo, and left them without any return. In consequence of some nefarious transactions of this sort, they have sometimes shewed signs of hostility, and more than once innocent persons have suffered for the guilty.

Having occasion to pass at no great distance from these islands in the year 1815, the master of a brig in company, whose name is Siddons, gave me the following account. Mr. Siddons had been several years living among them, had an estate there, and they even acknowledged him as a Chief.

As to the truth of his relation I have no manner of doubt; for, although on hearing it, some circumstances were enough to startle me,

yet having met with another man soon afterwards, who had been in the same trade, I took the opportunity to converse with him on the subject; he gave the same account, and without knowing that I had heard them before, related many circumstances that had happened to Siddons himself; for it appeared they had both been there at the same time.

When a man dies (said Mr. Siddons), if he be a chief or man of importance, one or more of his wives are strangled at his funeral; some have but one wife, but I have known several with five or six. I myself was present at one of these ceremonies. The defunct was an old chief who had died of some lingering disease, and his body was wasted to skin and bone. A native friend, who was a chief, came on-board my brig, and invited me on shore to see the ceremony, as I had formerly expressed a wish to that effect. The corpse was rolled up in large folds of a kind of cloth that is made in these islands, similar to, but coarser than that which is made at Tahitee. They conveyed the body to the door of the house of the coloo or priest; who are men having great influence in the country, and who are supposed to foretell future events. The corpse was placed on the ground with the feet towards the door of the priest's house, and many hundreds of the natives were surrounding it. A woman was sitting at the head, which was uncovered, for the cloth was principally rolled across the belly. She had in her hand something like a powder-puff, and she continually pulled the face of the corpse with a black powder. I was anxious to get near the body, but my friend continually exhorted me to keep at a distance. I nevertheless persisted, and advanced to within a few yards of it. The woman continued to sprinkle the face with the black powder, and when I had waited about an hour, a murmur among the multitude and a sort of shout attracted my attention. My native friend, who kept beside me, informed me that it was occasioned by the approach of the principal wife of the defunct chief, who lived some miles off, and who had just arrived in a canoe. In a few minutes she made her appearance, accompanied by her female friends. I did not observe any

mark

mark of extreme dejection about her, but she appeared serious and thoughtful; she advanced to the body, kissed it, and then retreated backwards about twenty steps, keeping her face towards it. A woman well known to me was sitting there, and the widow placed herself upon her lap, when the females who had accompanied her to the place approached her and attempted to kiss her; but she repelled them scornfully with her arms. The woman upon whose lap she sat, then put one of her hands at the back part of the head of the widow, and the other on her mouth; a man suddenly placed a cord round her neck; six men who were ready took hold of it, three at each end, and pulled with all their force. I did not observe that the widow made the least struggle, although after the manner of the country she was only covered about the middle; not even her legs moved. I was anxious to know what would be done with the bodies, and had recourse to my friend for that purpose. He told me, however, that that was not permitted to be known, but I might see all that they themselves knew; the final part of the ceremony being known only to the caloo. I accordingly went to the priest's house in the evening. The dead chief and his strangled widow were placed near the door. I had brought one of my boat's crew with me, and as the few natives that were present had some difficulty in forcing the chief's body through the door-way, in consequence of the many folds of cloth that were about it; this man assisted them in this part of the rite; and while this was doing I went into the apartment, anxious to discover whether there was any grave dug. It was dark, and I felt about the house cautiously with my feet, lest there should be a cavern beneath it, but I found none; and as they had then placed the two bodies beside each other in the house, my friend told me that I could not be permitted to see more, and we retired*.

Another instance of the same ceremony I was more intimately acquainted with, and indeed was in some measure a party concerned. I had been

on a cruise, and at my return, I found my friend Riceamong dead. He was a fine young man, and a chief; I had formerly entered into an agreement with him for a cargo of sandel wood, which was not yet fulfilled. I greatly regretted the death of this man, not only because I had a friendship for him, but because I feared it would be a means of my losing my cargo of sandel wood. I called immediately upon his mother, who had also been a great friend to me. As soon as she saw me she embraced me; and not knowing I had been informed of her loss, with tears told me, that Riceamong was dead; and what can I do, said she, how shall I be able to procure you the sandel wood? I told her I was much grieved at the loss of her son, and requested to pay my respect to the body. I knew very well before that it was customary to visit and speak to the dead as if they were living, and that there was always some person present to give answers for them. I therefore went with the mother to the apartment where the body was laid, and taking hold of the dead chief's hand, I said to him, "I see, Riceamong, what has happened to you; you are dead, and have left us: you know, Riceamong, the agreement that existed between us, that you were to procure me a freight of sandel wood, which I have already paid you for, and which I have not received; what is to be done in the business, Riceamong?" The mother, who stood by, answered, "yes, I recollect the agreement, and I will take care that it shall be fulfilled." Much more conversation passed between us which it is needless to repeat, when we retired from the body. I was by this time intimate with many of the natives. I had a house and farm, and most of my property was rendered sacred, or as it is called in the country, *tabooed*, so that any person injuring it might be destroyed.

The old mother took me to her house, and we had much conversation respecting the sandel wood that I had agreed with her son for; she wept much during our conversation, and anxiously spoke of Riceamong's principal wife. You know, said she, that she paid great attention to the white people, that she fed them, and clothed them. Alas! unless some of her

* A description of the ceremony may be found in the voyage of a Missionary, printed in Mr. Dalrymple's Collection.

her friends rescue her, she must follow my son to the grave. I know of no friend she has in the world, added she, embracing me, but yourself: are you willing to save her? I would do my utmost to save her.—Run then, said she, hastily; wait not a moment, there is still a chance of her life being preserved.—I was ignorant what it was necessary for me to do to effect the purpose, and enquired of the mother; she added quickly, you know that you have the authority of a chief. Bring to the place of funeral a valuable present, hold it up in your hands, on your knees repeat the words; *I beg the life of this woman*; and her life may be spared. But continued the old woman quickly, if you save her, you will have a right to her. I do not wish any person to possess the widow of my son. I told her I only wished to save her life; when she embraced me weeping, and I went away. I had unfortunately nothing on shore with me sufficiently valuable for the purpose. I therefore ran down to the boat to go off to the brig, which was thirty miles distant: we pulled on-board as fast as possible, and I took one of the largest whales' teeth, which I knew to be more valued there than gold. With a fresh boat's crew we pulled back again; I was certain there was not a moment to spare; on my reaching the shore I leaped out of the boat, and ran to the spot where the ceremony would take place. The caloo, however, was my enemy; indeed he was the enemy of all the white people; he had even predicted that the increased intercourse with the whites would endanger the nation. Hearing what I had intended to do, he had hastened the ceremony. He was a man apparently above the ordinary occurrences of life; whether through hypocrisy or a real hardness of heart, he seemed to be bereft of the ordinary affections of men; and I am inclined to think much instigated by hatred towards the white people, he had, under the cloak of religion, already bereft the widow of Riceammong of life. The mother had endeavoured with all her power to prolong the time; the widow also, equally anxious to escape, had used her utmost efforts to avoid the fatal cord, but all was in vain. The priest, with a look of sanctity, explained to the people that it was ne-

cessary; that men only had a right to interfere in these concerns; that it was the law, and that he was determined for reasons known only to himself, that the usual sacrifice should take place immediately. It was therefore done as he had commanded, and the widow of Riceammong was strangled about a quarter of an hour before I arrived with the whale's tooth. My departed friend had three wives, two of whom were strangled; the third was saved by the influence of her relations, who were persons of great influence.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 10.*
YOUR Correspondent S. P. in the last Supplement, p. 594, is no doubt aware that great expence may always be saved by the parties making mutual admissions on the trial of a cause; but as this depends upon the caprice of the parties interested, or perhaps their attorneys, it often happens that instead of saving trouble, a disposition of harassing each other to the extent of their power frequently prevails.

A plan, however, might be adopted, with the sanction of the Judges, or at farthest of the Legislature, to avoid the unnecessary expence which usually attends the examination of witnesses, *ore tenus*, when their evidence relates to facts, which in themselves are not intended to be disputed; such as the execution of a deed, a demand of goods previous to an action of trover, the delivery of an attorney's bill, signed pursuant to statute before commencement of suit, and many other common-place circumstances, which it would occupy too much space to enumerate.

The mode I propose would be, to receive as evidence the depositions of witnesses taken in writing, according to the practice of the Court of Chancery. Mr. Justice Blackstone (*Commentaries*, Book 3, 383) suggests the same thing in the event of the witness going abroad, or being aged; the evidence to be taken conditionally, to be read in case the witness leaves the kingdom, or dies previous to the trial;—this of course would not answer the proposed end.

Notwithstanding the forcible objections made by that great lawyer (*ibid.* 373) to this kind of evidence becoming

becoming general, as in the civil law courts, I cannot see that the practice, if allowed, would be productive of any serious evils at a time like the present, when justice is so impartially administered; in Westminster Hall rules would soon be laid down, directing in what cases such evidence ought to be received: by such a course the loss of much time and expence, as well to the parties as the witnesses, would certainly be avoided. I am aware difficulties would attend the introduction of this as well as any new practice, but they would soon pass over, and be greatly counterbalanced by the benefits which would in time result from it.

Should you deem the above worthy a place in your Magazine, it will greatly oblige your occasional Correspondent,
E. I. C.

P. S. Allow me to correct two errors in my Letter on the subject of the Inner Temple Hall, in p. 579, col. 2, line 4; you have printed "sash-panes," instead of "sash-frames," as I wrote; and my initials stand E.T.C. instead of E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 11.*
AS an instance of the great improvement to the country, during his late Majesty's reign, few parts of England equal the Division of Holland in Lincolnshire, where there is now not one open common ten left, and 28 parishes are exonerated from tithes out of 39: those which remain unfortunately titheable are,—Fleet, Holbeach, Lutton, Sutton St. Mary, Sutton St. James, Sutton St. Edmund's, Tydd St. Mary, Weston, Whaplode, Whaplode Drove, Aigaukirke, Fossideke.

The population from 1801 to 1811, increased 6,139; and since that the further increase would be found perhaps in the same proportion. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 18.*
BY an Act passed in the 7th Edward VI. cap. 5, "for the avoiding of many inconveniences, much evil rule, and common resort of misruled persons, used and frequented in many Taverns of late newly set up in very great number, in back lanes, corners, and suspicious places, within the City of London, and in divers other towns and villages within this Realm," it is enacted, "That it shall

not be lawful for any person within the said dominions to keep any Tavern, or to sell or utter by retail, in any place, any of the said wine or wines, except it be in cities, towns, corporate boroughs, port-towns, or market-towns, or in the towns of Gravesend, Sittingborn, Tuxford, and Bagshot." I shall be obliged to any of your Correspondents who will have the goodness to communicate an adequate reason for naming these towns particularly in the Act.

The whole Act is curious, as far as it recites the character, number, and distribution of wine-houses in the year 1553, and appears to have been a necessary extension of a system, upon which the Act relating to Ale-houses was passed two years antecedently, 5, 6 Edw. VI. cap. 25. These Acts appear to be the foundation of the code for the regulation of public-houses at this day.

The facilities for the importation of wines at Gravesend and Sittingbourne, may have suggested indeed the accommodation for them; this, however, does not apply to Bagshot and Tuxford. The two former towns were increasing at that time, and were severally made towns corporate in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, *vide* Hasted's Kent.

Tuxford is omitted in a subsequent clause of the Act.

King Henry VI. by letters patent, appointed John Jenyn and Richard Ludlow, *Sergeants of his Cellar* to the Bailwick of Bagshot.—*Vide* Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. III. p. 85.
Yours, &c. R. P. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Fawley Parsonage, Henley.*

THE discrepancy of opinion, as to the number of Marys in Holy Writ, is worth removing. Theophylact mentions four; Mary, the mother of James, Joseph, and our Lord; Mary, wife of Cleophas; Mary, the sister of Lazarus; and Mary Magdalene. Gregory Nyssen, on the authority of St. John, enumerates but three, leaving out the sister of Lazarus, unless I can, with all due respect to Dr. Lardner, prove her to be Mary Magdalene. It is positively said by St. John, that Mary of Bethany, sister to Lazarus, was that Mary which anointed the Lord with ointment, and wiped his foot with her hair (ch. xi.
v. 1

v. 1 and 2, and ch. xii. 1, 2, 3). St. Luke asserts, that the woman who did this was a sinner (ch. vii. v. 37, 38). St. Mark says, that Mary Magdalene was she out of whom our Lord cast seven Devils (chap. xvi. v. 9); and perhaps our Lord's prohibition to touch him (John xx. 17) after his resurrection, might allude to her former demoniacal and sinful state. Thus far these two women seem to be identified, and the difficulty arises from the second name *Magdalene*, which has always been supposed to be *nomen gentile*, having reference to Magdala, an ideal city on the Western bank of the lake Siberias, whereas the family of Mary, the sister of Lazarus, was of Bethany. Now as the article in the original Greek is used indifferently in *Μαρια ἡ Μαγδαληνη*, *Ἰωαννης ὁ Βαπτιστης*, *Σιμων ὁ Κανανιτης*, she might as justly be so called from some act of her life, like John the Baptist, as from her country, like Simon the Canaanite. The chief occurrence of her life was anointing our Lord's feet with oil, and wiping them with her hair, instead of a *towel* or *napkin*, of which they had none in ancient Greece; but they had what served them instead, the soft part of bread on which they cleansed their hands, as the Persians and Abyssinians still do. This substance in classic Greek was called *Μαγδαλια* (vide *Deap. Lex. Art. μασσω*), and in vernacular Greek we have the authority of Dodwell for stating that a towel is called *magdalee* or *μαγδαλη*; hence Mary Magdalene, or Mary of the Napkin, may be the sister of Lazarus, and of the city of Bethany; there will then be only three Marys, and all discrepancy on this trifle ceases. I am further supported by the curious fact, that this surname or agnomen (since you observe I take it for granted that it is derived from the act, and not from the city) is never added by any Evangelist till after the record of the act of wiping the feet. I cannot conclude without acknowledging, and calling on my brethren to acknowledge, with humble gratitude, the blessing of God, who has caused all the researches of modern travellers to abound in results which elucidate more and more the dark passages of holy writ, and serve to confirm the wavering. I am indebted to our countryman Mr. Dod-

well for the observation, that *μαγδαλη* is now in common use amongst modern Greeks. Yours, &c.

CHARLES ROBERT FANSHAW.

Mr. URBAN, *Edgbaston, Birmingham, Apr. 7, 1819.*

MANY writers have undertaken to give a History of the Silver Coinage of Scotland from the earliest authentic records, and also of that of our own country subsequent to the Norman Conquest; it is also my intention to present your readers with a short account of the origin of money, and to enumerate some of the more striking particulars concerning the coins of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors.

For a long series of years the transactions of the commercial world were carried on in the way of barter, or the exchange of one commodity for another, a practice which was attended, as may readily be supposed, with very great inconvenience. At length, however, after mature deliberation, it occurred to the minds of some of the most enlightened of our ancestors, that the metals, particularly gold and silver, on account of their scarcity and value, their indestructibility and superior specific gravity, might be advantageously employed as a circulating medium in all commercial transactions, and would contribute in no small degree to simplify and facilitate all trading concerns whatever. When the metals were first used for this purpose, their value was determined only by the weight, a circumstance which afforded to the dishonest trader frequent opportunities of defrauding others with regard to the quality or fineness of the metals which he gave in payment; and this inconvenience had already been very extensively and very severely felt, when it was ordained that all the metals used as money should be divided into small pieces of equal size, and that each piece should be impressed with certain marks which should indicate at the same time its weight and value.

Thus originated the practice of that most valuable art, which, in the present state of civilization, seems almost necessary to our existence, but when or where the first coins were struck, appears now to be a matter

matter of considerable uncertainty. The art of coining, however, is said to have been introduced into this country soon after the invasion of our island by Julius Cæsar, or about twenty-five years before the birth of Christ; but though a variety of circumstances tend to prove this fact, it does not appear that any British coins are now extant prior to the time of Cunobeline, a prince who flourished in this island a short time after the commencement of the Christian æra. The subsequent attacks which were made upon Britain by the Emperor Claudius, and the final establishment of the Romans within its peaceful shores, A. D. 43, was followed by the introduction of Roman money among our ancestors, when the circulation of the coins which had hitherto been current in the island, was prohibited under very heavy penalties. On the departure of the Romans from Britain, about the beginning of the fifth century, they took with them all their cash and most valuable effects; as they had long treated the native inhabitants of our island rather as friends than enemies, and had defended them against the incursions of the Scots and Picts, and other warlike nations of the North, their return into their own country was regarded by our ancestors as a serious evil, since it left them in an impoverished and defenceless condition.

The tranquillity which the Romans had preserved throughout the island for so long a period, was disturbed very soon after their removal by the fierce and warlike Saxons, to whom Britain proved an easy prey, and our ancestors again bowed their necks beneath a foreign yoke. On the settlement of the Saxons in this country, they divided it into seven small principalities or kingdoms, each of which had its distinct ruler, who exercised the power of coinage and the various other functions of regal authority. The most ancient of the coins struck by the Anglo-Saxon princes, of which we have now any specimens, are those of Ethelbriht, who began his reign A. D. 561.

I will now conclude by stating the various coins, both nominal and real, which were introduced amongst us by the Saxons; of these, the first which claims our notice is the Pound,

which appears never to have been a real coin, but to have originally implied as many of the smaller silver coins as would weigh 3400 Troy grains, or a Saxon, since called a Tower pound; the silver coinage of England was uniformly regulated by this weight till the year 1327, when Henry the Eighth substituted the Troy pound, containing 3760 grains, in its stead. The next denomination of money in use amongst the Anglo-Saxons was the Mark, which, like the Pound, was only a nominal coin, signifying eight Saxon ounces, or 3600 grains Troy. The Mancus, which next follows, is not certainly known to have been a real coin, though it is strongly suspected as such; and whether the Ora, or Saxon ounce, was a real or only a nominal coin, is now also a matter of dispute; the former weighed 675 grains, the latter 450. The Shilling appears to have been one of the most common of the Anglo-Saxon coins, and is very frequently mentioned by the historians of this period; its weight was $112\frac{1}{2}$ grains Troy, and four of them were equal to the Ora or Saxon ounce, six to the Mancus, thirty-two to the Mark, and forty-eight to the Pound. The Thrimsa was the next silver coin in size, a piece which bore to the shilling the proportion of three-fifths, its weight being $67\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The penny, with its subdivisions, the halfpenny and farthing, all of silver, and the styca, or half-farthing of brass, close the list of the Anglo-Saxon coins; the weight of the penny was fixed at $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains Troy, twenty of them being equal to the Saxon or Tower ounce, and two hundred and forty to the pound; so that the term penny originally signified a penny-weight; how considerable is the reduction which the weight of this coin has since sustained! The silver penny of George the Third weighs only eight grains.

Yours, &c.

T. CLARK, JUN.

Mr. URBAN, *Newcastle, Feb. 10.*

HAPPENING to be reading last night an account of the City of Florence, in which is given a splendid description of the Grand Chapel or Mausoleum erected to the memory of the Medici family, it struck me as a good time to propose something

thing of the same sort to be erected to the remembrance of our late good old King, the venerable father of his people, George III.

We have seen, Mr. Urban, by the loyal and patriotic suggestions of Mr. Wyatt, what can be raised on an occasion of this sort, by his endeavours to erect a Cenotaph to the Memory of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales. If then such success attended his endeavours, what may not be expected from a well-worded address of this kind laid before the opulence of this great and mighty empire.

When I reflect on the enormous fortunes made by individuals from the humbler walks of Life * during the reign of his late Majesty, I trust the very idea alone would call forth a sum more than sufficient to build the largest Church in the City of London, to be dedicated to his memory.

Through the channel of your loyal Miscellany let the suggestion come forth in such manner as you in your judgment may deem meet.

With the assurance of the highest consideration and respect, I remain, yours, &c. G. A——, F.A.S.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 18.

IT surely can never be reconciled to principles of Religion and Morality, that instruments for committing murder, should be publicly put up to sale by auction, or sold in tradesmen's shops. I am led to this remark by seeing in a Catalogue of Philosophical and other Instruments to be sold this day in London, "A Pair of Duelling Pistols," &c. and by having lately observed painted on the outside of a shop window "Duelling Pistols." If such open violations of Morality are permitted, we must not be surprized, however we may lament it, that the endeavours to inculcate Morality and Religion by precept have not their due effect. There is a very true adage, that *example* is better than *precept*: and well would it be if it was more attended to than it is.

Britain has, it appears, been called lately in the House of Commons the

* Such names will readily occur to every person's recollection.

GENT. MAG. March 1820.

"Nurse of Morality and Protectress of Religion;*" which appellation it can scarcely be said to deserve, whilst duelling and many other crimes are countenanced in the manner they are.

In your Magazine for July last, you have noticed the Academy at Dijon having offered a premium for an Essay on the means for preventing Duelling. I believe the following are the terms in which the question for the Prize are offered †. "What may be the most effectual means of extirpating from the hearts of Frenchmen that moral disease, a remnant of the barbarism of the middle ages, that false point of honour which leads them to shed blood in duels, in defiance of the precepts of religion and the laws of the state?"

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, Newcastle upon-Tyne, Feb. 4.

THE remarks of G. C. B. in vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 609, induce me to offer a few observations to your notice.—I agree with him, that "a general opinion prevails that every person has a Coat of Arms;" but at the same time I can only conceive such an opinion to have arisen from the total want of knowledge on the subject,—as it is a rule in Heraldry, that no man has a right to bear a Coat of Arms, unless he can prove himself a lineal descendant of one to whom that distinction was originally granted, or of one whose claim thereto has been recognized by the Heralds. I certainly conceive the bearing of another Coat of Arms without right or title to be actionable: but whether, in the present vitiated state of the public mind on Genealogical rights, a Jury would award damages for the injury, is, I am afraid, very doubtful.

At the moment I write this, it occurs to me, that there is an Act of Parliament, or a Proclamation of the Sovereign, now in force (though obsolete) which provides a punishment for the offence in the shape of a penalty of ten pounds, for the purpose of supporting the authority of the

* New Times, (House of Commons, Debates,) Nov. 24, 1819.

† See Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine. Nov. 1819.

Heralds,

Heralds, which was so much impaired by the abolition of the Earl Marshal's Court, in which it will be remembered many important trials took place relative to the right of bearing the same arms, several of which are on record. (See Dallaway's Heraldry). Then it was considered a high crime and misdemeanour, but these good old days (at least so far as rights of this nature were concerned) are gone by; and we may now see every man who has risen to any respectability in society, assume a Coat of Arms which he thinks proper to say belong to *his* family, merely because his name happens to be spelt the same as that of a gentleman whose property they are.

The same Correspondent, in p. 2, requests to be informed "whether all persons have Crests and Mottos; and, if they have, can they change them to any other, without giving notice, or receiving a grant from the Herald's College?" To this I answer, that the various Writers on Heraldry acknowledge the right, although the custom of *granting* Crests has long prevailed, as I find in my own family a *grant of Crest and confirmation of Arms* in 1581. I believe it is the general practice in the present day to grant a Crest along with the Arms; and I should certainly think that all *gentlemen* who do not inherit this distinction would rather possess it through the regular channel, than take advantage of a doubtful right.

NICHOLAS JOHN PHILIPSON.

Mr. URBAN, March 8.

IN answer to your Correspondent "G. C. B." (p. 609, of your last Supplement), who asks, whether persons can assume arms, "without incurring some disgrace, blame, or cognizance from the rightful owners," I beg to inform him that though upstarts frequently assume arms to which they are not entitled*; yet they are liable to undergo a trial in the High Court of Chi-

* Blazoners call *Assumptive Arms* such as are taken up by the caprice or fancy of upstarts, though of never so mean extraction, who being advanced to a degree of fortune, either assume some without having deserved them, or appropriate to themselves those of any family, whose name they *happen* to bear."—POMEROY'S Heraldry, p. 11. 4to. edit.

valry. Of the celebrated Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, it is observed:—"He was a *nobleman*, because he refused another man's coat of arms, who was of his name, saying, 'What shall I do with it; for he may pull it off my back at pleasure *.'"

In Dr. Radcliffe's Life (p. 3, fourth edit.) is the following passage—"Notwithstanding the Herald's, as appears by their books, thought fit to disclaim his father's pretensions to bear arms as a descendant from the Radcliffe's of Dilston, co. Northumberland; yet the late Earl of Derwentwater, Sir Francis Radcliffe, acknowledged him for a kinsman, and suffered the son to wear a *Bend engrailed Sable, field Argent*, on his coach, which none of the college belonging to the Earl Marshal thought fit to animadvert upon during his life; though they have admonished the University of Oxford not to erect any such escutcheon over, or upon his monument, since his decease."

The arms born by Sir Henry Blunt, baronet (*Barry nebuly of viz, Or and Sable*,) were the same as those of the antient family of Blount; but the legality of Sir Henry's right to bear them was controverted, and after a long trial in the High Court of Chivalry, sentence was given against him in that Court by the Deputy Earl Marshal of England. Sir Henry appealed to the Court of Delegates; but how the case was determined I know not. Possibly Sir Henry established his right to bear the arms above-mentioned. R. U.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 7.

IN looking over your Volumes for the last Year, your Readers have much to regret in the loss of your very agreeable Correspondent, the "Leicestershire Clerical Traveller.†" But they have to congratulate you on the acquisition of such excellent papers as have been communicated by "E. P." which they hope to see very often in your future Numbers.

P. 580. I agree with much of what "O. P. Q." says of the manner of building New Churches; but he does

* "State Worthies," p. 67. 2d edit. 1670.

† The Rev. Aulay Macaulay: see our last Volume, i. 276.

not notice the enormous expenditure of money on the New Church in Marylebone; by some said to be 60,000*l.*; by others, much more; an expense at which two extensive Churches might have been built. What Paucras is to cost I have not heard; but a few years ago it was said that the then intended New Church was to have had a Steeple at the cost of 15,000*l.* Surely, when New Churches are so much wanted, frugality in building is a great object.

P. 593. "S. P." is perfectly right about the unnecessary expence of witnesses; but an Attorney of reputation never refuses to admit such things as the execution of deeds, and many other things which he knows to be capable of proof, and the admission of which will not affect the merit of the case. Another cause of complaint as to the expence of witnesses is, that the party who succeeds is not allowed a sufficient remuneration for his witnesses—much of what he must pay them is struck off from what the losing party is to pay, and remains to be paid by him who gains his cause. Another serious complaint arises from the great expence of obtaining a Special Jury, and their non-attendance. If a poor farmer summoned on a common jury does not attend, though in the middle of harvest, and in a critical season of the weather, he is fined—but a special jurymen is not fined (I believe never, or so seldom as to justify the term,) though perhaps the cause is deferred to the next assizes for want of his attendance. This subject deserves to be much enlarged upon.

P. 596. No one need be surprized at the increase of Sectaries, who recollects the number of non-resident Clergy, which gave so great cause of complaint a few years ago, or the conduct of many who were resident indeed, but who shut up their Churches on Sunday afternoons, p. 608; and the very frequent discontinuance of Catechism in the Churches. Happily, the Clergy of the Establishment are awakened, we will hope not too late; though to fetch up the lost ground will require no small exertion. It is to be feared that "C. E. A." speaks with too much reason of the want of social communion amongst the Clergy; but, if

there was an attempt to obtain such meetings, an outcry would be immediately raised against Methodists or Fanatics. An Archdeacon is supposed to be the link in the chain which unites the Bishop and his Clergy; but if there should be an Archdeacon of a very extensive circle, who has never visited a single parish (and such there is) how should he know any thing of a poor Curate? A respectable Curate, however, seldom has this cause of complaint against his neighbouring Rectors or Vicars.

P. 599. The detection of Turpin I have always heard attributed to his stealing, not shooting, a game-cock.

P. 600. Two large cedar trees were blown down at Hillingdon a few years ago in a gentleman's garden on the right hand just before coming into Hillingdon-street. I wish I could find their admeasurements, of which I have a memorandum.

P. 602. The ruinous scheme of empowering vestries, or some set of men, to buy ground, build houses, &c. was lately attempted, and I believe something like it was introduced into an Act; but happily so clogged as to give little expectation of any parish adopting it. According to my idea, a more mischievous power could hardly be given. The objections are too many to enter into a detail of them.

P. 609. It is very true that any taylor or shoe-maker, &c. who sees a coat of arms belonging to one of his name, assumes it as his own; and he does it with impunity, for the power of the Herald's College to prosecute is lost. E. J.

NUGÆ CURIOSÆ ET ANTIQVÆ.

FROM Adam to Christ, exclusive of both, there were only 74 generations;—from the birth of Christ to that of the present King, were 1756 years: if every one of his progenitors was born when his father was 25 years of age, one with another, and there were four such generations in every century, that is 70 generations; which being added to the above 74, it will yield not more than 144 generations between Adam and the present King;—and many, from the distance of time, would guess them at thousands.

The improvements made in all arts and sciences within the last 500 years have nearly doubled the present limitation of life, in that we live more in less time.

The Egyptians were so ignorant of medicine, that, when any one was sick, they called in as many persons as possible to see him, that, if any one of them had had the like distemper, he might say what was fit for his cure.—*Shuckford, Con. 9. 367.*

Surgery was much the oldest branch of physick which they practised.—*Diod. Sic. 1. 1.*

Esculapius was followed by a dog and a she-goat. The dog was taught to lick all ulcerated wounds, and the goat's milk was given for all diseases of the stomach and lungs.—*Temple, i. 180.*

The Chinese were so ignorant of geography, that their Literati seeing a map of the world in the hands of the Jesuits, took one of the two hemispheres which contained Europe, Asia, and Africa, for the Empire of China;—and in mechanics it was the same, for one mistook a watch for a living creature.—*Jesuits' Travels, II. 304; Boyle, Final Causes, 230.*

The Chinese can never acquire a knowledge of other languages, because they have no idea of method in the construction of their own, having no alphabet.

The common cubit, which was formerly supposed equal to 18 of our inches, is now allowed to contain almost 22 inches; according to which measure, the Ark must have been about 547 English feet long, 91 broad, and 54 high. Bp. Wilkins has made it plain that these dimensions were sufficient for all the uses for which the Ark was designed. It contained 72,625 tons. There are not above 100 species of quadrupeds known in the world; nor above 200 of birds.—*Bp. Wilson; Hewlett on Gen. 6. 15.*

Noah was the first husbandman, and planted the first vineyard.—*Gen. 9. 20.*

Divine honour and deification were formerly paid to men who invented improvements in agriculture, arts, &c. such as Jupiter, Bacchus, Minerva, Ceres. But there is not a modern ploughboy who would not have become a god, with his present skill in husbandry. Had the mystery of Printing been invented in antient times, Gutenberg of Mentz might have been a god of higher esteem in

Germany than Mercury or Jupiter.—*Worth. Ep. 169.* This cannot be thought improbable, since his assistant Fust, or Faust, attained the title of Conjuror for it, in so late times and such a place as Paris.—*Bp. Law, Confid. 220. n.*

If the antients could come back to the world, and see and read modern Sciences as we read of theirs, they would suppose themselves transplanted into some planet appointed for their progressive improvement, before they could be admitted into Heaven.

It was an antient custom in the East, and in Palestine, to sprinkle salt upon newly-born infants, by which their skin was rendered more dense and solid. This practice is still continued in Tartary. The prophet Ezekiel (xvi. 4) charges Jerusalem with not having been salted.—*Hewlett, in loco.*

An antient painter having been ordered to paint the portrait of his prince, who had only one eye, adopted the conciliatory expedient of painting him in profile. And this I take to have been the origin of that mode of painting, now become so general, and so much more interesting than the full face.

The opposite extreme to what is wrong, is commonly wrong also.—*H. More.*

A King of England, said Gouville, who acts according to the laws, is the greatest of all monarchs!

The Works of Tacitus were condemned to the flames from the Papal Chair, because the author was not a Roman Catholic.—*H. More.*

Pope Gregory the Great expelled the Works of Livy from every Christian Library on account of his superstition.—*Ibid.*

Christina of Sweden complimented the celebrated Vossius, by saying that he was so well learned, as not only to know whence all words came, but whither they were going.—*Ibid.*

The great use of increasing light and liberty, in any age, is to enable man to see vice in its own feature, and power to renounce its bondage.

The negligence in which the French lived in regard to truth, was one of the leading causes of their infidelity; and the same habitual neglect will operate in the same effect with any other nation or individual.

The celebrated Dutch Minister De Witt explained the secret of dispatch: By always doing one thing at a time. [The skill of doing more is the seed of perplexity.]

If there are fewer revolutions in Christendom than heretofore, it is because the principles of sound morality and government are better and more universally known; men are less savage and fierce, their understandings better cultivated.—It is then interest to be humane and virtuous.—*Sp. of Laws, B. 21, C. 16.*

Alphabetical writing, among its many benefits of spreading Religion and the Arts, set the axe to the root of idolatry, which had been greatly assisted by symbolical characters.

The avenues to Learning of all kinds were planned and opened by Lord Bacon. The nature and most intimate recesses of the human mind were unfolded and explained by Locke;—and the frame and constitution of the universe by Sir Isaac Newton, in a more perfect manner than ever was done or attempted by human skill since the foundation of the world.—*Hp. Law, 230, n.*

The lives of the pupils of Fenelon and Machiavel are the best comment on the works of the respective authors. Fenelon produced *Telemaque*, and the Duke of Burgundy; Machiavel produced "*Il Principe*," and Cesar Borgia!—*More.*

It was a fact well known in the Court of Versailles, that Madame de Montespin, during the long period in which she continued the favourite mistress of the King (by whom she had seven children), was so strict in religious observances, that, lest she should violate the austerity of fasting, her bread, during Lent, was constantly weighed.—*Ibid.*

Farnelli used to complain heavily that the pension of 2000*l.* a year from the King of Spain was compensation little enough for his being sometimes obliged to hear his Majesty play.—*Ibid.*

Could Louis XIV. have read, probably the Edict of Nantz had not been revoked; he was uninstructed upon system; Cardinal Mazarine, with a view to secure his own dominion, having withheld from him all the necessary means of education;—the terms *wit* and *scholar* were in his

mind terms of reproach. The apathy which marked his latter years strongly illustrated the infelicity of an unenriched mind.—*Ibid.*

The people will always be liberal to a prince who spares them; and a good prince will always spare a liberal people.—*Selden.*

Henry IV. of France fought for his prerogatives bravely, and defended them vigorously; yet, it is said, he ever carefully avoided the use of the term.—*H. More.*

It is difficult to say whether Julius Cæsar planned his battles with more skill, fought them with more valour, or described them with more ability.—*Ibid.* A. II.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 29.

IMPROVING the remarks of H. II. (vol. LXXXIX. ii. 494.) I fully agree with him in the necessity of every one giving his assistance against the daring attacks of unprincipled and irreligious men.

The late alarming circumstances that have taken place, must fully convince every reasonable thinking man, that the dreadful state of frenzy into which the lowest classes have been brought must proceed from some very unusual causes, that ought to be searched for from the very bottom of their root; for we must all be aware that in such cases even the terrible vengeance of the Law, and the executions thereof, avail but little, unless you do away the evil which has been the occasion of it

If the Legislature would turn its attention to the diminishing of the large Farms, which are occupied by one family, and reduce them so as to be partitioned into smaller ones, it would no doubt tend to the employment of a number of poor families, and to improving the morals of their children, whom, for want, they are now obliged to send into the manufacturing districts, at a distance from any of their friends, to observe their manners, and where their habits are too often soon changed into a certain depraved state. This would be avoided, if they could be brought up in the usual industrious occupations of labour, husbandry, and the retirement of a country life. Many other reasons might be assigned to convince you of the necessity of some alterations

tions being adopted; but for the present, I will not intrude further upon your time, but take another opportunity of imparting to you what may present itself to my observation.

Yours, &c.

EN RETIRO.

fore, that, in the next Act of Parliament respecting the building of churches, a clause will be introduced, giving power to the rector or vicar for that purpose.

Yours, &c.

MENTOR.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 26.

CAN any of your Correspondents, belonging to the Ecclesiastical Court, inform me whether a *Faculty Pew* in a parish church goes with the person and their heirs to whom it is granted (consequently devisable, as the donor pleases)? or does the same go with the dwelling house wherein the person resided at the time such Faculty was granted? and is such Faculty registered in the Diocese where probate of wills are usually granted?

An elderly maiden lady, with only her niece, occupy the largest pew (capable of holding eight or ten persons) in the parish church in the village, although they reside in a very small house there; her father, at the time when such Faculty was granted, being then a proprietor of one of the largest mansions there, the present occupiers of which are now placed in a *back pew* in the church. Although the rector, highly to his honour, has used his utmost endeavours to lessen those old large pews, and make them more commodious for his parishioners, by increasing the number of the pews; yet this lady frustrates his good designs; and some other parts of the church are from the same cause prevented from being improved by this praiseworthy Divine*. I most highly approve of the Act of Parliament for building Churches; but this I am certain, that nine-tenths of the present sacred buildings, were the interiors to be properly regulated agreeable to the wish of this eminent divine, and pewing entirely afresh in the churches, with additional (or in many where there are not any) galleries, there would be sufficient accommodation for the inhabitants without the expence of building new churches. I hope, there-

A LITHOGRAPHIC VIEW OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN ENGLAND: BY THE LATE MR. EMANUEL MENDEZ DE COSTA, F. R. S.

FROM London to Tunbridge. Mount Hermon; rocks of sand. Birchdon; forge of iron, two miles from it, worked from ferruginous geodæ. An iron forge at Hamsel, in Sussex; five miles from it the ore is found in beds of ochre.

From Tunbridge to Portsmouth, in Hampshire. This route must be made along the further parts of Surrey, as Reigate, Guildford, Farnham, &c. to Alton, in Hampshire; thence to Portsmouth. At Reigate, fullers' earth pits and freestone. Quarries thereabouts. The rest of Surrey is all great chalk-hills. Farnham, a chief place for hops, and generally fixes the price, or is the staple mart of hops throughout the kingdom. Two miles near this place, the counties divide. Portsmouth, Gosport, Spithead, &c. places of rendezvous for the Navy of England, the Dock, &c.

The Isle of Wight. At the end facing the Needles, the cliffs and the amazing quantities of sea birds are worthy remark. The Needles are remarkable rocks. On this isle copperas stones are gathered, and a fine argilla alba, called *Huyters' Clay*, is dug in it.

To Southampton: thence along the New Forest. Bordon Cliffs, between Christ Church and Lymington; a vast variety of elegant curious fossil shells, &c. are found beat out by the sea; an account of them is given in the *Conchylia Hantonensia*, in 4to. by Mr. Brander.

Then enter Dorsetshire to Pool. Fine argilla alba, or pipe clay, worked through all England, found at Hungerhill or Wareham. Dorchester. Weymouth; the cliffs there abound with fine fossils, chiefly figured. Portland Island, famous for its excellent quarries of freestone. Purbeck Island; stone quarries and pipe clay. Bridport cliffs, remarkable for fossils. Long Burton; shell marble. Shaftesbury;

* In those large pews the farmers and their families sit facing each other, and one half of the congregation are seated with their backs to the Clergyman and Communion Table; this is surely highly improper.

bury; its quarries and fossils, and its manufactures of lace, stuffs, and stockings. Lyme; the pier is built of *Cornus ammonis*. Sherborne; its quarries abound with nantli, ammoniz, and other curious petrifications.

Devonshire. Exeter; its cathedral and woollen manufactories. Plymouth, built on rocks of four kinds of marble; its dock for the Navy; and Eddystone Light-house, off Plymouth. Slate quarry at Buckland and Fleet, nine miles from Dartmouth and Totness. Torbay marble. Lead mines at Bear Alston, Combmartin, Liras Newton, Bearferrie. Copper mine at North Moulton. Coal pits at Bovey, and bituminised wood. Manganese at Uptonline near Exeter.

Cross Crimble Ferry to Mount Edgecumbe, the seat of Lord Edgecumbe, near which you enter Cornwall.

Cornwall. This county is one continued scene of the mineral kingdom, worthy the greatest attention of a traveller. Every spot is replete with mines, so that a particular specification is as impossible as unnecessary. The mines themselves of tin, copper, and lead; the tin stream works and lodes; the sheads, smelting-houses, and coinage of it; the copper mines and works; the antimony of Endellion; cobalt, marcasites, mispickel, crystals, granites, and various other fossils; the soap rocks, &c.; are all sources of curiosity worthy inspection. The fossils to be collected are tin grains and ores; grey, red, blue, green, and *turcois* ore, and marchasitical copper ores, or *fire ores*; as also native copper; the marcasites and various minerals called indifferently *mundics*, cornei, called *cockles*, samples of veins called *gossens*, mineræ zinci, called *black Jack*, wolfram and other minerals called *mock-iron*, *call*, &c. the stones and countries of the lodes, called *moorstone*, *killas*, *growan*, *cluean*, &c. The Rev. Dr. Borlase has lately published the Natural History of this county, in folio. No petrifications are to be found in all this county.

Some chief copper mines are, Huel Virgin in Gwenep; Northdown, at Redruth; Oldpool, at Illughan; Roskear, at Cambron, and Huel Kitty; Hueland, at Gwynnear, &c. Tin mines: Godolphin ball; Bellarnoon, at St. Just; Mines at St. Agnes, espe-

cially that of Mr. Dunnythorne, and Pyran Mines, &c.

You return from Cornwall, coasting the other part of Devonshire, in which route lie the mines of Combmartin and Northmoulton above mentioned; then enter into

Somersetshire. The Mendip Hills full of mines of lead, manganese, calamin, ochres, and many other minerals, fossils and petrifications, and the cavern called Wooky Hole, near Wells. Bristol; its trade and manufactories, spelter work of Mr. Champion, and its Hot Wells; and St. Vincent's Rocks, iron ore and crystals; coal-pits at Kingswood; and Cottam stone.—Bath; its waters; Allen's Quarries; Walcot Quarries, full of curious petrifications; ammonitæ at Keinsham, between Bath and Bristol. This county abounds with stone quarries and petrifications; as also with coal pits, as Clutton, Finsbury, &c. in which impressions of vegetables are found in the strata over the coal. Brass works at Wormley, near Bristol.

From Bristol to Aust Passage over the Severn, for the route through the Principality of Wales.

From Aust Passage cross the Severn into Monmouthshire. The iron works of Mahon, Tredegar, Tinton, Monmouth, and Pontypool.

Glamorganshire. The culm coal-pits at Neath. Iron works at Forrest, Abberavan, Velin Gryffys, and New Forge.

Carmarthenshire. Iron forges at Kidwelly, Whitland, Cyndwyfram, Cambrayne and Fannovaine.

Pembrokeshire. Iron works at Blackpool and Coiducore.

Cardiganshire. Full of mines. Rich lead and copper mines, called Cwnystwith, ten miles from the seaport of Aberystwith; mine of Esgair y Mwyn. Iron work at Fanfrede.

Merionethshire. Lead mines of Dolgelly.

Carnarvonshire. The hills full of slate quarries. In several parishes of the manor of Snowden, many copper, lead, and calamin mines. On the shores of this county and Lardsey Island very beautiful and curious boulder stones of jaspers, porphyries, marbles, &c. are found.

The Isle of Anglesea. The asbestos and green marble rock at Monachty, and fine large coralloids on the coasts.

Flintshire.

Flintshire. Full of mines and coal-pits; as also very curious calaminis, especially about Holywell. Bulkeley Mountain; its clay for lutings, furnace-bricks, &c.

Deubighshire. Collieries at Wrexham. Barsham and Pentablue iron forges.

Montgomeryshire. Lead and copper mines in the manor of Keferliog, and iron works at Illatravail and Dolobran.

Radnorshire, and

Brecknockshire. Iron works at Tanners Forge and Fanelly.

Return to Bristol through Monmouthshire again.

Though I have only particularised some few parts of Wales, yet all that Principality is properly a mineral country, and well worthy the search of a mineralist.

From Bristol take your route through Gloucestershire.

This county is chiefly stony, abounding with free-stone quarries, full of petrifications. Gloucester. The Forest of Dean; full of iron mines, coal-pits, and other mineral works. It is governed by its own mining laws and jurisdiction. The mines are large, rich, and furnish curious ore of the stalactites kind, called *Brush Iron* ores. A cavern at Charford Bottom, two miles from Stroud. Coal-pits at Seridge, Broad Moor Green, Acton, and Redbrook. Copper works also at Redbrook, near Colford, five miles from Monmouth. Cheltenham mineral waters. Lead mine near Sodbury. Iron forges at Lidbrook, Lidney, Up-leaden, Fartworth, and Flaxley.

Herefordshire. I do not find any particular in this county remarkable enough to be specified, except the iron works at New Weare, Bringwood, and Lanidloe.

Shropshire. The iron works at Coalbrookdale, with the curious petrifications and impressions of vegetables in the iron stone balls. There are many other iron works, at Prescot, Sutton, Upton, &c. The pitch-stone at Pitchford, Beutal, Broseley, and other places. Pipe-clay at Wenlock, and limestone used to fuse the iron-stone of Coalbrookdale. The limestone mountains of the Wrekin, and Cym y Bwch, and the petrifications in them. Many coalpits in Shropshire. The fossils to be collect-

ed in this county are the iron-stones, limestones, and petrifications.

Cheshire. The salt rocks and works at Nantwich, Middlewich, &c. Silk mills at Stockport. The peat mosses. Copper mines at Alderley Edge. Other mineral works in this county;—iron forges at Cranage, Warrington, and Lea.

Lancashire. Liverpool, famous for trade. The Candle or Kennel coal-pits at Haigh, Wigan, &c. This coal turns and polishes; and toys, utensils, &c. are made of it. Coal-pits at Wigan, Warrington, Burnley, Townly, Hindley, and many other places. Manchester, and its manufactures. Copper mines at High Furness, Conyston Fells; copper works and furnaces at Warrington, but the ore smelted there is brought from Wales. Lead mines at Andlesack. Fine hematites ore found in the fells, and much of it is sent to Carron in Scotland, and Sheffield and Rotherham in Yorkshire; and iron forges at Cunsey, Bachbarrow, Sparkbridge, Conyston, Caton, and Burgh. The navigable canals run through this county.

[To be continued]

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

FROM A MS. OF DR. DUCAREL, 1765.

THE old Kings of England had but one Secretary of State. This officer was anciently called *Clericus Regis*, or *Secretarius*; a title given to him that is *ab epistolis, et scriptis secretis*.

The name of Secretary was at first applied to such as, being always near the King's person, received his commands. These were called *Clerks of the Secret*, whence was afterwards formed the word *Secretary*, *regi a secretis*.

There was but one Secretary of State in this kingdom till about the end of the reign of King Henry VIII.; but then, business increasing, that Prince appointed a *second* Secretary; both of equal power, and both stiled "Principal Secretaries of State."

These Secretaries did not sit at the Council Board till the time of Queen Elizabeth, who first admitted them to the place of Privy Counsellors.

On the Union, Queen Anne added a third Secretary, who is frequently stiled "Secretary of State for North Britain."

I believe the most antient Collection of Letters, &c. of a Secretary of State now extant is contained in a Fair Manuscript (No. 211 in the Manuscript Library at Lambeth) entitled

"Opusculum ex missivis litteris serenissimi principis Henrici sexti Anglie et Francie Regis, tempore venerabilis viri Thomae de Bekynton Legum Doctoris, ejusdem Regis Secretarii, per eundem Regem missis: unâ cum quibusdam aliis litteris ejusdem Secretarii, ac aliis, ut infra suis locis patebit: ad utilitatem simplicium in unum collectum et compilatum."

[I have not at present the date of the first and last of these Letters; but will send it; however I know they are before 1443.]

This Dr. Bekynton became Bishop of Bath and Wells, Oct. 3, 1443, and died possessed of that See, Jan. 4, 1464.

In the interview of Henry VIII. and Francis I. between Guines and Ardres, on the 7th of June 1520, the King's Secretary (the first of the four Counsellors Spiritual) *rauked* immediately after the Knights of the Garter, thus:

The Secretary,
The Master of the Rolls,
The Dean of the Chapel,
The Almoner.

Among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, No. 305, 44, is one entitled "The State of a Secretaries Place, and the Perill thereof, written by Robert Cecil the Earle of Salisbury. Fol. 369."

In the same Library, No. 6093, is a "MS. in quarto, containing daily Memorandums in relation to the business of the Secretary's Office, from 25 March to 3 December 1585."

The following is a list of as many of the Secretaries of the antient Kings of England as I have been able to discover in Bishop Godwin's Catalogue of the Bishops of England:

Hen. II. Silvester Giraldus Cambrensis. (Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 12.)

Ric. I. William de Saucia Maria, Canon of St. Paul, made Bishop of London, A. D. 1199.

Edw. III. Thomas Hatfield, made Bishop of Durham, 1345.

William of Wickham, made Bishop of Winton, 1367.

Hen. IV. Roger Walden, made Bishop of London, 1404.

Hen. VI. Thomas Bekynton, made Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1443.

Edw. IV. James Goldwell, made Bishop of Norwich, 1472.

CANT. MAG. Much, 1820.

Hen. VII. Oliver King, made Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1495.

Richard Fox, made Bishop of Winchester, 1502, and a Privy Counsellor.

Fees of Principal Secretaries of State.

In a Manuscript in the MS Library at Lambeth (No. 286) containing a List of his Majesty's Officers, with their fees, sans date (seems to be written temp. Jac. I.), I find

"OFFICERS IN COURT.

Principal } Lt.
Secretaries } Fee, 100 super Diet in Court."

Those who attended the King were called, by way of distinction, *Secretaries of the Commands, Regi à mandatis*. This continued till 1539, when, at a treaty of peace between the French and Spaniards, the former observed that the Spanish ministers who treated for Philip II. called themselves "Secretaries of State;" upon which the French *Secrétaires des Commandements*, out of emulation, assumed the same title, which thence passed into England*.

Some farther particulars relative to the Secretaries of State may be seen in Chamberlayne's "Present State of England." A. C. DUCAREL.

MR. URBAN, Thaxted, Feb. 1.

THE Letter of J. W. (p. 8.), commenting on the matters which form some of the reasons given by Dissenters for differing from the established Church of England, I hope, will meet the eye of every reasonable Dissenter denominated "*Independent*," especially those who have been brought up in that persuasion without being acquainted with the principles whereon such dissension lies; for I think it will be allowed by them, that the Form of Prayer is the greatest principle of such dissension.

No sects or persuasions of the Christian Religion are so inveterate against the Roman Catholic Church as the Dissenters from the Established Church of England, not only on account, say they, of the worshipping of images and paintings (which they conceive the Roman Catholics do by this bending the knee before the cross, or any painting of our Saviour, of the Apostles, and of their numerous

* Chambers's Dictionary.

saints),

saints), but from their prayers and other forms of their Church being performed by their priests in the Latin tongue, of which the lower orders of their hearers must be totally ignorant, consequently not able to join in the devotion.

Now, Mr. Urban, I look upon the Dissenters' form of worship as bordering, in some degree, on that of the Roman Catholick, in this respect of keeping the Congregation in continual ignorance of what their ministers are about to utter.

In consequence of their discarding every particular form of prayer in their service, they are completely at the mercy of their minister as to the words and subjects of their prayer, without it being possible to know (till the minister has uttered it) the tenor or purport of any sentence of it; consequently they must be unable to accord their minds with the spirit of the prayer to such a degree of certainty as they would if they had a form of prayer to go through; for one mind may be bent upon humbling itself before the Divine Presence, imploring forgiveness for some particular sin; at the same instant that another may be fervently bent upon offering up a thanksgiving for some particular blessing experienced, when, at that very moment, their minds are baulked (if I may use the expression), or called off to a prayer then offered up by the minister for the welfare of the Nation, or some other such general subject; whereas, had they a written form (as the Established Church has), they would be able to attune their minds to each prayer in succession.

I know it has been argued that, by repeating forms of prayer so continually, minds of men become so habituated to them, that they utter them mechanically, without even thinking or knowing what they utter. That such is too often the case, is to be regretted; but that cannot apply to those who have a true sense of our religion, and who seriously feel their awful situation when so immediately throwing themselves into the presence of their Maker; besides, what may be applied against the form of prayer (as to their being treated with indifference through continual use) will certainly apply to the Bible, by hav-

ing *that* read or explained *too often*; which, I am sure, no Christian will allow. Yours, &c. M. L.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 4.

YOUR Correspondent Lancashire (vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 602) may be assured that the most effectual way of producing fine short green grass is, the keeping of sheep on the land, and in winter feeding them with hay and turnips. A cow pasture will probably be the richer field of the two; but it will be tufty; for I think the cow rather than the *ewe* avoids

"The green sour ringlet,
Whereof the superstitious *ewe* not bites."

If grass-land has been originally very ill laid away, unless it is of so small an extent that it may be called a grass-plot, perhaps the end will be sooner attained by ploughing it up, and with attention merely to cleanliness, with or without a crop, sowing it away with *white* clover and Dutch or hop clover (for the large red clover is not permanent) and rye grass, or any other favourite fashionable grass. I presume your Correspondent's fields are covered with long white grass, as the Scotch poet says,

"The windle strae,
Sae limber and gray—
Did shiver beneath their tread;"

but if the land is wet, no remedy will be effectual previous to draining, and for real sound draining the cuts must be deep, and reach the fountain head, not such shallow things as may be disturbed by mould warps, or the operation of frost, &c.

All sorts of manure may be applied to old bad hidebound grass without effect, and yet, except in trusty hands, the plough is a dangerous experiment; if Lancashire's land is dry and *sound*, the safest choice will be to winter-feed sheep with plenty of turnips.

Bone manure, it is well-known, may be procured in the vicinity of large towns; there are mills for the purpose, but the bones may be very beneficially broken grossly by the hand.

Yours, &c. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 8.

PERMIT me to correct an error, into which your able Correspondent BYRO has fallen, in inserting Lord Grey de Wilton among the *natives*

tives of Bucks. The following inscription, copied from his monument at Whaddon, may perhaps be considered by your Readers as satisfactory evidence; although one Correspondent seems inclined not to place any credit upon epitaphs. Fuller, however, whom I presume to have been your Biographer's authority, *was not acquainted with Lord Grey.*

“To the Glorie of the God of Hostes.

“Here under resteth Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton, borne at Hames in France, who from his youth trained upp under his father the Lord W. Grey in militarie affaires, served in Queen Marie's tyme at St. Quintin's and Guineas, being then of th' age of XX yeares; here leaving his father prisoner *, hee was dispatched into Scotland for the truce at Edinboroe; and after in Queene Elizabeth's tyme served under his father at Leete †: lastly, he was impled L. Deputie into Ireland, and there he defeated the Spanish fort at Smewick, rooted out the traytors of the English pale, and subdued the rebells in the rest of all the provinces, and having governed there about two years, retourned into England, and died at Whaddon the 14th of October 1593, in the 57th year of his age.”

The latter part of this inscription confutes a note in Smeeton's republication of Clarke's “England's Remembrancer,” which state, that Lord Grey “died at his residence in Tot-hill-street ‡, Westminster.”

If one name is subtracted from the list of eminent natives, there are a few others not yet noticed by Byro: the two following may suffice for the present:

John Forster, author of “England's Happiness promoted by a Plantation of Potatoes,” dedicated to King Charles II. 1664, 4to. Hanslage, 1626, died 1693.

Margaret Andrewes, “A Virgin and a Saint §,” Lathbury 1687, died 1690. LATHBURIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Tansor, March 7.*

THE very judicious remarks of your Correspondent R. M. R. on

the present state of our Coinage have given rise to some reflections in my mind on the same subject, which perhaps you will allow me to submit to your Readers through the medium of your Magazine.

The absence of *historical devices* from the issues of the modern mint, and especially from those of Great Britain, has been frequently noticed and lamented. Indeed it is the more to be deplored, as the late extensive coinage afforded an illustrious opportunity of remedying the defect, which every friend to the real glory of his country must be sorry to have seen altogether neglected. Instead of reverses that would have tended to memorialize the events of the past reign (one of the most remarkable of those which are recorded in the page of history) we are presented with the perpetual recurrence of the Royal arms, enclosed indeed, on the half-crown pieces, within the collar of the Garter, but exhibiting no other material variety.

To this monotonous appearance the sovereigns and crown-pieces do indeed present some contrast—but the George and Dragon, which occupy the field on the reverses of the latter, bear a greater resemblance to a Perseus or Bellerophon after the antique, than to the tutelary Saint of Britain. A representation of that admirable specimen of modern architecture, the Waterloo Bridge, would have formed a more interesting device—and, accompanied by such a motto as *GALLI DEICTI*, would have recorded one of the most illustrious events of modern history, as well as the form of one of our finest edifices: the date of the battle might have appeared in the exergue. The venerable British Oak would have been equally ornamental, and an excellent companion to the *Palm of Judea* and the *Silphium of Cyrene*.

It is well known that the admirable suggestions contained in the 96th paper of the *Guardian* gave rise to

* This William Lord Grey was obliged to ransom himself by the sale of the best part of his patrimony, Wilton Castle, Lathbury, &c.

† Leith, where he was wounded in the shoulder.

‡ Tothill-street, though now one of the most low parts of the metropolis, has a strong claim to notice; it is the birth-place of Betterton; and in its vicinity, if not upon the very site, the celebrated John Mansel, *Ld. Chancellor to Hen. III.* feasted that Monarch, with Alexander King of Scotland and Margaret his Queen, in 1256.

§ See her “Life,” and Dr. Gibbons's “Pious Women.”

these wonders of modern coinage; the farthings of Queen Anne; which, as Pinkerton truly remarks in his *Essay on Coins and Medals*, "will do honour to the engraver, Mr. Croker, to the end of time."

I am not so sanguine or presumptuous as to imagine that any remarks of mine will lead to a similar result, however desirable. Still I cannot help indulging a faint hope that the attention of our Government will in process of time be directed to this object, and redeem the character of our national coinage from the reproach of poverty of invention, under which it so justly labours at present, and which is by no means attributable to any want of talent to execute such a design, as may be clearly proved by the inspection of Mudie's admirable series of medals, which are indeed an honour to any age, and an ornament to any cabinet—but which, not being intended for circulation, cannot hereafter be referred to as examples of numismatic excellence on the part of the directors of our mint, nor form what the coinage of a nation ought to exhibit, and what the wise policy of the Romans always contrived that theirs should be, an imperishable and universal record of national history.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Kellington, March 10.*

IN addition to the list of living and deceased Poets, inserted in your last Supplement, p. 595, I would wish to subjoin the Rev. Francis Wrangham, 1790; and a few more names of persons, who, though their poems are, many of them, written in a provincial dialect, are by no means unworthy of a place in a catalogue of British Poets.

The first candidate I shall propose for this honour is the late *Rev. Josiah Relph*, for some time perpetual Curate of Sebergham, a small rural village situated near Carlisle. His poetical works were first published shortly after his death, under the superintendence of the Rev. T. Denton, of Ashed in Surrey. Mr. Denton, I have been informed, was also himself a poet. A second edition was also published a few years ago at Carlisle. The chief and best of them are Pastorals, written in the dialect of his native county (Cumberland).

An Account of his Life and Writings may be seen in the Notes to Hutchinson's History of Cumberland.

Mr. *Thomas Sanderson*, a native also of Sebergham, has published a small volume of poems, many of which are very elegant. Mr. Sanderson was also the editor of *Relph's Poems*, lately published at Carlisle, and to which he annexed an account of his life, and a pastoral elegy on his death. Mr. Sanderson is still living in a most beautiful rural situation upon the banks of the river *Lune* in Cumberland.

Mr. *Robert Anderson*, another Cumberland poet, is still living in Carlisle. Some time ago he published a volume of poems, entitled "*Cumberland Ballads*." In these he accurately describes the manners and rustic sports of his native County, in its own dialect. Another edition, with considerable additions of this gentleman's poems, is about shortly to be published by subscription.

Mr. *Robert Carlisle*, a native of Carlisle, is still living. He has arrived at considerable eminence as a Painter; and is no less celebrated as a votary of the Muses. He has published several detached poems. Mr. Carlisle, if memory does not deceive me, is also author of two Novels, "*The Rose of Cumberland*," and "*The Heir of Gilsland*."

The late Miss Susan Blamire, of Thuckwood-nook, near Carlisle, from what I have seen of her compositions, appears to have been a Poetess of very superior rank. I am not conscious that any of her works were ever published: neither am I certain, (not having the book at hand to refer to) whether any account of her life is given in Hutchinson's *Cumberland*. The following copy of verses, written by her when in a declining state of health, and which is the only one which I have at present in my possession, may, perhaps, amuse some of your Readers.

"How sweet to the heart is the thought of
To-morrow, [display;

When Hope's fairy pictures bright colours
How sweet, when we can from futurity
borrow [day!

A balm for the grief that afflicts us to-
When wearisome sickness has taught me
to languish [its wing.

For health and the comforts it bears on
Let me hope, oh! how soon would it lessen
my anguish, [bring.

That To-morrow will ease and serenity
When

When travelling alone, quite forlorn, unbefriended,

Sweet, the hope that To-morrow my wanderings should cease;

Then at home, when with care sympathetic attended, [in peace.

I should rest unmolested, and slumber in When six days of labour each other succeeding, [oppressed;

When hurry and toil have my spirits What pleasure to think, as the last is receding, [rest.

To-morrow will be a sweet Sabbath of And when the vain shadows of time are retiring, [in sight,

When life is fast fleeting, and death is The Christian believing, exulting, expiring, [light.

Beholds a To-morrow of endless de- The Infidel, then, sees no joyous To-morrow,

Yet he knows that his moments are hasting away;

Poor wretch! can he feel without heart-rending sorrow,

That his joys and his life will expire with To-morrow.

Yours, &c.

OMICRON.

Mr. URBAN,

March 12.

IT is laid down in page 2. of the Quarterly Review for Nov. 1819, "as the most probable conclusion to which our reason can carry us, that life in general is some principle of activity added by the will of Omnipotence to organized structure; and that in man, who is endowed with an intelligent faculty in addition to this principle possessed by other organized beings, to life and structure an immaterial soul is superadded."

Now, highly as I both approve the principles and estimate the talents of this writer, I can by no means induce myself to acquiesce in the correctness of the preceding doctrine. I object to it, in toto, on the following ground, viz. that of the phenomena for which it professes to account, it assigns a cause wholly *gratuitous*, and unnecessarily complicated. I readily indeed acknowledge, that, of every animal with which we are acquainted, both the active and the perceptive powers and qualities are so intimately connected with *organized structure*, as, for their actual exercise, to depend entirely on it. But, that in the instance of any individual inhabitant of earth, either of the above-mentioned properties is ever found in a state of

separate existence, so far am I, for my own part, from seeing any just reason to believe, or even to suspect, that, but for its *sensible* activity (or power of voluntary motion), I do not at all perceive on what valid ground we can pretend to ascribe to any earthly creature the possession of a *sentient* nature: whilst, wherever the former principle is known with certainty to have been imparted, the latter (without the most palpable absurdity) can never be imagined to have been withheld.

But, whether this opinion be or be not well-founded; to talk, in any case whatever, of one specific faculty or quality being *superadded* to another, has always appeared to me a mode of speaking altogether unphilosophical. For it seems, by necessary implication, to favour the long-exploded doctrine of abstract principles, of faculties and qualities subsisting independently of any actual hypostasis or substance. Whereas, nothing whatever is, in fact, more obviously inconsistent with the suggestions of right reason, than to impute to any two classes of living creatures the least *essential* difference in their several principles of action and perception; without mentally deriving such difference from a correspondent dissimilarity in the original constitution of their respective natures.

But, if such essential diversity in the original constitutions (or elementary substances) of different terrestrial animals be thus indisputably certain, why talk, in any case, of one principle or faculty being *superadded* to another?

Is it not, beyond comparison, more consonant with the spirit and the language of sound philosophy, to conceive and represent all the various properties and powers which distinguish any given class of living beings, as perfectly coeval? (I mean, as all, ab origine, equally inherent in the essence peculiar to their kind?) than to regard and speak of them as the respective attributes of different generic natures intimately related and combined?

Let us, for the purpose of illustration, instance in the two following completely distinct properties, *perception* and *activity*. These two properties (in a higher or lower degree attributable to every animated being)

reason

reason compels us to consider as totally different in kind. But shall we, solely on this ground, proceed further to regard them as the specific attributes of two substances or natures essentially different?

If so, I certainly, for my own part, do not see what limits we can rationally set to the actual variety of such substances, which will obviously be required, in order to perfect the constitution of every individual bird or beast that moves upon the surface of this earth; there being, beyond dispute, in every such individual a variety of distinct faculties, instincts, appetites, and passions; which, on the principle of reasoning above advanced, must needs be allowed to indicate, most clearly, a correspondent difference in the elementary substances to which they severally appertain.

If, however, it be once admitted that the striking difference observable in the two properties above referred to affords no kind of rational presumption, that two equally distinct essences are indispensably required for the purpose of completing the specific nature of an eagle or a horse, are we not (by parity of reason) equally constrained to own, that, in the mysterious substance which constitutes the human soul, there may be combined, together with those lower attributes of which man confessedly partakes in common with the rest of the animal creation, the incomparably nobler principles of intellectual ability and moral feeling? And *that*, without the least impeachment of the soul's simple and homogeneous nature; any more than we can justly be regarded as impeaching the integrity, or perfect soundness of the musical string, merely by ascribing to it its well-known power of producing an infinite variety of tones?

A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, March 20.

I SHOULD be greatly obliged to any of your Correspondents who could furnish me with some particulars relating to a Divine, of the name of George Wilcockson. There are at this time extant of his, two MS Sermons, bearing the date of 1663, and dedicated to Lady Dunsmore, with whom he appears to have been in some degree connected.

Yours, &c.

CESAR MORT.

Mr. URBAN, March 9.

THE dismal apprehensions and angry feelings entertained and expressed with regard to the national debt and taxes, very much diminish the sum of human happiness in this country. The two portraits of a Colony, without and with taxation, sent herewith, I am greatly in hopes, are calculated to assuage the one and allay the other. If so, there can be no means more effectual than through the extensive circulation of your Magazine.

Suppose 2500 families agree to emigrate, and they obtain a grant of land from a parent state. The first rank, we will suppose, to consist of 250 persons, taking with them four thousand pounds each, making a total of one million: the second rank are 500, taking out stores, &c. with a view of becoming traders: the third rank are 1750, mechanics, labourers, &c. each person having as much store as will last till the colony is established. By previous arrangement, all offices, civil, ecclesiastical, &c. are to be administered gratuitously by the upper ranks; the labourers are to prepare the houses of the opulent, and be rewarded by small grants of land for the erection of their own cottages.

All being thus settled, the houses built, and the stores which each individual had taken out for immediate sustenance being exhausted, the two lower ranks of the Colony must now, by traffic or labour, look out for future maintenance. The traders have goods to sell; and they, as well as the upper ranks, need the assistance, in various ways, of the labouring people: hence wages are given. The money expended by the upper ranks, either for necessities purchased of the traders, or for the hire of the lower ranks, now forms the circulating medium of the colony; and, supposing the upper ranks to live at the rate of 200*l.* per annum, each family, the circulating medium will be at the end of the first year fifty thousand pounds; of the second, one hundred thousand; and, at the end of twenty years the whole million will have been put into circulation.

Let us now take a view of the state of the settlement at this period. For twenty years all has gone on joyously: no taxes, no tithes, no placemen, no rent; the lowest rank has had plenty of

of employment; the middle rank a constant sale for their commodities; but!—the higher ranks have spent all their money; many of the labourers have, by various means, become unable to work; the middle rank has accumulated all the wealth, and with it all the power. The population may be supposed to be very much increased; the labourers in greater plenty, and consequently worse paid; and all articles of general consumption become, year after year, dearer and dearer, in proportion to the increased circulating medium. There will be a numerous poor, and no provision for them; the ministers, the magistrates, the teachers, will all have become paupers, and their influence gone. Then will arise a peremptory obligation to form some new kind of government: a levy of rates and an imposition of taxes will become inevitable.

The new system must embrace the means of letting and lending, or there will be no retiring: and the toils of commerce can be soled only by the hope of a tranquil enjoyment of leisure when life is declining.

Let us now suppose the colony established as before, the same number of persons with the same property. Two years go on in the same manner, and one hundred thousand pounds have been expended by the upper rank, forming then the circulating medium of the colony. At this period they are attacked by the natives on whose territory they have settled; and, being unable to resist, are compelled to treat. The higher ranks lend the whole of their remaining money, and the land is purchased; all the community having agreed to pay their proportion of interest for the sum borrowed; and taxes are accordingly agreed upon. The circulating medium being one hundred thousand pounds, the public debt nine hundred thousand, the taxes at five per cent. will be annually forty-five thousand pounds, which is nine shillings in the pound on the circulating medium. This sum, raised and paid by quarterly dividends, becomes the *perpetual* support of the higher ranks, being one hundred and eighty pounds per annum for each of the 250 families of the upper rank, which, in a colony where the circulating medium amounts to no more than one hundred thousand pounds,

will be an ample fortune; and which must be continually returned into circulation, they paying taxes equally with the rest of the community, and being neither traffickers nor labourers, must give employment to those that are; and this state of things may continue for ever.

These very 250 persons, having first preserved their country, will now pay twenty thousand two hundred and fifty pounds of the taxes raised for the interest of their own money, furnishing employment for a great proportion of their labouring compatriots, leaving only twenty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds to be raised upon all the other 2250 persons, and the descendants of the whole community. The money that was sent away will make that which remains much more valuable; and commodities will, from time to time, become cheaper and cheaper.

If, instead of a gratuitous administration of the affairs of Government, salaries are appointed, it will cause a quicker circulation of the medium, which must again revert to the traffickers and labourers.

If, instead of borrowing the sum amongst themselves to emancipate their country, they had agreed to pay tribute; and supposing that tribute to be only the same as the interest, namely, forty-five thousand pounds each year, they would, in little more than twenty-two years, have paid away the whole of their money; would thus have been left without any circulating medium, and would have fed and strengthened their enemies, while they had ruined themselves; whereas, by the establishment of a fund and taxes, they support their friends; they keep alive a constant circulating medium; and they give employment to a great part of the population.

If the public debt becomes transferable, it will hold out a grand stimulus to industrious emulation; for property, acquired by exertion, will enable the possessor to obtain quietness and repose, while he leaves a void for one more vigorous and young to fill up, and thus it is that the circulation of money not only supports the circulation of human existence; but an imaginary stock, upheld by a nation's solemn engagement, becomes the resting-place of those who have, while they

they laboured, contributed to its support; and who, in turn, become partakers of the rest which it affords.

Yours, &c. A LOMBARD.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 17.

HAVING lately passed through Christ-Church, Hants, I visited the fine old Conventual Church there, and was extremely gratified by the great improvements made during the last year in that magnificent structure, which now resembles a Cathedral much more than a Parish Church.

A new vaulted roof of stucco, jointed and coloured so as to imitate stone, has been erected in the Nave, after the early pointed style, from the designs of William Garbett, esq. of Winchester; the proportions of which are extremely fine, and the outline peculiarly bold. The rib-mouldings are a continuation of the springs that remained of the old stone-roof, which the inhabitants have a tradition was carried in by the fall of the centre Tower and Spire; and the bosses of foliage at the intersection of the ribs are copied from some fine key-stones in other parts of the Church; so that the general effect is beautiful and antique.

The lengthened perspective from the western door is very fine: and, since the organ, which is placed on the stone screen at the entrance of the Choir, has been reduced several feet in height at the centre of the framework, the whole of the groined roof of the Choir is now visible from the west end of the Church; and the contrast afforded between that elaborate and enriched canopy, and the simple and beautiful groin of the Nave is very striking. The Gothic columns and the mouldings round the windows of the upper or Clerestory tier of arches, as well as the Norman pilasters and columns, &c. of the Nave, have been restored. The fine stone screen under the organ and the gallery, which, unfortunately, was plated upon it 30 years ago, have been cleaned and repaired; they were both painted of a bright blue colour. The screen has been scraped and cleaned; and the gallery painted to imitate dark oak wainscot.

In the Choir, which was (excepting the stalls) restored under the direction of the Rev. Wm. Bingley, A. M. with due care and attention, some years ago, great improvements have now

been made. The fine lace-work carving in wood running round the top of the stalls, which, on the south side, was much injured, and on the north almost entirely destroyed, together with the rich Gothic *crockets*, or finials, which had been sawn off from the top at some former period, have been replaced. The Sub-Prior's stall has been removed opposite the Prior's, where it originally stood; and its canopy, which was much broken and destroyed, completed in unison with what remained of the original design. At the back of some of the stalls the carving had been taken away, and the vacant places filled up with plain wood: the carvings have now been replaced. The whole of the stalls, together with the altar, rails, &c. &c. have been cleaned, oiled, and varnished. A trumpery painting in water-colours over the unrivalled stone screen behind the high altar, encompassed with a salmon-coloured frame, which was placed there some 50 years ago, has been defaced, and the ground-work of wood coloured the same as the screen.

Many minor improvements have taken place lately in this interesting building; which reflect the greatest credit on the Gentry, Clergy, and Churchwardens of this extensive Parish.

The expence of ceiling the Nave, as the Sexton informed me, amounted to 800*l.* which was raised by subscription; and that it was now in contemplation to ceil the western and antient tower as the Nave, and to place a flat ceiling on the south transept similar to that on the north.

In the aisles of the Choir and in the Lady Chapel are some fine Chantry, many grave-stones of the Priors, and tombs of benefactors to the Conventual Church; and some very fine modern monuments; particularly one, by Flaxman, to the memory of Lady Fitzharris, and another by Chantry.

In short, Mr. Urban, I was so much delighted with this interesting building, that I could not but regret that my time would not allow me to examine it with more attention.

Yours, &c. VIATOR.

P. S. The old Sacristy, which is now the Vestry, presents some curious specimens of antient sculpture, particularly a beautiful head of a female Religieuse. Under the Transepts are subterraneous Chapels, or Crypts.

REVIEW

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REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

38. *A short Account of the ancient and modern State of the City and Close of Lichfield.* 12mo. pp. 226. Longman and Co.

IT has long been a source of surprise and disappointment to Travellers, that a city, celebrated for giving birth to several eminent characters, and possessing in itself so many attractions, should be deficient in what other places, of comparatively little interest, furnish to the enquirer, a short account of its beauties and antiquities."

This deficiency is well supplied by the little volume now before us; which, after a good abridgment of the early periods of the history of this antient City, introduce to the principal *Videnda*.

The "Eminent Characters" form an important portion of the volume. Among these are

"*Robert Whittington*, an eminent grammarian, and author of many noted works.

"He was with great ceremony created Doctor of Grammar, and crowned with laurel; he was highly esteemed for his learning, and in great favour with Cardinal Wolsey. He styled himself *Proto-vates Angliæ*; and pretended to cope with William Lilly, the greatest Grammarian of his age, in comparison with whom, says Fuller, "he was but a crackling thorn." Some of his works were printed in 1524 by Wynken de Worde."

Elias Ashmole was born in Bread-market-street, May 23, 1617.

Gregory King, the laborious herald and antiquary, was born in the parish of St. Chad, Dec. 13, 1648.

"He was son of Gregory King, who practised land surveying and dialling. At the grammar school in Lichfield he learned Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; and in 1662, by the recommendation of Dr. Hunter, was received as clerk to Dugdale, the celebrated antiquary, whom he accompanied in his visitations, taking with him blank shields of arms, which he filled up for such as desired them; he afterwards became archaeological secretary to Lord Hatton. Returning to his native place in 1669, he employed himself in teaching writing and accounts, painting arms and signs, &c. Becoming Rouge Dragon, Lancaster Herald, and Deputy Garter King at Arms, he conducted several installations of knights: he died at London, and was buried in the church of St. Bennet, Paul's wharf, where there is an inscription to his memory."

GENT. MAG. March, 1820.

Bishops *Wetenhall*, *Smalridge*, *Tatbot*, and *Newton*, were natives of Lichfield; as were *John Rowley*, the celebrated mathematician, and inventor of the Orrery; *Dr. Samuel Johnson*, the illustrious Moralist and Philologer; and (in his profession) the not less eminent *David Garrick*.

Sir *John Floyer*, Knt. F. R. S. physician to Charles II. was born at Hints, and resided at Lichfield.

"He was one of the first to notice the pulsation of the arteries, and is supposed to be the person alluded to in the fifteenth number of the *Tatler**.

"Amongst other works, he published, in 1702, the ancient *Psycrolosia* revived, or an Essay on Cold-Bathing.

"He caused baths to be erected at Unites well, a remarkably cold spring, which rises out of a rock near the summit of a hill at the Abenhalls, to which he gave the name of St. Chad's Bath.

"He died in 1733, and bequeathed his library to Queen's College, Oxford.

"Dr. Darwin, afterwards becoming possessed of the baths at Abenhalls, formed a botanic garden; which, under his skilful hands, assumed a form of the greatest beauty. After leaving the baths, the stream was conducted by several falls of highly picturesque appearance to a small pool surrounded by a shrubbery, through whose thickets were wound a mazy path, having, to the stranger, all the effect of an extensive wilderness.

"The following inscription was over the entrance of a grotto -

"If the meek flower of bashful dye
Attract not thy incurious eye;
If the soft murmuring rill to rest,
Encharm not thy tumultuous breast,
Go, where Ambition lures the vain,
Or Avarice barters peace for gain."

"Dr. Darwin resided several years at Lichfield, and formed a Botanical Society, of which Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart. well known by his poetical publications, and Mr. Jackson, a proctor, were members. The translation of the "*Linnæan System of Vegetables*," and "*The Families of Plants*," were the productions of this society."

In the description of the Market-street we are told, that

"On the South side is the house of the

* "There is a portrait of Sir John Floyer in the possession of the Rev. T. O. Burns Floyer, at Aldershaw."

late

late Mr. Greene, well known as the collector of a museum, rich in general as well as local curiosities. Of an ingenious and persevering disposition, indefatigable in his favourite pursuit, he rescued many fragments of antiquity from destruction; he discovered the great seal of Prince Henry, which was used in an attorney's office in Lichfield, to compress papers. He was a frequent contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine, and furnished Mr. Urban with many useful and curious articles*."

"Most of the local curiosities are in the possession of Dr. Wright."

"On the North side of the street is the Bank, a little above which stood a building called the gate-house, through which was a passage to the ferry, formed for the use of the pilgrims who visited the shrine of St. Chad in the cathedral. The Guild, and afterwards the Corporation, possessed a landing place in the close and a road to the church."

"In the large white house at the corner of the street, on the Westside of the marketplace, in the chamber next the milliner's shop, was born Samuel Johnson, L.L.D. who, in his Dictionary, has thus noticed his native place: "Lichfield, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so called from martyred Christians.—*Solve, magna parens!*"

A very neat view of the house is given, from a drawing taken in 1760. The house has since that time undergone some alterations.

Old Michael Johnson, the Doctor's Father, was buried in St. Michael's Church, where the monumental stone, inscribed by his son, is covered by the new floor.

"He was a respectable bookseller in this city, and attended, on market-days, the neighbouring towns; and had auctions of books, prints, &c. The following is the title and address to his customers, of one of his original sale catalogues: "A Catalogue of Choice Books in all Faculties, Divinity, History, Travels, Law, Physick, Mathematicks, Philosophy, Poetry, &c. together with Bibles, Common Prayers, Shop Books, Pocket Books, &c. Also fine French Prints for stair-cases and large chimney pieces, Maps, large and small. To be sold by auction, or he who bids most, at the Talbot, in Sidbury, Worcester; the sale to begin on Friday, the 21st of this instant March, exactly at six o'clock in the afternoon, and to continue till all is sold. The books to be exposed to view three days before the sale begins. Catalogues are given out at the place of sale, or by Michael Johnson, of Lichfield."

* See a View of Mr. Greene's Museum in our Vol. LVIII. p. 847.

In this Catalogue, dated 1717-18, is the following notice, addressed

"To all Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, in and near Worcester."

"I have had several auctions in your neighbourhood, as Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Evesham, &c. with success, and am now to address myself, and try my fortune with you. You must not wonder, that I begin every day's sale with small and common books; the reason is, a room is some time a filling, and persons of address and business seldom coming first, they are entertainment till we are full; they are never the last books of the best kind of that sort for ordinary families and young persons, &c. But in the body of the catalogue you will find Law, Mathematicks, History; and, for the learned in Divinity, there are *Dra. South, Taylor, Tillotson, Beveridge, Flavel, &c.* the best of that kind; and to please the ladies, I have added store of fine pictures and paper hangings; and by the way I would desire them to take notice that the pictures shall always be put up by the noon of that day they are to be sold, that they may be viewed by day-light. I have no more but to wish you pleased, and myself a good sale, who am your humble servant,

"M. JOHNSON."

As a short account of the Cathedral has been recently published, little on that subject is here given; but, in describing the Close, the Author says,

"There are few places more interesting to a lover of literature than the walk in front of the palace; he stands in the avenue described by Farquhar as leading to the house of Lady Bountiful, and in which Ainswell pretends to faint; at the gates of the hospitable Gilbert Walmsley, the patron of merit, where Garrick may be supposed to have imbibed his taste for that profession he so highly ornamented; the favourite spot of the unfortunate André; before the paternal gates of the elegant Addison; under the walls of that fortress which first obeyed the calls of loyalty, and took up arms in defence of the unfortunate Charles; within sight of the spot on which one of the greatest enemies of episcopacy lost his life, with singular circumstances."

"Fanatic Brooke

The fair Cathedral storm'd and took.

But thanks to God, and good St. Chad,
A guerdon meet the spoiler had."

Marmion.

"Looking down upon the beautiful valley in which stands the celebrated willow; and at the termination of which rise the houses of Mrs. Gastrell and Aston, the friends of Johnson, whose natal house is visible from this spot; by the side of the pool he sees the church and dwelling-place of St. Chad, a saint in the Romish calendar

of no mean account; and in the distance, the spot consecrated by the blood of the early martyrs, which gave the city the name of "a field of dead bodies;" he stands on the spot once occupied by the splendid hall of the noble Langton, one hundred feet long by fifty in breadth, enriched with the portraits of kings and leaders; near the site of that apartment in which Richard the Second entertained his guests; within the walls of that fortress which he afterwards passed as a captive; and near to which rests the dust of monarchs and of saints."

Of Fisherwick, in St. Michael's parish, it is related that, soon after 1758,

"It became the property of the first Marquis of Donegal, who took down the ancient house, and erected a princely mansion, with a beautiful Ionic portico, along the frieze of which was inscribed, A.A.D. ANNO. MDCCCLXXIV.

"This noble building, to the regret of the whole country, and the irreparable loss of the neighbourhood, was taken down in 1817, and the materials sold by public auction; the beautiful and extensive park is enclosed, the pools choked up with mud and weeds, and the whole scene such as was predicted by Pope of Cannons.

"Another age shall see her glittering car Embrown the slope and nod on the parterre; Deep ruin bury all his taste had plann'd, And laughing Ceres reassume the land."

"The first Marquis of Donegal erected a spacious mausoleum adjoining the chancel of St. Michael's Church, and is there buried, as are two of his wives, two children, and one of the Sheffington family, formerly owners of Fisherwick."

30. *Tour of the Grand Junction, illustrated with a Series of Engravings; with an Historical and Topographical Description of those Parts of the Counties of Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Northamptonshire, through which the Canal passes. By J. Hassell. 8vo. pp. 152. Sold by the Author, and by all Booksellers.*

THIS elegant Volume is ornamented with XXIV beautiful Views of the country through which the Grand Junction Navigation winds its way. Of the entertainment they afford, the Reader may judge, from Mr. Hassell's introductory description of the Canal:

"The beautiful scenery which accompanied its banks, determined us to retrace our steps as far back as the town of Tring, to observe if a continuance of interesting

scenery was likely to attend the stream, in its further passage from that town; to our gratification, we found it from thence, meandering through a country profuse with the picturesque, lined on its right with the Chiltern Hills, and on the opposite side of the valley with a succession of wooded eminences, terminating the prospect with the bold knolls in the vicinity of Leighton. The abundance of timber, with church towers and spires, rising above the summit of the woods, gave a cheerful variety to the vale beneath. We afterwards found the navigation directing its course through scenes of undiminished beauty, and replete with delightful prospects, uniformly picturesque, and sometimes grand.

"Deviating from the tedious monotony of the turnpike road, the course of the stream destined for inland navigation must necessarily be directed through a succession of the richest scenery—whether stealing through the glades and glooms of rural retirement, winding round the brows of hills, or gliding through the vallies by which they are surrounded, alternately visiting the recesses of pictorial abode, or the populous town, and the busy "hum of men."

"Such are the particulars of the Grand Junction Navigation, we have undertaken to describe; which embraces a variety far exceeding that afforded by many rivers, as combining all the beauties of landscape—the elegance and splendour of the mansion and the villa—and the venerable remains of antiquity; nor have we omitted to combine the biographical anecdote, the historical record, or the critical researches on antiquarian topography.

"In 1818, the annual gross revenue of the Canal amounted to the sum of 170,000*l.*; it possesses 1400 proprietors; and its shares of 100*l.* have recently sold at from 240*l.* to 250*l.* each. Many of the first capitalists in the kingdom are its proprietors, and its usual routine of business is so conducted as to give satisfaction to all who are connected with it.

"We have exerted ourselves to combine the *utile et dulce*, and to embellish our descriptions with accurate delineations of the scenery which we have sketched on the spot."

40. *A Literal Translation of the Saxon Chronicle. 12mo. pp. 324, and 96 of Index. Printed for Stevenson, & Co. Norwich; and Arch, London.*

Without disparagement to the talents of the Saxon Professor; but, on the contrary, anticipating much entertainment and instruction from his learned and elaborate Commentary, we cannot withhold our commendation of the neat little Volume now before us, and of the meritorious industry

industry of the Translator, and the faithful manner in which she has performed her task, with no other assistance than the printed text afforded.

"The present version was far advanced towards its completion before she was informed, that the Publick was speedily to be indebted to the Rev. Mr. Ingram, for a Collated Edition of these singularly valuable Annals, accompanied by a Translation and Notes.

"Under the expectation of the appearance of a work so much more complete in all its circumstances, the present very limited impression is intended for private circulation, and executed in a form, which, it is conceived, may render it convenient for reference."

As a specimen of Miss Gurney's Translation, and to mark the period to which the Chronicle extends, we select the earliest and the latest entries:

"Octavianus reigned 56 years, and in the 42d year of his reign Christ was born: then astrologers came from the Eastern parts that they might worship Christ, and the children of Bethlehem were slain in Herod's search after him."

"1154. This year King Stephen died, and he was buried with his wife and his son at Favres field (Fever'sham); they had built that monastery. — When the King died the Earl was beyond sea, and no man durst do other than good for very dread of him. When he came to England he was received with much honour, and was consecrated King at London on the Sunday before Christmas, and he held a great Court there: and on the same day that Martin Abbot of Peterborough should have gone thither he sickened, and he died on the 4th of the nones of January. And that day the Monks chose another Abbot from among themselves. He is named William de Walthville, a good clerk, and a good man, and well beloved of the King and of all good people: and they buried the Abbot honourably in the Church, and soon afterwards the Abbot Elect and the Monks went to the King at Oxford, and the King gave him the Ab-bacy, and thus he departed."

41. *Enchiridion Romæ: or, Manual of detached Remarks on the Buildings, Pictures, Statues, Inscriptions, &c. of Ancient and Modern Rome.* By S. Weston, F.R.S. S.A. pp. 183. 12mo Baldwin & Co.

TO the generality of our learned Readers the name of the respectable Author of this Manual is sufficient recommendation; and to the publick in general the book itself cannot fail

of being an acceptable present. Few travellers have visited Rome with a mind better calculated to appreciate the value of its rich store of classical remains.

In a brief Introduction Mr. Weston observes, that

"A great change of feature in the face of antient Rome, and no small improvement in its topography, took place in the year 1780, not long after the visit of the Author of this small Manual to the Imperial city, and a considerable time before the French Revolution, and the conquest of Italy by Buonaparte.

"The discovery of the Tomb of the Scipios solved a grammatical problem for the antiquaries, who had contended that a fragment, which it now appears had belonged to this tomb, and had been found in a detached state in the year mdcxv with an inscription to Lucius, son of Barbatus Scipio, was a forgery. The stone was discovered near the Porta Capena; and the advocates for the bad Latin brought Cicero to prove that the tomb of the Scipios must be without the Porta Capena, not recollecting that the Aurelian wall had brought forward that gate beyond the sepulchre mentioned by the Roman orator. The opinion was by no means general that the inscription was spurious, and it was quoted by Winkelmann and others as genuine. The difference of language between the second Punic War and the time of Cicero, about two hundred years, is as great in the Latin, as from Chaucer to Dryden in the English, which may be seen by inspection.

HONC. OINO. FLOIRVME. CONSENTIONT. R.
DVONORO. OPTUMO. FISSIE. VIRO.
LVCIOM. SCIPIONE. FILIOS. BARBATI.
Hunc unum plurimi consentiunt Romæ.
Bonorum optimum fuisse virum
Lucium Scipionem Filios Barbati.

"The remainder of the inscription is in Grævius, tom. iv. p. 1835, Romæ, 1616; and in Mr. Hobhouse on the ruins of Rome, whose Dissertations for their excellence may be placed *inter admiranda*. Nardini mentions the tomb of Scipio Africanus, and places it, according to Aeron the Scholiast on Horace, between the castle St. Angelo and the Vatican."

This volume (which every Englishman who infuture visits Rome should carry in his pocket) concludes with a few instructive Notes, for which the Author is indebted to his friend Mr. Holwell Carr.

42. *The History of France, from the Earliest Periods to the Second Return of Louis XVIII to the Throne of his Ancestors. With a Chronological Table of Contents,*

Contents, and a contemporary List of Princes, at the end of each King's Reign; with an Appendix, containing a slight Sketch of the Political Arrangements of Europe as settled by the Treaty of Paris. And Notes. By Frances Thurtell, Author of Ashford Rectory, &c. 12mo. pp. 307. Hailes.

THIS compendious epitome of the History of France will be found a very useful companion to the juvenile students; and the Chronological Lists are particularly acceptable.

Nearly half the volume is taken up with the important events of the last 40 years; and the whole is thus concluded:

"Buonaparte having formed a conspicuous character in the latter part of these pages, and having appeared upon most occasions in an unfavourable point of view, it will be but justice to take an impartial review of his life, and to point out his principal actions, good as well as bad.

"It has been observed, that there is no character so uniformly bright, as not to possess some dark shades; but while we assent to the general truth of this observation, that charity which 'hopeth all things,' the distinguishing characteristic of our holy religion, should teach us to believe that there are no hearts so darkly vicious, as not to be illumined by some beams of the light of virtue. To suppose Buonaparte an exception to this rule would be illiberal. We are not, however, his apologists: we are but simple narrators of truths and facts, as far as they are attainable; and to posterity (who are the proper judges, as being impartial) we leave the judgment of his motives. There are, however, certain points in his character which are clear to every one, and upon these we may be permitted, with all due humility, to comment.

"Buonaparte was extremely indignant at not being allowed to take up his abode in England as a private person. He surely forgot that those who will openly sanction dishonour in others, may be suspected, and that without any great lack of charity, of paying but little regard to honour themselves. The French officers who broke their parole in this country were received by Buonaparte with the greatest kindness and respect. Take as one instance General Le Febvre.

"Buonaparte, like most other conquerors (among the few exceptions, Henry IV. of France, and Prince Eugene *, are

conspicuous), was profuse of human blood; and in many instances wantonly so. The death of the Duke d'Enghien will be an eternal blot upon his character, as well as that of Toussaint and his family. Of the crimes of the former there is not only no proof, but what they were pretended to be is scarcely known: he is accused of traitorous designs; but the particulars of these designs are not brought forward. His judges were ignorant to the last moment of him whom they were going to try; the decree of his condemnation was signed by them with trepidation and dismay; and his grave was ready dug before he arrived at Vincennes; thus affording a complete proof that his trial was but a mockery. Such a proceeding as this admits of no palliation; but must ever be looked upon with abhorrence. Murat was President at this disgraceful trial. Surely when he was afterwards overtaken by the same sort of summary justice, conscience must have brought the death of the Duke d'Enghien forcibly to his recollection. Toussaint's crime we know. He loved his country too dearly to sell it to slavery.

"The unbounded licence Buonaparte ever allowed his soldiers upon all occasions, greatly aggravated the miseries of war, and eventually contributed to his own downfall, by arming against him the peaceable inhabitants of those countries he had conquered, who might perhaps have submitted to his sway as willingly as to that of their natural princes, had mercy and justice been his guide. But of the mild virtues of justice and mercy, which so conspicuously adorn the character of Louis XVIII. Buonaparte had but a small share. They are, indeed, virtues of the shade, and in the former had been taught and cultured by 'the stern rugged nurse,' Adversity.

"His cruelties in Syria, and his departure from Egypt, sullied his laurels in that country; and his subsequent and unfortunate campaign in Russia, where he left the wreck of his army in the greatest distress, and found selfish safety in flight, is a blot on his character as a military man, that cannot be wiped out. The battle of Waterloo winds up the account of his ingratitude to the soldiers of France, who even now forget his faults, and think only of him as the conquering leader who led them on to victory at Jena, Austerlitz, &c. The soldiers at the battle of Waterloo were enthusiastically devoted to him. The wounded, who were conveyed to Brussels, gave astonishing proofs of

* "A General officer having pointed out to Prince Eugene a post of considerable importance, which he assured him would not cost him above twelve grenadiers at most. 'May be so,' replied the Prince; 'but the lives of twelve grenadiers are much too valuable to be thrown away upon this occasion. Now if it were twelve Generals, indeed, that would be a different matter.'

unshaken attachment. One of these brave fellows, after suffering amputation, with the most perfect unconcern, cried, *Vive l'Empereur!* and expired. Another told the surgeon, who was probing his wounds, to go deeper, and he would find the Emperor. These were the soldiers Buonaparte forsook! and, by forsaking them, gave convincing proof that he was deficient in that true and noble courage which arises with difficulty, and becomes more collected and firm as the hour of danger approaches. His detention of all the English who were in France at the time Lord Whitworth took his departure, previous to the last war, was cruel and wanton. It was not only contrary to all the laws of nations, but even of humanity. His duplicity towards the house of Bourbon, in Spain, is perhaps, less reprehensible; because we cannot help thinking the Royal Family of that country shewed so little respect for themselves and each other, that they had no reason to look for it elsewhere.

"Buonaparte has been often compared to Charlemagne, and in many instances with great reason. There is also one striking resemblance between him and the Emperor Charles V. Charles V. always professed the greatest moderation, and the most *pacific intentions*, when he was decidedly bent on war. So did Buonaparte; and if the latter employed unfair means to attain his ends, so did the former.

"These, we believe, are the most glaring defects in his character. Of his good deeds, the *entire abolition of that dreadful tribunal the Inquisition*, stands conspicuous. It has since been restored by Pope Pius VII.; and Ferdinand VII. King of Spain, has allowed it to be again established in his dominions.

"Napoleon's general toleration of all religions, and the kindness he shewed the Jews, who are in general much oppressed on the Continent, is another instance that he could *sometimes* feel as a man should feel. His habits are abstemious; and, it is almost needless to say, his mind and body active. He was also, as Shakspeare says of Wolsey,

'—— fair spoken and persuading;
Lofty and sour, to them that lov'd him not;
But to those men who sought him, sweet
as summer.'

"In his way to England, and during his stay at Plymouth, he gained the good wishes of most of those who approached him; and while he had the unreserved privilege of seeing different persons at St. Helena, he made himself many friends. With the English officers, who are his immediate and personal attendants, he is familiar, communicative, and gentlemanly.

"The bustle and ferment in which he

kept the Parisians suited their disposition well. He was like Prester John, always to be sought. The question of '*Où est l'Empereur?*' was as difficult to resolve as to decide on the colour of the Camellion. If one person affirmed, he had seen him at the Palais Elysée a quarter of an hour ago; a second would say, *Cela ne peut; mais je viens de le reconstruire à deux ou trois lieues de Paris*; while a third would cut the matter short, by saying, *Messieurs, vous avez tort, tous les deux. L'Empereur est maintenant avec ses ministres aux Tuileries.*

"He improved Paris wonderfully, and certainly would have made that city the finest in the world. Some parts of it, indeed, as it now is, stands unrivalled. Prince Blucher said, upon seeing London, that *there was but one London in the world*. Buonaparte wished to make but one Paris. The superiority of the two cities, it is presumed, will never be yielded by the inhabitants of either. To John Bull's broad paved streets, to his small comfortable house, occupied by himself *alone*, and endeared by that comprehensive word, *home*, the Frenchman would oppose the splendour of his palaces, the loftiness of his houses, and '*la totalité des rues.*'

"The spoils with which Napoleon Buonaparte enriched Paris were matter of great exultation to the Parisians; and when the great work of restoration began, the regrets and murmurs were loud and repeated. The departure of the Venus de Medici caused quite a sensation. 'Ah, Monsieur, *elle est partie!*' said a Frenchman upon this occasion, without at all indicating who was gone; no one could possibly doubt who was meant by *elle*.

"Some have exclaimed against this act of restitution as an act of injustice. Conquest and treaties gave these works of art to France, it is said; then, surely, it may be answered, *conquest* had equal right to reclaim them. The allies took their *own*; they did not retaliate upon the French people, and rob them of *their* treasures, though they certainly had the power of so doing, and the same right as the French had, to plunder the nations they had conquered.

"But to return to Buonaparte. He was much beloved by his own family, to whom he was himself strongly attached, at least if we may judge from the profusion with which he scattered crowns and sceptres among them.

"His Generals were not forgotten by him. Murat he made grand Duke of Berg, afterwards King of Naples. Bernadotte is now King of Sweden. Many of the rest he made Dukes and Peers of France, and loaded them with wealth and honours. By one class of men he is very generally regretted; we mean men of ge-
nius

nius and letters, to whom he was a liberal patron.

"His refusing to admit into his army the guard of honour who forsook Monsieur at Lyons, and his sending the cross of the legion of honour to the only soldier who remained faithful to his master, is a proof that he can duly appreciate acts of truth and loyalty even in an enemy.

"This extraordinary personage, who rose gradually from the middling ranks of life to be monarch of an empire, not far inferior to that of Charlemagne, suddenly fell from this immense height, not merely to be a private individual, with the title of General Buonaparte; but to be a prisoner on a lonesome rock, which forms but a speck in the vast expanse of the world of waters. Such is the uncertainty and vanity of all human greatness!"

43. *Tales and Historic Scenes in Verse.*

By Felicia Hemans, Author of the "*Restoration of the Works of Art to Italy, Modern Greece,*" &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 235. Murray.

WE have often been led to reflect, what difference, if any, the female character, as distinguished from the male, tends to introduce into poetry. Favouritism, the usual distinction in the conduct of life, does not operate in this abstract pursuit, nor that sublime and noble indifference to self, which characterizes the maternal and conjugal character of the best and most valuable donation of Deity, the lovely companions of our pleasures, and the sincere participators of our sorrows. By their admiration of heroic qualities they strongly support bravery; by their meekness and patience under pain they hold out a bright example of philosophy, which far exceeds that of the boasted lords of the creation; by their sensitive delicacy they banish rudeness from society; by their taste they clothe it with grace, and by their sentiment they introduce soul and feelings into persons who would otherwise be often only animated counting-houses, or wine-casks, absorbed in mere calculations or gross pleasures. Of these several qualities of admiration, of bravery, meekness under pain, delicacy, taste, and sentiment, we may therefore suppose their works chiefly to consist; and accordingly we expect to find the Corinthian, rather than the Doric order in their poetry.

In the qualities mentioned the poetry of this fair Authoress abounds.

From her command of language, she is precise and energetic, and from her close inspection of nature, impressive in her ideas. Numerous lines fix the brilliant gaseous flame of the epic or the ode, and the softness of the lunar beam appears in the pathetic: We see no dull November morning verses—all is steady summer lustre.

We shall select one specimen from the *Wife of Asdrubal*. At the downfall of Carthage, that mean-spirited General solicited mercy, by privately retiring from the scene of misery to the tent of the conqueror. His high-souled wife flew to the roof of the burning temple, arrayed in her best apparel, stabbed her children, and then threw them and herself into the flames. The scene is thus described by our fair Authoress in high drama:

"But mark! from one fair temple's
loftiest height, [light,
What towering form bursts wildly on the
All regal in magnificent attire,
And sternly beauteous in terrific ire;
*She might be deem'd a Pythia in the hour
Of dread communion and delirious power;
A being more than earthly, in whose eye
There dwells a strange and fierce ascendancy.*
The flames are gathering round—intensely
bright, [light,
Full on her features glares their meteor—
But a wild courage sits triumphant there,
*The stormy grandeur of a proud despair;
A daring spirit, in its woes elate,
Mightier than death, untamable by fate.*
The dark profusion of her locks unbound,
Waves like a warrior's floating plumage
round,
Flush'd is her cheek, inspired her haughty
mien,
She seems th' avenging goddess of the
scene." p. 194.

It is a certain denotation of the grandeur of this poetical picture, that it reminds us of Mrs. Siddons in her loftiest scenes. The ideas of the verses in italicks are exceedingly fine.

The idea in the following address to her husband is of the happiest kind.

"Scorn'd and dishonour'd live! with
blasted name,
The Roman's triumph not to grace but
shame.

The dirge in p. 139, is sweet and beautiful, and we deeply regret, that our scanty limits allow us only to exhibit a small part of so much rich scenery by the momentary light of a hurrying meteor.

We take the liberty of offering a friendly hint to this lady, and to other poetical writers. It is, to select their stories from subjects which do not depend upon the simple catastrophe, but are accompanied with various interesting incident. The result of such a choice inevitably insures the Author. The mind is utterly absorbed in the event, and the poetry is disregarded, because it is not possible to equal, or rather to rise up to in language the grand overpowering sensation. Besides there appears to us an error of judgment in such selection. The spectator at an execution, or standing by a death-bed, sympathizes with every emotion of the sufferer, but a picture of these events excites no such interest; only a feeble gloomy impression.

44. *The Theory of Elocution, exhibited in connexion with a new and philosophical Account of the nature of instituted Language.* By B. H. Smart, Professor of Elocution and Public Reader of Shakspeare. 8vo. pp. 149. Richardson, &c.

MR. SMART is a Professor of the Art of Reading, and we most cordially wish him, as apparently an able man, who has well studied his subject, the utmost possible number of pupils. But friends as we are to simplicity, we do not think that they are likely to be increased, by annexing to the study of Elocution, a wagon-load of unintelligible and uninteresting metaphysical jargon about the nature of *instituted language*, and a wheelbarrow burden of technical musical scores.

Mr. Smart, p. 77, says, "The mechanical tones [of a school-boy] save the learner some trouble, but were he obliged to read according to the meaning, he must make himself acquainted with it." This remark is judicious; and we think that the comprehension of the passage and proper disposition of the accents is every thing practicable, which can be required by the teacher, if he means to have *numerous* pupils. There is a *rue* in the present day among the Professors of Elocution, to annex the utmost possible quantity of artificial machinery, but things in common use can never be kept in order, but by simplicity of construction. We do not hire masters to know what they are able to do, no more than we pay a

French cook to see what dishes he is able to make, but to be instructed ourselves, and have a luxurious dinner. Let the pupils read sentences, and the master mark the accents. Practice and oral instruction will soon complete the rest. Do players study technical arts of reading? Cannot people take snuff without having a musical box? or read well without wasting time in useless drudgery?

45. *Rosamond, Memory's Musings, and other Poems.* By William Procter. 8vo. pp. 145. Hookham.

MR. PROCTER, like many other young poets, took it into his head to fall in love with a girl, who afterwards preferred another, as girls frequently do, till they reach a certain age, when they do not venture to speculate any longer.

Mr. Procter very judiciously observes, of one of these prattling spinsters:

"No—pity dwells not in the heart which cold caprice despoileth.

No—sorrow saddens not the cheek on all alike that smileth."

No philosopher could have given a more just definition of the horrible unfeelingness of a capricious temper, not directed by good sense and judgment, a fault, we fear, too common from educational inattention to mind and principle, and through which the lives of husbands, relatives, and servants, are perpetually teased with annoying petty miseries; for who can know how to conform themselves to persons who have no fixed metre of thinking or conduct. We think it a lucky thing, that this girl *cut* him, because he appears to be an amiable man, and a man of taste and sentiments, who sins in poetry, like various idle young men, with very fair pretensions to indulge in such a flattering mode of humiliating females, who, by no means deserve it, at least not *his* capricious pet: but falling in love, and falling in battle, are common incidents with gallant young men; and, as Fielding says, a challenge to love and to fight is always to be accepted, let the consequences end how they may. *We* should prefer wives all soul and no self; and should certainly pay due attention to prudence, steady character, and an assurance, that a woman loved us, before we commenced particular attentions.

46. *Vindication of our authorised Translation and Translators of the Bible; and of preceding English Versions authoritatively commended to the Notice of those Translators; occasioned by certain Objections made by Mr. John Bellamy, in his late Translation of the Book of Genesis; and by Sir James Bland Burges, in his Reasons in favour of a new Translation of the Holy Scriptures. By the Rev. Henry John Todd, M.A. F.A.S. &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 120. Rivingtons.*

EVERY man who is capable may translate the Bible, if he so pleases; but it will be at his high peril. If he modernizes the version, he will be considered as white-washing and beautifying the Pyramids, and so destroying their venerable character. He will be deemed setting up for another "fortunate youth," whose bubble will break, and involve him in disgrace.

As to ourselves, we are no friends to biblical millinery and mantua-making. It is to be remembered that even the most bigoted Dissenters have hitherto used, without scruple, the authorised Translation. Now it is an idea of the present projecting age, that every man is at liberty to form both his religious and moral principles by *his own* construction of the Bible; and thus we are gravely told that Legislative codes (and such is Christianity) may be optionally infringed by private interpretation. The Bishops naturally and rationally dread innovations, as generative of new schisms; and any thing which can indirectly be construed to bring the authority of the Bible into question seconds the doctrines of Paine and Carline.

If a man steps forth, like another Goliath, he requires a brazen forehead, impenetrable to the stones of *David's* of all sorts; and he must expect at least to retire from the battle, as many have descended from the pillory, covered, not with glory, but dirt.—Had Mr. Bellamy published a simple Paraphrase, he would have probably avoided that volley of missiles which now threatens him.

We forbear to say any more on so tender a subject, than to observe that Mr. Todd, with much candour, and great ability, has completed the task begun by Mr. Whitaker.

47. *Homilies for the Young, and more especially for the Children of the National Schools. By the Rev. Harvey Marriott, Rector of Claverton, &c. Cr. 8vo. pp. 300. Taylor and Hessey.*

MR. MARRIOTT is the meritorious and exemplary Clergyman who gained the prize of the Church Union Society in the diocese of St. David's. The Discourses before us are plain, impressive, holy, and admirably accordant with the title. Families cannot choose a better Sunday book for delivering evening lectures to children.

48. *The Altogether Christian; a Sermon preached in Ebenezer Chapel, Guernsey, Sunday, April 11, 1819, and published at the Request of the Local Missionary Committee for that Island. By John Hawtrey, late Captain in his Majesty's 25th Reg. &c. In 8vo. pp. 30. Blanchard.*

THE profits of this Sermon are devoted to the Missionary Society; and Mr. Hawtrey has here published a very animated general summary of the leading duties and graces of a Christian. The manner is professedly what is called Evangelical; but we find nothing objectionable in the doctrine.

49. *Fourteenth Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society at the General Meeting, May 15, 1819. 8vo. pp. 170. Longman and Co.*

WE believe the extension of education to be a *direct* means of augmenting a taste for knowledge and abstract pleasures, and therefore of eventually diminishing the errors and the vices of mankind. It is also evident that a vast limitation of this desirable object must inevitably ensue, if religious principles of particular kinds were to operate in lieu of such a civilizing quality as instruction. The leading characteristic of barbarism is cruelty; and therefore to withhold education, is to stop the dissemination of humanity and philanthropy. Under a firm persuasion, that the high and eminent characters who support this laudable Institution, have no other than these motives, we feel great satisfaction in announcing their Report; but, as it appears from page 11, that the "plan of this Institution provides for religious instruction grounded on the Holy Scriptures

ture alone," we shall tell them what their enemies say. The conspiracy of Sandt, the assassin of Kotzebue, is said to "aim at amalgamating all the different Faiths in Germany into one Religion, which shall recognize no other authority than the Bible, and no duty or moral principle but what is the result of self-conviction; and, in this design, the British and Foreign Bible Society are said to participate." (See Burges's Letter to Coke, p. 283.) For our part, we do not believe that there ever will be a period when men will derive their Religion from the Bible alone; for, if they had any inclination so to do, we believe that the Church of England would long ago have been universal; but the consignment of moral principles to the variable standard of individual opinion or feeling is really dangerous. We seriously think that the charge is unfounded; but we also think that it dictates the necessity of moral instruction being deeply inculcated by the friends of this Institution. Creeds we know that they cannot press; but we are sure that they do not wish to make men wiser, unless they can also make them better. We deem every institution that does not include the doctrines of our National Church imperfect; but we should be void of candour if we did not think such a blessing not possible to be universally communicated, without ruin to the intention of the Society.

We hope that we shall be understood, as not listening to slander, but only using it as a medium of rendering the plan of the Society still more advantageous; for we are not told in the plan, that the "Reading Lessons, tho' extracts from the Holy Scriptures, are especially adapted to the inculcation of the *Christian code of morals*; to which, in our opinion, no objection should be permitted.

50. *Inquiry into the Law relating to the public Assemblies of the People. By a Friend to the Constitution* 8vo. pp. 48. Hatchard.

FROM the *aurora-borealis* character of our present times, electrified as they are with the materials of lightning, which materials, we hope, will "peaceably disperse" in a more harmless form, we superstitiously recoil; with the alarms natural to old gen-

tlemeb, as well as old ladies. We hold Jacobin-Clubbism to be the still-letto, and human passions religionized to be the slow poison, by which our two-fold Constitution of Church and State is to be assassinated. We deem the causes (not obvious) of our present situation to be these:

1. Pinkerton, speaking of pedantry, says, "When a man is in the rudiments of any knowledge, how full he is of it, how importantly he talks of it!" The vulgar, by means of a general superficial education, furnished by the modern charities and party newspapers, set up for adepts in the very difficult science of Politics; which is just as rational as that Robinson Crusoe should have been capable of inventing the air-pump or steam-engine, or even of conducting them.

2. Johnson's position, that "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel," is a remark which may justly be said to apply to most of the ringleaders.

3. Where there is neither rank or property, many ambitious men acquire consequence and station by means of faction. We could name demagogues, who have sat in Parliament, though, party excepted, obscure men, not even men of high judgment, but merely good orators in political common-place. Now, for the success of these personal views, it is necessary to lure the people by projects, and form them into clubs, a matter in free countries easy of execution. Notwithstanding the manifest truth, that only the leaders, if successful, thrive; what is reason, addressed to needy tradesmen, who hope to find customers in the party, or to still poorer classes, attracted by the apparent spoils of revolution? The restraints of Religion, which might teach principle and contentment, are weakened by latitudinarian notions of the all-absolving sacrifice of Christ; while mobs, in their usual violent vulgar way, over-awe, as they think, the Legislature; for there can be no doubt but that our seditious meetings are *bonâ fide* Jacobin clubs.

Goldsmith's observation is ever to be remembered: "It is not *what an Opposition says*, but the existence of an Opposition, which is of use to the country." We know a great rogue, who published a furious newspaper,

not

not that he had any conscientious political sentiment, but because there was a party who would be sure to buy it. We have been told that a certain English Tribune, a very rich and able declaimer against rotten boroughs, is not returned, as he professes, from pure popularity, but from the humbler expedient of pensioning paupers, that they may not forfeit their votes by receiving parish relief.

Men of knowledge may not like to be classed with Whigs, or Tories, or Republicans; and there certainly is no absolute necessity for a division of the political world, like a Theatre, into boxes of Tories, pits of Whigs, and shilling-galleries of Democrats. We rather think that it ought to be deemed a field day, or review; where it may be allowed to disorderly boys to climb trees, and whoop and holler; but to thinking men and old dons, to sit in a snug corner out of the mob, without having their loyalty or their patriotism impeached, or being obliged to eat the political gingerbread hawked about by the party Journalists. They may wish (reasonably) to form their opinions from history and circumstances. They may think that Clubs, or Public Meetings, intended to over-awe the Legislature, are, if permitted, sure ultimately to produce Despotism. The popular factions of Rome ended in Sylla and Cæsar; of England, in Bradshaw and Cromwell; of France, in Robespierre and Buonaparte.

As the subject of this Pamphlet has already received ample discussion in high quarters, our humbler concern is purely literary. We give our unqualified assent to the great merits of this judiciously-constructed Pamphlet; we admire the energetic eloquence of its fine conclusion; and think that it may be very useful in the approaching State Trials, intended, as they wisely are, to destroy the wasps' nests in the North.

51. *The Necessity of restoring Annual Parliaments asserted on the Principles of Law, Justice, and good Policy.* By Henry Armstrong Mitchell. 8vo. pp. 61. Sherwood and Co.

52. *A Letter to Lord John Russell, on the Necessity of Parliamentary Reform, as recommended by Mr. Fox; and on the*

Expediency of repealing the Corporation and Test Acts. pp. 76. Hunter.

BOTH these Pamphlets are founded upon erroneous data. During the Government of Prerogative, Parliaments were not held annually, triennially, or upon any rule whatever; and septennial Parliaments commenced in 1716, the year after the Scotch Rebellion, because it was not thought prudent to bring Jacobites into the House by a new election. A Letter of the day says (Rawdon Papers, p. 400), "our Senators are made such for seven years, which is another blessing to this Nation, now we begin to feel the blessings of our happy Revolution." As the majority of the rich support Government, we do not see what the Opposition Members would gain by shorter periods. We think that their elections would only be more often contested. Mr. Mitchell says, that the freedom from arrest is the chief inducement for persons to strive for seats. We deprecate such mean ideas. The Members of the two Houses are the richest men in the kingdom. We have indeed heard, that a certain titled popular Reform Preacher has been menaced with desertion by his *ci-devant* parish-clerk and sexton, unless he obtain for them also admission to the pulpit! and we rejoice at it, because it will teach him that the old rule of malcontents is, to pull down all to their own level, not to raise others to theirs.

As to the second Pamphlet, it is to be observed, that Parliamentary Reform, on account of mortifying minorities, has ever been the cry of party out of place, and never acted upon by it when in place, because it implies Administration in subversion to Faction, not the constituted Executive authority. The intention is, to make the members delegates, and the ministers tools of mobs, by which Legislation would be conducted upon partial interests. As to the Test Acts, the repeal of which is founded upon the plausible pretext that every man is entitled to his own creed, we peremptorily affirm that the Epistles of all the Apostles in the New Testament were written for no other purpose than to explode this dogma. They even excommunicated all who seriously differed from them, and

and they would and did have an Establishment founded upon articles of faith, and allowed no other.

53. *Results of Experience in the Practice of Instruction; or Hints for the Improvement of the Art of Tuition, as it regards the middling and higher Classes of Society, with a View to the general Attainment of an enlarged or encyclopaedic Course of liberal Education during the Years usually spent at School, being an Elucidation of the Basis of the System pursued at Stanmore Academy, conducted by W. Johnstone, M.A.* 8vo. pp. 66. Goodhugh.

MR. JOHNSTONE has published this Pamphlet in explanation of his plans, which (provided his pupils are first made sound classicists) cannot be otherwise than beneficial.

54. *Reasons for the immediate Repeal of the Tax on Foreign Wool.* By James Bischoff. 8vo. pp. 43. Richardson.

IN a preceding Review on this subject we have given our opinions at length on the impolicy of partial Legislation, and of taxing the raw materials of our manufactures. Since then, the tax has passed, probably (according to Mr. Bischoff, p. 23) because Lord Sheffield stated the woollen manufacture exported to amount to only one million; whereas it is seven millions. Mr. Bischoff also argues that the tax, instead of producing 300,000*l.* per annum, will only bring 57,000*l.* odd, of which the result will be this:

"The revenue will lose more than that sum in other duties; the importation of finer wool will also be considerably decreased by the exclusion of foreign trade, and must occasion considerable loss to the revenue, to which sum must be added the taxes on dying wares, oil, and many other articles, now used in the woollen manufacture. Instead, therefore, of an increase, it will cause a heavy loss to the revenue; more will be lost by the decrease of duties on the exportation of woollen goods, and on the articles used in the manufacture, than can be gained by the tax on wool," P. 29.

As the point will no doubt ere long be fully argued in the new House of Commons, we shall only say, that this Pamphlet, written in a proper statistical form, merits the most attentive perusal; and we only decline giving more of its valuable contents on the account which we have stated.

55. *Extracts from a Pamphlet, entitled The Friend of Peace, containing a special Interview between the President of the United States and Omar, an Officer dismissed for Duelling; with Six Letters from Omar to the President, and Omar's solitary Reflections. The whole reported by Philo-Pacificus, Author of "A solemn Review of the Custom of War."* Printed in America; and reprinted by J. Lomax, Underbank, Stockport. 8vo. pp. 30.

THIS work is a fiction, founded upon Quaker principles, concerning War and Duelling. No man can vindicate either in the abstract; but, while mankind are what they are, the evil of duelling retains the most uncontrollable profession within the bounds of good manners, like medicine formed of a poison, which nevertheless has sometimes, but rarely, a destructive effect. As to war, if men did not resist violence, the good must be slaves, and the bad masters. It has been most respectably observed, that the Quaker principles would occasion the extirpation of half the human species. No doubt, if mankind were as they ought to be, there would be no such thing as duelling or war, but when will this desirable state of human conduct take place?

56. *Memoirs of the late John Tobin, Author of "The Honey Moon," with a Selection from his unpublished Writings.* By Miss Benger, Author of "Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton." 8vo.

THE Author of the Honey Moon is well entitled to the honourable memorial which this Volume offers of his talents and his virtues. It is impossible to watch the progress of his hopes and fears, or to trace his early and continued disappointments, without strong feelings of sympathy and regret. His fame was dearly purchased, but it is a fair and unalienable possession: and, as his Biographer justly remarks, he has not merely caught the spirit, but participated in the privileges of our elder writers, while a few even of the early sketches, or unfinished productions, must be acceptable to the cultivated reader.

But in the dramas, which form at least two-thirds of this Volume, we have discovered better claims to attention. The play of "The Indians" offers many striking passages. The musical dramas of "Yours or Mine" and the "Fisherman," if compressed, would,

would, we conceive. succeed on the Stage.

The following lyrical extracts certainly do not discredit the Author of "The Honey Moon:"

Song from "Yours or Mine."

"The flower enamour'd of the Sun,
At his departure, hangs her head and weeps,

And shrouds her sweetness up, and keeps
Sad vigil, like a cloister'd nun,
Till his returning ray appears,
Waking her beauty as he dries her tears."

Another—from the same.

"As men, who long at sea have been,
Kindle at Nature's robes of green,
It joys the pilgrim's thirsting soul
To hear the living waters roll;
As mothers clasp their infants' lear,
And eye them through a joyful tear,
So lovers meet,

With rapture great.

As maids, with midnight vigils pale,
Shut up some sweet love-woven tale;
As anglers, at day's parting gleam,
Still linger o'er the darkling stream;
As exiles bid the world farewell,
Where all their fondest wishes dwell;—

So lovers part,
With breaking heart!"

The play of "The Indians" contains many striking passages, and, if compressed into three acts, might, we think, be produced with advantage on the stage. The fable is very simple:—Raymond, a brave but expatriated Englishman, who has been raised to the dignity of a Chief by the Creek Indians, is surprized and made prisoner by the Spanish Governor, who, resolving to detach him from the Indians by fraud or force, puts a guard on his person, but instructs his daughter to engage his affections. In obedience to her father's injunctions, Almanza visits Raymond, but merely to suggest the means of restoring him to liberty. Raymond apprizes her of his union with Zoa; and the following passage may be classed with the happiest effusions of Tobin's pen:

Raymond.

"Hear, then, a simple tale
That to the purpose shall speak plain and full:

Some years are past (no matter now the
Like jarring friends, I and my country parted.

I sought my fortune 'midst the Indian
'Twas at the close of a long sultry day,
Upon a wild Savanna, faint with hunger,
Shook with a fever, I look'd round in vain
For trace of living object, man, or beast,

But all was horrid stillness,—on the ground
I lay me down in absolute despair;
So very sick at heart, that when at last
My jaded senses dropt into oblivion,
I car'd not if mine eye-lids as they clos'd,
Should ever open on another dawn.
But long I slept not,—udden in mine ear
These accents softly whisper'd:—'Wake,
poor man!—

White man, awake! the rattle-snake is
The tiger is not couch'd yet."—I awoke;
It was a woman; she drew back awhile
To gaze full on me, and put forth her hand
With such a look of kindness (pardon me,
I ne'er can think on't with impunity,)

She led me to her hut, brought me fresh
food [my sleep;
And water from the spring,—watch'd o'er
And when I woke, she brought me food
again. [meanwhile

Thus three long weeks she nurs'd me, and
Taught me her language with a breath so
sweet,

And was so apt a scholar learning mine
(For of such little offices as these
The mighty sum of Love is all made up)
That with reviving health I drew in that
Which wanted still a cure; and not long
after,

When of the Creeks I was appointed Chief,
Then I remember'd Zoa, and her care
Of me at life's extremity; yea, then,
In the full face of our assembled warriors,
I took her for my wife."

Several of the songs in "The Fisherman" are in the true spirit of lyrical poetry. We subjoin the following, with which we must reluctantly take our leave of this very pleasing and interesting Volume:

"Welcome once more, thou heaving ocean,
Land of my blighted hopes, adieu!
Soon shall my sails with ling'ring motion,
Sink slowly from the landsman's view;
Let winds blow hard, and billows rave,
The roaring blast, the 'whelming tide,
My shatter'd vessel may outride,

Led by the star

That gleams from far,

To light her o'er the faithless wave;

But, woman, he

Who trusts to thee,

Shall perish on an unknown sea,
No voice to cheer, no lamp to guide."

57. *A Letter from a pious and Reverend Divine to his Niece, written in the middle of the last Century, and now revised, corrected, and abridged. By a Layman of the Established Church. Together with a Preface, wherein are introduced, some Animadversions on the Trial of W. Hone for Blasphemy, and on his Abettors and Subscribers.* 18mo. pp. 59. Rivingtons.

THIS excellent Letter, which was first published about the middle of the

the last century, passed through several editions; and the respectable Re-publisher was so delighted with the orthodoxy of its doctrines, and the pure religion it inculcated, together with the correctness of its language, that he had no sooner read it, than he determined to send it anew into the world.

"I have ventured, however," he says, "to make some alterations; they consist chiefly of abridgments. Intending the publication principally for the lower classes of the people, and to be circulated, widely and extensively, at the smallest possible expence, I have omitted those parts which appeared to be too learned or obscure to be readily understood, and others which, though useful, are less material."

The Letter, in its present form, is an acceptable present to the Publick, and the more so as it is offered at a very cheap price.

58. *On Superstition; a Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church, Lincoln; at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Stow, on May 27, 1819. By the Rev. Roger Frampton St. Barbe, A. B. Rector of Sudbrouke. 8vo. pp. 36. Rivingtons.*

IN a very luminous Discourse, from Psalms xxxi. 7, after observing that

"True Religion will not admit of Error and Imposture as her supporters: she bears in her hand the word of life—genuine documents, to which 'if any man shall add, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in that book; and if any man shall take away from the words of that book, God shall take away his part out of the book of life.'" (Revel. xxii. 18, 19.)—and that "Superstition and Infidelity reciprocate, when the direct path of pure Religion is forsaken;"

Mr. St. Barbe thus proceeds:

"The term *Superstition*, in its common acceptation at present, has been explained to comprehend 'unnecessary fears and scruples in religion; an observance of needless and uncommanded rites; the giving of reverence to beings which are not proper objects of reverence; a system of religion without morality*.' This should seem sufficiently broad, for it includes within its scope idolatry, will-worship, and fanaticism; and yet it does not altogether comprehend some of the most distinctive marks of superstition. Perhaps this disease of the understanding and of the affections may be said more generally to consist in some or all of these four

particulars: a vicious faith in the efficacy of unwarranted means to discover the will of the Deity, and to propitiate his regard;—an unreasonable fear of imaginary or at least of subordinate beings;—an excessive scrupulousness in things lawful;—together with a very faulty system of morals. This description will perhaps touch upon most of the superstitious feelings and practices which have been indulged in by the votaries of false religions, or by the professors of that which is indeed true, but corrupted: such as divinations, auguries, and ordeals; charms, amulets, and relics; human sacrifices, self-inflicted torments, bodily maceration, and pilgrimages; enforced celibacy and compulsory seclusion from the world; enthusiastic experiences and ecstasies; to these may be added the nice performance of the lesser religious ordinances, to the utter neglect of the main duties of life enjoined by God. In short, Superstition arises from a misapprehension of Scripture, or from obedience in matters spiritual to suggestions of no divine authority."

The rise and progress of Superstition, from the idolatry of the remotest ages to the Emperors of Greece and Rome, and thence to the Papal Throne, and to the absurdities of modern Fanaticism, are well described, and illustrated by several appropriate and well-selected notes.

59. *Guide to Youth; or Religion inculcated upon Youth, from the Example of our Redeemer, and illustrated by a Biography and a particular Account of the last Hours of Henry Kirke White and William Langley, both of Nottingham; being the Substance of a Sermon, originally preached in the Parish Church of St. Mary, Nottingham, on the early Death of these two Pupils of the Author. By the Rev. S. Piggott, A. M. Domestic Chaplain to Viscount Lord Carlton, Curate and Afternoon Preacher at Clerkenwell, and Sunday Evening Lecturer at St. Antholin's, Watling-street. Third edition, enlarged. 8vo. pp. 88. Seeley.*

"THE Author's object, in this third edition, is to diffuse among young people, more generally than could be done in a volume, a Biography of two amiable and accomplished Youths, well known to him in the two-fold character of his Pupils and Friends."

An affectionate and well-meant tribute to the memory of two excellent young men; one of whom, Mr. Henry Kirke White, is well known to the publick by the Biography of Mr. Southey.

Of the other, Mr. William Langley,

* Dr. Johnson.

ley, little more is told than that he was born at Nottingham, and educated partly there, and afterwards at Leeds, with a view to the University, and to Holy Orders,—that his piety and his modest humble deportment endeared him to many highly-respectable friends; and that he died of a fever in the prime of life.

60. *Leolin Abbey, a Novel.* By Alicia Lefanu, Author of "Strathallan" and "Helen Monteaule." Three vols. 12mo.

AFTER attentively perusing this Novel, without pausing to detect particular blemishes; without staying to enquire whether certain parts might not be improved by curtailment, and others by extension; and without taking exception to some of the episodes as usurping too large a share of the interest that should attach to the main story, we freely pronounce a summary decision in its favour. Most readers will frankly acknowledge the delight these Volumes have afforded them, which are constructed with that dramatic skill which prevents the slightest anticipation of the catastrophe, and are related in a strain of fervid eloquence, alternately serious and gay, according to the changeful complexion of the incidents. It is a tale which cannot be twice told, and which must greatly suffer, if divested of the animated language in which the Author has presented it. We shall therefore content ourselves with a concise sketch.

The time of the action may be supposed to include a period of some years, terminating about the close of the late war; and the scene, though principally in England, changes occasionally to Sicily, Greece, and the Ionian islands. The leading characters, or in the customary phrase, the hero and the heroine, are Alured Vere and his cousin Leonora Montresor; but the personage on whom their fate, and much of the interest of the story may be said to depend, is their grandsire Lord Trelawny, distinguished alike as a warrior and a statesman, and retaining, in the decline of life, the fire and ambition of youth. Alured has been estranged from him through the machinations of a concealed enemy, to whom his parents have already fallen victims, and who thwarts the growing attach-

ment between him and Leonora. During a campaign in Sicily, the gallant youth is recognized by a maternal relative, on whose death he succeeds to considerable estates in the kingdom of Naples. Under his new title of Chiaramonte, he gains the favourable regard of his commander Lord Trelawny, who, on their return to England, undertakes to advance his fortunes. The death of his Lordship's immediate successors, and certain political considerations, induce him to strengthen his influence by an alliance of the younger branches of his house with other noble families, and he discountenances the union of the plighted pair. Alured, inveigled by the arts of an intriguing lady of fashion, is on the eve of marriage with her, when a disagreement with his patron releases him from both engagements. A singular occurrence at length clears away the delusion which had alienated his parents from Lord Trelawny; the treachery of the intriguante is exposed, and the *claircissement* is attended with those consequences to the lovers which were devoutly to be expected.

This rapid survey affords no glimpse of the multitude of subordinate characters introduced, and of the felicity with which they are delineated.

In closing these sprightly and interesting Volumes, we have one hint to offer to the fair Author. If it be expedient that her next heroine should be introduced on the scene with an attendant animal, let it be of some gentle kind, a lamb, a fawn, or a greyhound, for instance. The tame lion that escorts Miss Montresor on her first appearance is too formidable, even in his rose-bound chain, to be tolerated in such company. This, and one or two other *capriccios* that we might mention, seem to have been purposely hazarded; and, indeed, if they are to be regarded as faults, it must be confessed that they have been amply retrieved.

61. *Maurice and Berghetta; or, The Priest of Rahery. A Tale.* 12mo. pp 306. Hunter.

THIS singular Volume (for such it certainly is) common Fame ascribes to the elegant pen of William Parnell, esq. M.P. for the county of Wicklow; who thus concludes a long and interesting introductory address:

"If any reader should feel disappointed in the want of dramatic interest in the following Tale, let him consider, that the Author's object is not to write a novel, but to place such observations on the manners of the Irish peasantry, as have occurred to him, in a less formal shape than that of a regular dissertation."

How far Mr. Parnell's countrymen may be pleased with his accurate description of Irish manners, is not for us to determine.

There is a strange mixture of excellence and vulgarity in *Father O'Brien*, one of the most prominent characters. The adventures of the Hero and Heroine are extremely romantic, and even incredible. Still more so are those of Ana, the sister of Maurice; who, from being the orphan child of a poor Irish peasant, becomes a rich Princess, and the Arbitress of Fashion in the haughty Court of Spain. The whole "*Tale*," however, is entertaining, and many parts of it are excellent.

62. *London; or the Triumph of Quackery. A Satirical Poem.* By Tim Bobin the Younger. 8vo. pp. 64. Chapple.

OUR honest friend Timothy candidly acknowledges, "that his principal incentive in publishing this trifle is the hope of transferring a few pounds from the purses of the readers into his own, which is unfortunately at this moment in a most poetical plight;"—and we hope he will not be disappointed.

London, which he justly characterizes as

"the seat of Science!

The kind Protectress of each sister art!
The school for truth and purity of heart!
The mart of talent! erudition's focus!"

is also "the grand emporium of Quackery;" of which our humorous Bard, in easy and desultory strains, exhibits numberless examples.

One stanza may afford an example:

"Behold by Tailors, Hosiers, Drapers,
And editors of Sunday papers,
The standard of empiricism unfurl'd;
And each with confidence declares
His news or other home-made wares,
The very best and cheapest in the world.
While Haberdashers forge on Quackery's
minut, [and Flint.
And choose us with the names of Todd
Spence Auctioneers when Fortune sends a
bolder,
To bless their oft deserted mart, ne'er fail
Smooth lies to tell,

That all their goods are bankrupt tradesmen's stock.

And ev'ry day they find some stupid block
Who thinks them cheap, nor pauses to consider

That, like the pedlar's razors in the tale,
They're 'made to sell'."

63. *Affection's Gift to a beloved God-Child.* By M. H. 12mo. pp. 127. Baldwin and Co.

THIS "Gift" consists of a series of XXIV well-written Letters on subjects of the most vital interest to the improvement of the human mind; and the words in which they are introduced by the intelligent and benevolent Author, will explain her intentions:

"I have ventured to give you the genuine dictates of my judgment, in the hope that precepts flowing from affection, may have more force upon your impressionable heart than those advanced by a person uninterested.

"The time may arrive when I may view your fully expanded mind, but if this happiness is denied me, you will cherish this memorial of affection, and remember her, whose fervent prayer is that the fruit of maturer years may not disappoint the hopes that the fair bosom of your infancy created. In the following Letters I have adopted the sentiments and even the language of various authors, when they have expressed my meaning in clearer and more elegant terms than I was myself capable of; but in no one instance have I done this, but where I was convinced by personal experience of their truth; you are, therefore, not to look for originality, but to regard them as the opinions of many (agreeable with my own) brought to a focus, as a stimulus for you to peruse progressively the excellent volumes whence they are derived."

Some useful Aphorisms form a good conclusion.

64. *Essay on the Madras System of Education, its Powers, its Application to classical Schools, and its Utility as an Instrument to form the Principles and Habits of Youth in the higher Orders of Society.* To which was adjudged a Premium of Fifty Pounds, by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union in the Diocese of St. David's. By the Rev. Harvey Marriott, Rector of Claverton, Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon, and Author of a Course of Family Sermons, Homilies for the Young, &c. pp. 64. Taylor and Hessey.

THOUGH we are of opinion, with our Northern brethren, that life, when

when advanced to a business age, may be much more usefully employed than in dissection of verbs in *µ*, yet we fully acquiesce with the warmest eulogist of classical education in its necessity, as being the best creatrix of taste, upon the difficult points of fine writing and sound judgment. We know that we have often at least seen in the writings of persons not classically educated, a clumsiness of execution, and more especially such a lack of precision in their ideas, that the sense is lost in vague generals; nor do such writers seem to possess that versatility and range of capacity which distinguish those who have drunk deep of the "Castalian spring."

But abstracted from these advantages, the mind, habituated in early life to the steady attention requisite in school-business, is found to possess the useful quality of being able to devote itself at any time afterwards to such close application as particular situations in life may demand. And that this is a most important qualification, it would be absurd to deny.

Now, though we have no faith in the Madras or any other system adding much improvement to classical knowledge, in the present defective state of the English part of our Latin Dictionaries, yet we sincerely think that the desirable object of habits, of order, and close attention, are better secured by the Madras plan, than by any other. We perfectly coincide with Mr. Marriott in the following observation:

"In that system there is an undoubted tendency to produce those habits and order in conduct which are legitimate subjects of education among the children of the rich, equally as among the children of the poor. If, therefore, the only objection against the introduction of that system among the higher orders, the incompetency of boys to do justice to the office of teacher to their peers, has been shown to be at least premature (inasmuch as to the elementary parts of classical education, few are now disposed to say it will not immediately apply,) a very strong additional motive may be hereby urged for the adoption of the Madras School in every seminary wherein the regulation of the conduct, early habits of good order, and the purest practices for self-government, are recognized as essential foundations of a Christian education." Pp. 42, 43.

GENT. MAG. March, 1820.

The grand evil of classical education is its tedium. In Germany we are told that proficiency is acquired in three years, chiefly by means of conversation in Latin. Our grand desideratum in this country is a Dictionary, which would render all our English modes of expression in the pure Latin corresponding idiom; as "in my opinion," *me judice*; so the matter stands, "*sic se res habet*;" and many other such colloquisms, which are baldly rendered in our present *promptoria parvulorum*; because, in the greater part, they are mere transcripts of books, edited in an age when Monastic or Law Latin was only used. Horne Tooke said, we believe, that in Johnson's English Dictionary were no less than sixteen thousand words, which were never used in speaking or writing. We have seen small school English vocabularies which reject all such superfluous words, and we conceive that were there Latin Dictionaries simply confined to such words, and the idiomatic phraseology before mentioned; and were short English sentences orally delivered by the teacher or monitor to be extemporaneously translated, instead of written exercises, the Madras system might be most usefully applied, as a more expedite method of acquiring the *copia verborum* and grammatical construction. Declination and parsing, as interrogative, fall *per se* within the plan. We think also, under correction, that were the commencement of classical education to be limited to these modes of acquiring Latin, which the Reader will see proceeds exclusively upon the plan of rejecting at first the conversion of Latin into English, or construing, only supplying the grammar, idiom, and *copia verborum*, that then the succeeding labour of translating the Classics would be reduced to almost nothing, because little or no Dictionary work would be wanting. The Reader will observe, that Mr. Marriott gives us no details of the processes used in classical seminaries, conducted according to the Madras plan; and all we know on the subject is, that Mr. Edgeworth has been most zealous in his endeavours to introduce it. But every reflecting person must see, that on account of the Dictionary labour, or acquisition of the *copia verborum*, reduction

doction of the Latin, as much as possible to the self-intelligent form of a native language, must render the Madras system of similar easy adaptation to a dead language. We speak of course in the infancy of the thing, and all we mean is, that, furnish the *copia verborum*, and the Madras processes will then apply in Latin as in English, with the simple substitution of parsing for spelling.

Mr. Marriott, who is a very able and very exemplary Clergyman, will, we are convinced, take these hints as we mean them, namely, that he will pursue the subject, and let not his well-merited laurels become a mere family trophy. We cordially wish that he may favour the world with a plan in detail, which may convert his Isthmian crown into a statue, voted by public approbation. We have merely indulged in the hints which we have given, because we know that no person can either write or speak Latin classically and idiomatically by the mere means of such dictionaries as those now in use. We have no ideas of instructing a clever man who has made himself master of a particular subject; but we know that classical students, from the defect mentioned, are now obliged to travel in woods where there are neither roads or direction-posts. We ourselves have had a nine-years education in a public school; and know that we acquired our knowledge of Latin composition solely by memory and selection, and imitation; and we do not remember with pleasure castigations originating in the defects of our Dictionaries.

65. *The Radical Triumvirate; or Infidel Paine, Lord Byron, and Surgeon Lawrence, colleaguings with the Patriotic Radicals to emancipate Mankind from all Laws Human and Divine, with a Plate — Engraved for their Instruction. A Letter to John Bull, from an Oxonian Resident in London.* 8vo. pp. 50. Hatchard.

THIS is not the production of an ordinary Pamphleteer. The Bill of Fare is,

"John Bull's Island—Metropolis, Jury—Carlike—Radical Reformists—Tom Paine—Don Juan—House that Jack built—Bible Society—Army and Navy—Dukes of Kent and Sussex—Admiral Lord Gambier—A sprightly Radical—Messrs. Burdett, Wolsely, Hunt, Watson, Thistlewood, Cobbett, and Co.—

Dorchester Gaol—The Bible—Newton, Boyle, Paschal, Clarendon—The Playhouse, Bagin, Taverna—Travelling in France—Historic Facts of the Bible—Grand Discoveries respecting the Soul, by Surgeon Lawrence—Voltaire—Mr. Locke—Diderot—Condorcet—Sir Isaac Newton—The Brains—The Prophets and Apostles—Lazarus—Verdict of Reason—Addison—Miss 'H. More—British Review—South Sea Islander—The Catechism and Bible—Stubborn Englishmen—Lord Byron—His Retreat—Employments—Don Juan—its Beauties and Mockeries—Death of Infidels—England's Duty—Religion in America, &c. &c. &c."

In conclusion the Oxonian says,

"I am, Mr. Bull, with the highest esteem and respect, and with the strongest anxiety, that your good old honest, patriotic, Christian character, may never be changed, your cordial well-wisher."

"Should this letter, Mr. Bull, gain your attention, I shall take an early opportunity of laying before you the *Contrast*, in a letter, descriptive of the *Royal Triumvirate*, of which the late worthy Duke of Kent, our late venerable Sovereign, his present Majesty, and his amiable Daughter the late Princess Charlotte, will be the leading characters."

66. *The Palace of John Bull contrasted with the Poor House that Jack built.* 8vo. pp. 24. Greenland.

A WELL-MEANT endeavour to stem the torrent of Sedition; concluding with a Loyal Song, and illustrated by Eight neat Copper-plates.

67. *The Emigrant's Guide to Upper Canada; or, Sketches of the present State of that Province, collected from a residence therein during the years 1817, 1818, 1819. Interspersed with Reflections.* By C. Stuart, Esq. retired Captain of the Honourable the East India Company's Service, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Western District of Upper Canada. 12mo. pp. 335. Longman and Co.

THIS will be found an indispensable Guide to those who are inclined to visit Canada, and an amusing volume to those who are not. The Author writes from actual observation, and authentic documents; and the prospects held out by him are pleasing and satisfactory. The Topography and the Climate are well described; and the terms on which settlers are received by the Government fully explained.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, March 3.—**Members' Prizes**—The subjects for the present year are, for the Senior Bachelors, "Quantum momenti, ad studium rei Theologicæ promovendum, habent litterarum humaniorum cultus." For Middle Bachelors, "In Georgium Tertium, Oratio Funerbris."

March 10.—Sir William Browne's medals—The subjects for the present year are—For the Greek Ode: *Μνημόσυνον*.—For the Latin Ode: "Ad Georgium Quartum, Augustissimum Principem, Scæptra Paterna accipientem."—For the Greek Epigram: "Inscriptio, in Venam Aquæ ex imis visceribus Terræ Arte eductam."—For the Latin Epigram: "Imprans disquirite."

Ready for Publication.

A Catechism on the Evidences of Christianity, by the Rev. Dr. YATES.

Sermons on the Death of his Majesty George III. by the Rev. J. DAVIES, the Rev. T. PINCHBACK, and the Rev. GEORGE BURDER.

A Sermon on the Death of the Duke of Kent and his Majesty George III. by the Rev. A. REED.

The best provision for the Poor, a Sermon preached at the opening of St. Matthew's Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. R. BRADLEY.

The Truth, Nature, and Universality of the Gospel; a Sermon preached at Stirling, June 29, 1819; by RALPH WARDLAND, D.D. 8vo.

A Sermon delivered at the Meeting-house, Dean-street, Southwark; by J. M. CRAMP.

Seasonable Advice to Youth on the Study of the Scriptures. By the Rev. F. A. COX, A.M.

Historical Work on the Persecutions in France; by the Rev. MARK WILKS.

The Life of Brainerd; by the Rev. Dr. STYLES.

The Picture of Yarmouth, embellished with Twenty Engravings, and a Ground Plan of that ancient and populous Borough; by JOHN PRESTON, Esq. Collector of his Majesty's Customs for that Port.

The Adventures of Thomas Eustace, of Chinnor, Oxfordshire, who fled from his Apprenticeship at Amersham, and was shipwrecked off the Coast of America, when he hung by his hands, to the side of the Ship, for eighteen hours, in consequence of which he lost his limbs, but was at length restored, and became the Master of Amersham Workhouse, in 1818, by A CLERGYMAN.

The Thistlewoods uprooted in Cato-street; or, the Radicals unmasked and outwitted; with an Engraving of the Radical Parliament.

Preparing for Publication.

A Refutation of the Objections to the New Translation of the Bible. By J. BELLAMY, Author of the "Anti-Deist," &c.

A Volume of Sermons by Mr. BRADLEY, of High Wycombe.

A New Quarterly Journal and Review, to be entitled "The Investigator." The object of this Work is to connect sound Learning and the various branches of Polite Literature, with an undeviating attention to the principles of pure and undefiled Religion, and to the best Interests of Society, without distinction of Sect or Party.

Picturesque Illustrations of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, consisting of 24 Views, and faithful representations of the Costumes, Manners, &c. of the Inhabitants of those cities and their environs. Taken on the spot by E. E. VIDAL, Esq. and accompanied with descriptive letter-press.

A "Splendid and Unique Illustration of Pennant's London," from the Chiswick press. The work we are informed, when bound, will constitute twenty-four volumes in atlas folio; but as the whole is in loose sheets, and classed in appropriate portfolios, the possessor may please himself in making any arrangement he may choose. Although the illustrations are so very numerous, amounting to more than three thousand prints and drawings, the work is susceptible of great additions. Hence the purchaser has the option of either binding it in its present very copious state, or augmenting its embellishments to almost any extent. The key to this treasure is to be found at Mr. Trip-hook's.

The History of the Rebellion in 1745 and 1746—containing the causes of the Pretender's defeat at Culloden, and a variety of interesting Anecdotes hitherto unknown. By CHEVALIER JOHNSTONE, Aide-de-Camp to Prince Edward Charles Stewart and Lord George Murray. With an account of his subsequent adventures in Scotland, England, Holland, France, Russia, and America. The Manuscript of Chevalier Johnstone was originally deposited in the Scots College at Paris.

An Account of Timbuctoo and Hausa Territories in the Interior of Africa, by EL

ER HAGE AND SALDM SHABESKIE, a native of Marocco, who personally visited and resided as a Merchant in those interesting Countries. With Notes, critical and explanatory, by J. G. JACKSON, late British Consul at Vera Cruz, &c.

A History of the Zodians, illustrating the natural origin of Public Institutions and the influence in society of the principles and expedients of political economy.

A Series of Characteristic Portraits of the Cossacks attached to the Prussian Army which occupied Paris in 1815 and 1816; with ample details of the History, Manners, and Customs of the different Tribes to which they belonged.

Le Guesta d' Enrico IV. in Italian verse, by Mr. GUAZZARONI, author of the Italian Grammar, &c.

A Geological Primer, in Verse, with a Poetical Geognosy; or, Feasting and Fighting; and sundry right pleasant Poems; to which is added, a Critical Dissertation on King Cool's Levee, addressed to the Professors and Students at the University of Oxford.

A new and splendid Edition, in Monthly Numbers, of the Genuine Works of Hogarth; from the original Plates purchased from his Executrix, by Messrs. BOYDELL, and now the property of Messrs. BALDWIN, CRADOCK, and JOY. These plates have the advantage of Hogarth's last thoughts, and the present Impression of them is to be superintended by Mr. HEATH, and illustrated by Mr. NICHOLS.

Taxidermy; or, the art of Collecting, Preparing, and Mounting objects of Natural History for the use of Museums and Travellers.

"Royal Virtue." A Tour to Kensington, Windsor, and Claremont, or a contemplation of the character and virtues of George III. the Duke of Kent, and the Princess Charlotte, in the scenes where they were principally displayed.

We long felt surprise that Mr. COXE's excellent History of the House of Austria has not reached a new edition, particularly as the Work is no less interesting than elaborate, and much admired abroad, being in fact the only regular history of that family in any language. A strong proof of its merit and authenticity has been given by those who must be considered as competent judges; for the archdukes John and Louis, in their passage through Salisbury, honoured the author with a visit, and thanked him, not only in their own names, but in those of the Emperor and the archduke Charles, for the able and authentic manner in which he had illustrated the History of their House. At length, however, we have the satisfaction to announce a new edition, in five volumes octavo, of a work which ought

to undergo the attentive perusal of every one who professes to understand the History of Europe, and the political relations of its different States. It embraces a period of 800 years.

Mr. BOWDITCH, the conductor of the celebrated Mission to Ashantee, has just published the interesting Travels of Mr. MOLLIER in the Interior of Africa. These Travels, performed by a Gentleman whose adventurous spirit was not to be daunted even by the tremendous shipwreck of the Medusa, in which he was involved, record, we understand, some very important Geographical Discoveries; they make us acquainted with the sources of the Senegal, the Gambia, the Rio Grande, and the Faleme, and correct the erroneous notions entertained respecting the situation of the source of the Niger, and the course of that river, which has been a subject of so much speculation.

LITERATURE IN GREECE.

The Greek Journal, *Hermes No Logios*, for Sept. 1819, contains, among other articles, a memoir in the form of a letter, of the services rendered during twenty years, to Greece, by the brothers Zosimas—they are both numerous and important. "These worthy and respectable sons of the country," says the writer, "could no longer endure to see it covered with the shades of ignorance; but concluded that to be rendered happy, it must be enlightened. They have established at Joannina, in Epirus, their native country, a school of the first order, have enriched it with an excellent library, have assigned considerable funds for the emolument of professors, have granted pensions to poor students, and have spared no expense to assist in raising their unfortunate country. To their munificence we owe the *Greek Bibliotheca* of Mr. Coray, with its excellent commentaries, the fruit of much study and learning. The eldest of the brothers Zosimas has resided from his youth at Moscow. The venerable mother of the Emperor Alexander, being a few years ago in that ancient capital of the Czars, desired to see the benefactor of Greece, caused him to be presented, entered into conversation with him, with distinguished good-will, and among other things said to him—"M. Zosimas, the benefits which you confer every day on your countrymen, are known to my son, and to me: continue them! and assure yourself, that independently of our satisfaction, the blessings of those whom you render happy, will rise even to heaven." Turning afterwards to the other Greeks who were present, "Gentlemen," said she, "this is the true ornament of your nation."

Messrs. Zosimas have formed at Moscow a considerable collection of antiquities,

ties, &c. with which they purpose some day to enrich their native country, Greece.

The Greek printing-office established at Chios, has begun its labours. The first work it has produced, is an excellent discourse by Professor Bambas, at the opening of the great college of Chios. This is so well executed, and printed with so much elegance, that even the Parisians speak of it as worthy to be attributed to the Paris press. This establishment bids fair to be-

come the means of distributing throughout Greece a succession of important works, destined to contribute to the regeneration of that classic country.

At Zagori, in the province of Epirus, a grand college is about to be established. The voluntary contributions towards this noble undertaking amount to about 3,000*l*. M. Neophytos Doucas, a learned ecclesiastic, has given for his share a sum approaching to 500*l*.

ANTIQUARIAN AND PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCHES.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

In our former Numbers* we have frequently had the satisfaction of noticing the important discoveries made by M. Caviglia and Mr. Salt amongst the Pyramids of Egypt. The most splendid of M. Caviglia's labours was that of uncovering the colossal *Andro-sphinx*, in front of the pyramid of Cephrethes. The labour was immense: it cost him three months incessant exertion, with the assistance of from 60 to 100 persons every day, to lay open the whole figure to its base, and expose a clear area, extending 100 feet from its front;—a labour in which they were greatly impeded by the moveable nature of the sand, which, by the slightest wind or concussion, was apt to run down like a cascade of water, and fill up the excavation. This colossal figure is cut out of the rock; the paws, and some projecting lines, where perhaps the rock was deficient, or which may have been repaired since its first construction, being composed of masonry.

On the stone platform in front, and centrally between the paws of the sphynx, which stretch out fifty feet in advance of the body, was found a large block of granite, two feet thick, fourteen high, and seven broad. It fronts the East, as does the face of the sphynx, is highly embellished with sculptures in bas-relief, representing two sphynxes on pedestals, and priests presenting offerings, with a well-executed hieroglyphical inscription beneath: the whole covered at top, and protected as it were with the sacred globe, the serpent, and the wings. Two other tablets of calcareous stone, similarly ornamented, were conjectured, with the former, to have constituted part of a temple, by being placed one on each side of the latter at right angles to it. One of them was in its place, the other thrown down and broken. A small lion *couchant*, with its eyes directed towards the sphynx, was in front of this edifice. Several fragments of other lions and the fore-part of a sphynx, were likewise found; all of

which, as well as the sphynx, the tablets, walls, and platform, on which the little temple stood, were covered with red paint, which would seem here, as in India, to have been appropriated to sacred purposes; perhaps as being the colour of fire. A granite altar stands in front of the temple, one of the four horns being still in its place, and the effects of fire visible on the top of the altar. On the side of the paw of the great sphynx, and on the digits of the paws, are Greek inscriptions; as also on some small edifices in front of the sphynx, inscribed to the Sphynx, to Harpocrates, Mars, Hermes, to Claudius, (on an erasure, in which can be traced a former name, that of Nero,) to Septimus Severus (over an erasure of Geta), &c.

A rich harvest of Antiquities has been obtained in exploring the contents of several of the ruined edifices and tumuli which, when viewed from the top of the great Pyramid, appear in countless numbers scattered among the pyramids, extending on the left bank of the Nile, North and South as far as the eye can reach. They have been mentioned by travellers, but never examined before with the attention they merit. The stone buildings to which they gained access, by freeing them from the sand and rubbish with which they were choked, and which Mr. Salt supposes to be mausoleums, are generally oblong, with their walls slightly inclined inward from the perpendicular, flat-roofed, with a parapet rounded at top, and rising about a foot above the terrace. Their walls are constructed of large masses, made nearly to fit with each other, though rarely rectangular. Some have door-ways, ornamented above with a volute, covered with hieroglyphics; others only of square apertures, gradually narrowing inward. The doors and windows are all on the North sides; perhaps because least exposed to the wind-carried sands from the Libyan desert. The inside of the walls of the first he examined was stuccoed, and embellished with rude paintings; one of which represented the Sacred Boat, another a Procession: and

* See vol. LXXXIX. i. pp. 349. 443. ii. 62.

in the Southern extremity, were found several moulder-*g* mummies, laid one over the other in a recumbent position. Many of the bones were entire; and on one skull was part of his cloth covering, inscribed with hieroglyphics. The second which he examined had no paintings, but contained several fragments of statues; two of which composed the entire body of a walking figure, almost the size of life, with the arms hanging down and resting on the thighs. Mr. Salt thinks this was intended as a portrait, the several parts of which were marked with a strict attention to Nature, and coloured after life, having glass eyes or transparent stones, to improve the resemblance. A head was also discovered, which Mr. Salt describes as a respectable specimen of art. Many of the fragments of granite and alabaster sculptures give a higher idea of Egyptian art than has usually prevailed, much attention being shown to the marking of the joints and muscles. In another of these buildings was a sculptured boat of a large size, with a square sail, different from any now in use on the Nile. In the first chamber were bas-reliefs of men, deer, and birds, painted to resemble nature: the men engaged in different mechanical occupations. In the second apartment there were similar productions,—a Quarrel between some boatmen, executed with great spirit; men engaged in agricultural pursuits, ploughing, hoeing, stowing the corn in magazines, &c.; vases painted in vivid colours; musicians, with a group of dancing women. Another chamber was without embellishment; a fourth had figures and hieroglyphics; and, in a fifth, were hieroglyphics executed on white plaster, as it would appear, by means of stamps. In all the mausoleums which were opened, fragments of mummy cloth, bitumen, and human bones, were found; but, what is perhaps most singular of all, in one apartment or other of all of them was a deep shaft or well. One that was cleared out by Mr. Caviglia was sixty feet deep; and, in a subterranean chamber a little to the South, at the bottom of the well, was found, without a lid, a plain, but highly-finished sarcophagus; and from this it may be inferred that, in each mausoleum, such a chamber and sarcophagus may be found, at the bottom of the well.

RUINS OF BABYLON.

All information relative to the once powerful and mighty city of Babylon must excite the most pleasing emotions in the mind of the traveller and historian. Even its very site deeply impresses the imagination with an awful sense of its former greatness. It is with infinite pleasure we extract a few remarks from

a communication made by Capt. Edm. Frederick to the Literary Society of Bombay.

After adding some general observations on the ancient condition of that once flourishing city, he proceeds to describe the existing state of the ruins, and introduces many interesting remarks on the present appearance of the country. He says, "that the ruins of the mound lie on the left a short distance off the direct road from Hillah; and a traveller merely sees Belus's tower as he rides along, and must turn out of his way if he wishes to examine it, which will occupy a longer time than travellers generally have leisure for, as appears from their own acknowledgments, not to notice their dread of being surprised by the wandering Arabs. As to the other travellers who have visited this celebrated spot, it would be carrying complaisance too far to place implicit confidence on their relations, as they appear merely to have passed over the ground, and sometimes not even to know that they were amidst the ruins, until their guides told them it was Babel they were riding over. They of course had no time to examine the heaps of rubbish.

"Other travellers visited only one bank of the Euphrates, not caring to risk meeting with the Arabs while gratifying their curiosity on the other. From Belus's tower (which is four miles from Hillah in a direct line) there are no more mounds on the bank of the river for the distance of twelve miles above the tower, when you are shown a small heap of white and red furnace-baked bricks, called by the Arabs the hummum or bath. I strongly suspect this to be the remains of a modern building, from the size, colour, and general appearance of the bricks, which, in my opinion, bear not the slightest resemblance to those I had previously seen. This spot, I should imagine, had not been visited by any traveller, as it lies at a great distance from the main road from Hillah to Bagdad; indeed, no one mentions ever having seen it. These are all the mounds, or ruins, as they are called, of Babylon, that are generally shown to travellers under the general denomination of Babel. I however discovered, after much inquiry, that there were some heaps on the right bank, at the distance of some miles from Hillah, between the village of Karakoolah and the river.

"I accordingly rode to them, and perceived that, for the space of about half a mile square, the country was covered with fragments of different kinds of bricks, but none of them led me to conclude that they were of the same size and composition as those found either at Belus's tower, or the mound mentioned to be situated between it and Hillah; I therefore returned, somewhat disappointed."

The intelligent *Wetzer* introduces some interesting details on the river Euphrates, and mentions several curious customs adopted by the present inhabitants of the country. He says, "that part of the Euphrates which lies between Karakoollee and Hillah, a distance of upward of sixteen miles, winds extremely, and particularly where it passes Belus's tower a quarter of a mile distant. Arguing from the well-established fact, that streams, on so soft a bottom and level a surface, in the course of years change their beds, we may, without violating probability, presume that the Euphrates had anciently flowed between Belus's tower and the other large mound laying about three quarters of a mile to the West of it, mentioned in this account as the one with the walls of a large house still standing in it, and the decayed tree. But if we admit that the river may have changed its course from what it held in those ancient times, and that it now flows to the Westward of both the palace and the tower, instead of passing between them, as it is said to have done, the positions of the palace and tower are then exactly marked by these two mounds; for, with the exception of Niebuhr's watch-tower, there is not a single mound on the Western bank to be found, nor do the natives ever procure any bricks from that side, though the principal part of the town of Hillah is situated on it. If this conjecture be admissible, then the ancients and moderns agree in their accounts of this far-famed city with regard to the site of its two principal edifices; but if it be rejected as improbable, we still remain as much in the dark as ever, when we come to look for the remains of the palace.

The reeds and bitumen were evidently but seldom used with the furnace-baked, which I observed most generally cemented with a thin layer of lime and sand. The dimensions of the bricks were, clay, sundried, four inches seven tenths thick, seventeen inches and a half broad; furnace-baked, three inches thick, twelve inches broad, and generally weighed thirty-one pounds.

"The Euphrates, as far as Korna, which is one hundred and twenty miles from the head of the Persian Gulf, is navigable for vessels of three hundred tons, and from thence to Hillah, boats not exceeding eighty can come up during six months in the year. Their construction is singular: they have one very large mast with a latteen sail; the body almost a half-moon, no keel, and a rudder of the most awkward shape: the hull is extremely ill-constructed, the ribs and planks being roughly nailed together, and the outside covered with bitumen. When they are going to Korna or Bussora from Hillah,

they sail if the wind be fair, or float down the stream if it be foul. In returning or ascending the stream, they have one end of a long rope tied to the head of the mast, four or six men take hold of the other end, and by this means pull her against the current.

"It is curious to observe, notwithstanding the lapse of ages, how some local customs and usages continue in practice. The circular boats made of reeds, and in form of a shield, which attracted the notice of Herodotus so much, and which, in his time, were used on the river between Babylon and Armenia, differ hardly at all from those in use at the present day; which perfectly agree with the description given by that venerable historian. Another curious method of navigation exists in these times, which is noticed as early as the time of Xenophon. Merchants in Armenia, when embarking on the Tigris, collect a great number of goat-skins, which, having inflated, they fasten together, forming a kind of square raft; these are from fifty to a hundred in number; over them are placed mats, then the merchandize, and upon the top of all, the owners and passengers. It is then set adrift, and, floating down the stream, it occasionally strikes against islands and shallow parts of the river, the bottom of which being of a soft nature, seldom destroys the skins.

"The flowing of the tide at Korna is a singular sight: it prevails against the stream of the Euphrates, but finds the current of the Tigris too powerful; and, as you stand at the confluence of the two rivers, you see the flood-tide flowing up the Euphrates on the one hand, and forced back by the strength of the Tigris on the other, forming, by this contrary direction of two currents, a violent eddy between them. The tides of the Persian Gulph are sensibly felt in the Euphrates twenty miles above Korna, or one hundred and forty miles from the mouth of the river."

Mr. Bywater has constructed a small model of a ship, in such a manner as to exhibit, by actual experiment, the principal magnetic phenomena mentioned by Capt. Flanders.

Professor MEINCKLE, of Halle, has just succeeded in producing a brilliant illumination by means of electric light, and with the aid of an artificial air enclosed in glass tubes. As the electric sparks propagate themselves to infinity, the Professor thinks it will be possible to light up a whole city with a single electrifying machine, and at a very trifling expence, by the adoption and probable improvement of the apparatus he has already invented.

L. 256. 1.

SELECT POETRY.

REQUIEM REGIÆ.

WHAT scene is this? what mournful
throng

In sad procession moves along
To yon wide yawning tomb?
What darksome banners, rear'd on high
In sable grandeur proudly fly?
And waving to the starless sky,
Increase the midnight gloom?

And hark! what means that funeral bell?
It tolls a deep and solemn knell,
The knell of Britain's boast;
And see! where many a gloomy band,
Princes and Peers, and warriors stand,
Mourning for Britain's widow'd land,
For Britain's Monarch lost.

King, Father, is thy spirit fled?
And lies thy venerable head
Low in the grave's dark night?
And hast thou left a land to mourn?
A land (bereft of thee) forlorn,
While upward, like a seraph, borne,
Thou seek'st the realms of light.

Yet still, altho' thy soul be fled,
Altho' Britannia mourn thee dead,
Her blessings on thee wait;
And mounting upward with thee fly,
And pleading in thy cause on high,
Unbar the portals of the sky,
And ope the heavenly gate.

Thine was a throne by gold unbought,
A throne by mortal hand unwrought,
Yet firmest, brightest, best;
A throne, which envy could not stain,
A throne, which tyrants cannot gain,
A throne, which despots seek in vain,
'Twas every British breast.

Where'er thy cheering face appear'd,
Embolden'd Virtue high appear'd,
Her awful, towering form:
While trembling, seiz'd with conscious
dread,

Pale Vice conceal'd her hated head,
Or started at thy frown and fled,
To shun the coming storm.

Blest Monarch, 'twas thy glorious fate
Secure to guard our British state,
From violation free;
For still on Albion's coast appear'd,
The Nymph by tyrants only fear'd,
To every British heart endear'd,
Triumphant Liberty.

'Twas thine when Gaul's imperial sway
Bade nations and their kings obey,
When Europe felt the shock;
'Twas thine to stretch thy guardian hand,
'Twas thine to save thy sinking land,
'Twas thine unchang'd, unmov'd to stand,
Firm as thy country's rock.

Thou diest; and shall our sorrows fade?
No never! to thy much-lov'd shade
Shall memory fondly cling.

Thou diest; and shall thy glory die?
No! ages hence, with glistening eye
Shall fathers to their children cry,
This was *indeed* a King.

'Tis thus, like thee, the lordly Sun,
His daily course of glory run,
At evening seeks the West;
His orb, tho' lessening, grows more bright,
Till slowly fading from the sight
He leaves a stream of mellow'd light,
And grandly sinks to rest.

Shrewsbury School,
Feb. 17, 1820. B. C. KENNEDY.

AN ELEGY

On the Death of his late Majesty,
KING GEORGE III.

OF EVER-BLESSED MEMORY.

By the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, M.A. Curate
of Lifford, in the County of Donegal.

"REX PIUS REIPUBLICÆ ORNAMENTUM."

BRITONS, lament! from shore to shore,
Fair Erin's tears are shed;
Great George the Third is now no more—
Now number'd with the dead!

Enthron'd on earth for sixty years,
Bless'd in his people's love,
Our venerable Monarch wears
A radiant crown above!

And tho' we deem his tranquil end
A blessing and relief,
We part the FATHER and the FRIEND
With agonizing grief.

Such he began in early youth,
His mild and steady reign,
The friend of honour, worth, and truth,
Unsullied by a stain.

His was the heart that highly priz'd
His Maker's holy laws;
The daring infidel despis'd,
And lov'd religion's cause.

He was the KING who firmly stood,
Tho' long, alas! alone,
The champion of broad Europe's good,
Of Liberty's fair throne;

Who, when Democracy assail'd
All that we hold most dear,
By unremitted care prevail'd,
To check her wild career.

And left us an illustrious Son,
Well worthy of his name,
To finish what he left undone,
And emulate his fame.

Who,

Who, when a world was smask in woe,
Beneath a tyrant's frown,
Aim'd at that tyrant's head a blow—
A blow that brought him down.

Now let us mourn—but mourn like those
Who blessings have in store—
Who weep their hour for present woes,
And cheer their hearts once more.

Then long live GLORIOUS GEORGE THE
FOURTH,
Our pride—our hearts' desire ;
Long may we love in him that worth,
Which grac'd his Royal Sire !
GOD SAVE THE KING !

Feb. 11, 1820.

*On hearing, from a situation not far from
the water side, the Cannon fired during
his late Majesty's interment.*

HARK ! the reverberating Cannon's roar,
In mimic thunder, peals along the
shore,
And tells that George, kind, pious, firm,
and just,
Is now consigning to his kindred dust !—
Within that holy fane his corse is brought,
Which Gothic art to rich perfection wrought,
Where his own taste, to aid the grand de-
sign, [vine ;
For modern artists, cull'd the themes di-
With sacred subjects bade each window
glow,
And mellow radiance shed on all below !
Yet not from these now streams the con-
scious light,
But by a thousand, thousand tapers bright,
Are seen helms, arms, escutcheons, ban-
ners wave, [grave,
And canopies, and crowns o'erhang the
Here Valour, Genius, Learning, Virtue
come
To pay their willing tribute o'er his tomb.
Around his princely sons what nobles stand !
Behold here all the mightiest of our land,
Save *He*, who in his chamber sits retir'd,
Hears one by one, the deep-mouth'd can-
non fir'd,

While muffled chimcs, and that sound far
more dread, [dead !—
Paul's bell, once more tolls, " Royalty is
By sickness sore withheld (tho' Heaven's
high will) [fill,
What keen regrets his filial breast must
Forbade the tear of duteous love to shed,
On a most honour'd parent's rev'rend head :
While thousands of his subjects throng to
pay

This last sad tribute—*He* bides far away !
Yet gratitude for life prolong'd, allays
And purifies those sighs such feelings raise.
But late (he knows) 'twas fear'd for him
the knell [tell
Would to fresh grief a nation rouse and
Another Monarch from the throne had past,
Ere yet funeral honours grac'd the last,

Genl. Mac. March, 1820.

And a fourth George was doom'd his reign
to close,
When scarce th' imperial crown adorn'd
his brows :—
But Heav'n has heard our prayers, our
Sov'reign lives,
To Heav'n with grateful heart all praise
he gives—
Thus, tho' at length, the much-lov'd father's
gone,
Still let us say he lives, in this his son ;
And may their honour'd name from age to
age
Still shine most glorious in th' historic
pag.

GEORGII III.

BRITANNIÆ REGIS EPICIDIUM.

QUID fies, alma parens, sancta Bri-
tannia ?
Luctum mitte, precor ; non lacrymis tibi
Possit restitui, non precibus tuis
Emissusque ; semel corpore spiritus
Est desiderio non revocabilis.
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit :
Nulli flebilior, Anglia, quam tibi,
O longæve Pater ! tu venerabilis !
Tu pastor populi ! nam tibi principi,
Jam his sexta fugax volvit obita
Lustrorum rediens. Ipse beaberis
Cælo, care senex, sic tibi debito
Tantis pro meritis. O Deus optime !
Rex Regumque pater, accipe Georgium
Sanctorum indigetem sedibus in piis.
Ut matura seges tempore scinditur
Autumni agricolæ, et victa jacet manu,
Sic annis titubans, et senio gravis
Morie præcipiti sternit impetu.
Non vota tibi maiora possumus
Donare, artis opus, signaque athenæ.
Munus Carmen erit, sit superadditum
Hoc carmen titulo cum memorabile
En sanctus tumulus ! Georgius hic jacet
Qui cunctis colitur, ipse Dei colens.

C. H.

SONG.

AS years o'er us pass, and as time rolls
away,
And as day is still ever succeeded by day,
Ye Britons, remember this tribute to bring,
" To worship your God, and to honour
your King."
Let Sir Francis the dangers of libel reveal,
For they best can paint them who chiefly
must feel ;
Let Hobhouse of light and of liberty prate,
And at Westminster peep thro' the bars of
Newgate !
Let Cobbett of Borough-corruption com-
plain, [Paine ;
And go to the De'il with the bones of Tom
And Carille, since nought could his bold-
ness avail,
Teach rhyme with his reason in Dorchester
gaul ;

Let

Let Watson and Hunt, and the rest of
their crew, [duce you,
Poor themselves, strive to poverty to re-
Yet in vain be their preaching, in vain
their reform, [the storm.
For England, Old England, will weather
Shall the Daughters all fair, and the war-
riors all brave, [slave?
Be betray'd by a traitor, deceiv'd by a
A traitor to him whom he's born to obey,
And a slave to his passions, or viler than
they.

Shall they, who by Nelson or Wellington
led, [have bled,
With the victor have conquer'd, the hero
Now that peace is restor'd, and that wars
have an end, [contend?
Learn only one thing—with themselves to
Forbid it each pulse which true honour
contains, [veins,
Forbid it each drop of pure blood in our
Forbid it each heart which supports Vir-
tue's cause,
Forbid it Religion, Right, Justice, and
Laws.

But let us ne'er learn for our actions to
blush, [a blush,
Let us stick by the Crown tho' it hang on
And despite of all treason for e'er let us
sing,

"Here's support to our Church, to our
State, and our King."

SONG

By Brigadier-General MALCOLM, Knight
of the Bath, &c. &c.*

WHILE Britannia, elate, was trium-
phantly viewing,

The deeds of her sons in the bright page
of fame, [newing,
And memory's magic each joy was re-
As she paus'd on the glories of Wel-
lington's name, [stray'd,
To far-distant fields her fond fancy had
Where her favourite so often victorious had
been;

When sudden a maid,
In splendour array'd,
Like a vision of rapture illumin'd the
scene.

'Twas the Genius of Asia, fair land of the
sun; [Wellington owe;

"To me," she exclaim'd, "you your
'Neath my fostering clime his proud race
he begun, [rushing glow.

And matur'd was his fame by its che-
In the morn of his life all refulgent he'rose,
Like the orb which emblazons my re-
gion's clear sky.

* It was sung at a Dinner given by that
brave and humane General, on the 23rd
of September, 1818, in commemoration
of the battle of Assaye.

Dispers'd are his foes,
And Victory throws
Imperishing rays o'er the plains of Assaye.
But think not, Britannia, thy children
alone, [subjects laid low,
Have my kingdom subdu'd, and my
With my own turban'd sons the great
dead has been done;
"I, myself," said the maid, "have in-
flicted the blow.

To anarchy's horrors my realms were a
prey [ners unfurl'd,
When first on my shore thou thy ban-
I welcom'd thy sway—
'Twas the morn of a day
Bringing freedom and knowledge to light a
dark world.

"O Britannia!" she said, as all radiant
she shone, [divine,
Her countenance beaming with beauty
"O'er the hears of my people establish
thy throne, [entwine.
In one wreath bid the lotus and laurel
Once the star of the East shed its lustre
afar, [be spread,
And again o'er the earth shall its glory
While my sons round thy car
The foremost in war,
Rise to fame by such heroes as Wellington
led.

Shipston, March 6, 1820.

A. C.

TWO SONNETS,

By JOHN CLARE,

The Northamptonshire Peasant*.

I. THE PRIMROSE.

WELCOME, pale Primrose! starting
up between

Dead matted leaves of ash and oak, that
strew [through,
The every lawn, the wood, and spinney
Mid creeping moss and ivy's darker green;
How much thy presence beautifies the
ground:

How sweet thy modest, unaffected pride
Glow on the sunny bank, and wood's warm
side.

And where thy fairy flowers in groups
The school-boy roams enchanted along,
Plucking the fairest with a rude delight:
While the meek shepherd stops his simple
song,

To gaze a moment on the pleasing sight;
O'erjoy'd to see the flowers that truly bring
The welcome news of sweet returning
Spring.

* See a Review of his Poems in our
last, p. 146. We are happy to learn that
the Marquis of Exeter has settled upon
him an annuity of 15*l.* per annum. This,
with the previous bounties which Earl
Fitzwilliam and Lord Radstock had con-
ferred upon him, will render him comfort-
able for life.

H. CHRIS-

II. CHRISTIAN FAITH.

By the same.

WHAT antidote or charm on earth is found,

To alleviate or soften fate's decree ?
To fearless enter on that dark profound,
Where life emerges in eternity ?

Wisdom, a rushlight vainly boasting power
To cheer the terrors sin's first visit gave,
Denies existence at that dreadful hour,
And shrinks in horror from a gaping grave.

O Christianity, thou charm divine !
That firmness, faith, and last resource is
thine :

With thee the Christian joys to lose his
breath, [cay ;
Nor dreads to find his mortal strength de-
But, dear in friendship, shakes the hand
of Death,
And hugs the pain that gnaws his life away.

ON SPRING.

LO, where the feather'd tribes appear,

Their nuptial rites to sing,
All Nature owns the growing year,
And hail, returning Spring ;
By her mild influence subdued,
Retiring Winter, wild and rude,
Relents in soft refreshing showers,
And flies the approach of genial hours,
Whose rosy footsteps haste to bring
The long-protracted flowers.

And see the early crocus studs
The field with varied dyes ;
The modest violet opens her buds,
And bids sweet fragrance rise ;
Rous'd by the odorous breath of morn,
On spangled wings of Zephyrs borne,
The swain forsakes his peaceful bed,
For ruddy labours healthful glow,
We sons of Commerce little know,
Around his cot what tranquil scenes are
shed.

The tuneful herald of the morn
For him proclaims the day ;
For him the blushing flowers are burn,
For him the linnet's lay
Is heard in every budding grove,
Whispering soft the notes of love
In rich melodious strain ;
For him the forests spread their shade,
The streamlet murmurs thro' the glade,
And Spring calls forth her train.

Small is the bliss that proud ones feel,
Beyond the peasant's lot ;
Like flies, thro' summer months they reel,
That buzz and are forgot.
E'en now I saw a worm elate,
Fluttering gay in gaudy state,
And thus, said I, they run,
Thus vainly great, and idly gay,
Each sports his little hour away,
Then ends where he begun.

For me, when yonder hoary oak
Its leafy canopy shall spread,
May I full oft the Muse invoke,
Beneath its hallowed shade ;
There on the Thames' fair bank untaught,
Pour forth each simple native thought,
Nor ask a nobler theme
Than Nature and her works can give,
To bid my name untutored live
Beyond dull learning's dream.
March 2. J. A. GRIMES.

SONG

To — . By J. A. HERAUD, *Author of*
"Tottenham," a Poem.

THERE is a flower in Ocean's caves—
'Tis sweeter than any of our's—
That blushes unseen beneath the waves,
In the mermaid's inscrutable bowers.
The sun of our heaven ne'er shone on its
hues—

But they in their coral beds are tended
By spirits, that no one hears or views,
Though of light and music blended !
There is a love that is like that flower—
It dwells in the silent bosom, [hour,
That never was blest by thy smile any
Yet never hath ceas'd to blossom !

Of Beauty 'twas born ; by mind is it nou-
rish'd, [vine :—
That made to itself that vision di-
With the invisible thoughts of the heart
it hath flourish'd, [shrine.

Its shadows and sisters—its cradle and
The flower of Ocean is blest where it
bloometh, [see—
Nor pines for the day-star it never may
But the love of my bosom its altar con-
sumeth, [thee !

For the form of the vision I worship in
Dec. 30, 1819.

* * We give the following as a specimen
of an intended new Translation of the
Psalms, to be sung in Churches ; of which
more hereafter. EDIT.

PSALM LXXV.

KING DAVID'S CORONATION.

LORD to thee our praise ascendeth,
While thy wondrous works are skann'd ;
Thy great NAME thy Church defendeth,
"Not far off, but nigh at hand *."

David, Lord, by Thee appointed
O'er thy favour'd land to reign,
Vows that, when he's "thine Anointed,"
All true justice he'll maintain.

Nor from East nor West proceedeth
Pow'r to crown, or to dethrone ;
This th' Almighty sanction needeth,
This, O God, is thine alone.

Gracious Lord, thy servant strengthen,
By thy sacred laws to reign ;
Israel's peace, and pow'r to lengthen,
Wrongs repress, and rights maintain.

* See Jerem. xxiii. 23.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 21.

The Marquis of Cholmondeley presented his Majesty's answer to the Address of Friday, thanking their Lordships for their loyal Address, in which they had anticipated his Majesty's feelings, who received with satisfaction their Lordships' assurance of their readiness to adopt such means for expediting the business of Parliament as public exigency may require.

The Noble Marquis also presented his Majesty's answer to the Address of Condolence on the Death of the Duke of Kent; and the Duchess of Kent's answer to the Message sent to her.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Morpeth* appeared at the bar with the answer of the Duchess of Kent to the Address of Condolence which had been voted to her Royal Highness.

On the motion of Mr. *Brougham*, after some observations from Mr. *Vansittart*, an Address was ordered to be presented to his Majesty, for "an account of the total produce of all funds at the disposal of the Crown, and usually deemed not under the immediate controul of Parliament, since the accession of his late Majesty: distinguishing the money arising from droits of Admiralty, droits of the Crown, 4 and a half per cent. West India duties, Scotch revenue, and all other sources not heretofore specified."

Mr. *Bennet* presented a petition from the inhabitants of Cape Breton against the incorporation of that island with the government of Nova Scotia.

Lord *Palmerston* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the Mutiny Act until the 24th of June. There would be no mention in the Bill of the numbers of the army, nor would any grant of money be proposed. These questions would be left entire for the consideration of the new Parliament.

Colonel *Davies* objected to continuing the large addition made last year to the standing army.

Mr. *Calcraft* censured the arrangements made by Ministers, by which those mouths usually appropriated to Parliamentary business would be lost, and the ensuing session extended into the autumn.

Lord *Palmerston* said, the increase of the army had met with general approbation.

Mr. *Hume* thought the military establishment much too great.

Mr. *Croker* said, the Marine Mutiny Bill would be for the same limited period as that for the army. The motion was

then put and carried; and soon after the Bill was brought in, and read the first and second time.

The Bill for suspending the writs for Barnstable, &c. was read a second time, after a discussion of some length, in the course of which Mr. *Brougham* expressed an opinion, that the House should interpose to procure some mitigation of the sentence on Sir M. M. Lopes, now 68 years of age; and Sir *J. Yorke* recommended Mr. Swann to the clemency of the House.

It having been resolved that the House should go into a Committee of Supply, the Speaker was about to leave the chair, when Mr. *Hume* wished to know what provision was intended to be made for the Queen.

Lord *Castlereagh* declined going into any details as to the subject just noticed, until the attention of Parliament was regularly called to it. Till that time should arrive, he had only to re-assert that the high person in question would experience no additional difficulty or personal embarrassment, in consequence of the event which had occurred. There was not the smallest ground for apprehending that she would be exposed either to harshness or mortification. A vote was about to be proposed to meet the necessary charges on the Civil List for a limited period.

Mr. *Tierney* said, that after what had taken place it was time to speak out openly and honestly. An order in Council had been issued for omitting all mention of the Queen in the church service. This implied some ground of suspicion. But was nothing further to be done? He could not agree to grant any portion of the public money to a person labouring under a heavy cloud of suspicion. Either the King had been betrayed, or the Queen had been insulted. Rumours were afloat which, if true, proved the Queen unworthy to sit on the British throne; but they might be mere idle calumny, and in that case Parliament was bound to maintain her in her rights and privileges. It had been even rumoured that an examination had been lately held, with the view of criminating her. Thus they found her name omitted in the liturgy, her private conduct made the theme of public conversation; and then they were told that nothing ought to be said of her in Parliament, because it was intended to provide her with an adequate allowance, her claim on the Consolidated Fund having ceased.

Mr. *Brougham* said, it was quite new to him to learn that any parliamentary recognition, and much less any mode of speaking in Parliament, or that any ceremonial of the Church was at all essential to make out the title of a Queen, or to vindicate the rights appertaining to that character. According to his understanding of the Constitution, she who was the wedded wife of a King regnant, was *eo ipso* Queen Consort; and that her claim to that title was as indisputable as that of the King himself. It was not the less so because she was prayed for in no Liturgy, or because her name appeared in no Order of Council; or because no Addresses either of Condolence or Congratulation were presented to her. As little could she be affected by the Noble Lord preferring to call her a high personage, rather than to describe her by the title to which she had succeeded. How then could he agree with his Right Hon. Friend, who, on account of these things, which appeared to him (Mr. *Brougham*) to be so immaterial—which appeared to him to be “trifles light as air,” considered her situation as doubtful and uncertain. If, by hunting her expenses, the Crown should be pleased to pay 35,000*l.* a year to her Majesty, Parliament, he thought, ought not to interfere; but he must at the same time state distinctly, that he was wholly unacquainted with any grounds of suspicion. He refused his ears to all such rumours; as long as she was the King's Consort, he knew and should treat her only in the character of Queen Consort. He was wholly ignorant of any inquiries that had been instituted; he listened not to their reported insults; nor would he suffer his mind to receive any sinister impressions. But if a charge should ever be brought forward, he would deal with it as became an honest Member of Parliament; and he would endeavour to do justice between the parties most concerned; though, God knew, they were not the only parties that were concerned. Until that moment, big with importance, with unspeakable importance to the parties, with an importance of which those who were ignorant of the case could form no conception—until, he repeated, that moment should arrive, his lips were sealed. (*Hear.*) The House might, however, in justice, recollect—in justice to her whose character had been so freely dealt with on one side, and whose name even had been suppressed on the other, and without forming any premature opinion—that throughout the whole of her past tribulation, she had never been slow either to meet or to repel accusation! It was not, therefore, too much to give credit to her now, for having the same alacrity in undertaking, and the same facility in

making good, her defence. Never was there a question in which temper and moderation were so indispensable; the voice of party ought to be extinct: for no man could calculate the consequences which might follow.

Lord *Castlereagh* approved of the delicate mode in which the last speaker wished to have the subject treated for the present. All that was now in contemplation was to prevent any inconvenience from the lapse of the pecuniary provision already made for the illustrious personage in question.

The House having gone into the Committee, grants were voted of 600,000*l.* for army services in Great Britain, and 200,000*l.* for similar services in Ireland.

Mr. *Vansittart* then moved, that “there be granted a sum not exceeding 200,000*l.* towards satisfying such pensions, payments, and allowances, as would have become payable out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or out of the Civil List, in case the demise of his Majesty had not occurred before the 5th of April.”

Mr. *Tierney* could not conceive how, under a vote so worded, the Queen was to be provided for. She could not receive one single farthing, except from the charity of Ministers; for the annuity was granted to her Majesty as Princess of Wales, and Princess of Wales there was none. He did not know, therefore, unless they introduced the word Queen, how her claim could be recognised.

The motion was then agreed to. A sum was also granted for certain extraordinary expenses of the Civil List, and 2,000,000*l.* for paying off outstanding Irish Treasury Bills.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. *Vansittart*, that 7,000,000*l.* should be appropriated from the unapplied aids of 1819 to the service of the current year.

The second reading of the Insolvent Debtors' Bill and the Conveyancers' Bill was postponed to the day fortnight; by which they are lost for the present Session.

On the motion of Mr. *Maberly*, accounts were ordered relative to the revenue of last year, and to the deficiencies in the Consolidated Fund, which, he said, was in arrear to between 10 and 11 millions.

Mr. *Vansittart* contended, that the Consolidated Fund was only in arrears eight millions, and that had been partly made up.

Mr. *Maberly* reminded the Chancellor of the Exchequer that there were, besides, 3,000,000*l.* due to the Bank.

Mr. *Vansittart* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to continue such Bills as would expire before the meeting of next Parliament.

ment. He did this on the precedent of an Act of the 1st of Geo. II. He then brought in the Bill, which was read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Feb. 22.

The Bill for suspending the writs for Barnstaple, &c. went through a Committee, and after some opposition from Sir C. Hawkins, was read the third time and passed.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up. On the vote being read for 200,000*l.* to discharge pensions, &c. chargeable on the Consolidated Fund and Civil List,

Mr. Tierney wished to know how, under this vote, provision could be made for the Queen.

Mr. Vansittart said, the vote would authorize the Treasury to continue to pay the annuity granted to the Princess of Wales.

Mr. Tierney said, the grants expired with the life of the King. There was now no Princess of Wales, and if it were intended to renew to her Majesty the allowance which she had as Princess of Wales, it should be explicitly so stated in the vote.

Mr. Vansittart replied, that the annuity would be payable to the *individual* who, notwithstanding her change of political situation, would, under the vote of the House, retain a personal interest in the annuity.

Mr. Tierney repeated his objections to the vote as it now stood, and continued—“I know the Right Hon. Gentleman must not mention the word Queen.” (*A laugh.*)

Mr. Vansittart said, “That which was formerly granted to the Princess of Wales will now be payable to the Queen, and to no other person.” (*Hear.*)

After some further conversation (in which Mr. Hume and Sir R. Wilson supported the view of the question taken by Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Lushington contended, that if the Queen's name were introduced, so must those of all the other parties whose annuities were continued,) the resolution was agreed to.

On the question for going into a Committee on the Expiring Laws Bill, Lord Althorp moved an instruction for leaving out the Insolvent Debtors' Act, from which so much inconvenience had arisen to creditors, that he thought it should be suffered to expire.

Mr. Vansittart thought, with all its errors, it would be better to continue it until the meeting of the new Parliament, than to revert to the old system, which was universally condemned.

Sir R. Wilson concurred in what had fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The motion was then negatived.

Feb. 23.

Mr. Vansittart, with the leave of the House, brought in a bill “to indemnify such persons in the united kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for certain employments.” The bill passed through all its stages.

In a Committee of Supply a grant of 7,000,000*l.* was agreed to, for paying off Exchequer Bills.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb 24.

Lord Lauderdale objected to the pecuniary grants made by the House of Commons, without any view to an Appropriation Act, by which the expediency of such grants would come under the consideration of the House of Lords. He concluded with proposing three resolutions; the first set forth the few money votes of the Commons; the other two were as follow:—Resolved, That the Commons House of Parliament, informed by his Majesty's Message of the intended Dissolution of Parliament, have, in these resolutions, attempted to appropriate money to be paid for services subsequent to the dissolution, which can only legally be effected by an Act of Parliament appropriating the supplies voted; and that they have further, in a most unprecedented manner, assumed the power of providing for, and authorizing the payment of certain pensions and annuities, subsequent to the dissolution of Parliament, which by law are declared to be at an end. Resolved, that, under these circumstances, we feel it our duty to declare, that, though we regard these proceedings as derogatory to the privileges of this House and of Parliament, yet we are induced, by a sense of the state in which public business is now placed, to forbear from any immediate proceedings, and to declare that we will concur in indemnifying those who may pay money, or otherwise act under these resolutions, which we must nevertheless deprecate, as threatening the subversion of the best and wisest principles of the Constitution of our country.”

The Earl of Liverpool was not unwilling to meet any fair proposition on the subject, for removing the scruples of the Noble Earl, if he gave up parts of the resolutions which could not seriously be intended to be pressed. Before their Lordships could agree to resolutions censuring the other House, they must be assured that there had been a departure from the usual practice, but so such thing had been shewn. He would therefore propose, that, after the first resolution, words should be inserted, stating in effect that this House was induced, in consequence of the state of public business, to acquiesce

esse in the payments voted by the House of Commons, though no Act of Appropriation had been preferred, or had come before them.

After some observations from the Marquis of *Lansdown* and Lord *Donoughmore*, the resolutions, as proposed to be amended by Lord *Liverpool*, were agreed to.

Lord *Lauderdale* presented a petition from the Mayor and Aldermen of *Barnstaple*, praying to be heard by Counsel against the Writs Suspension Bill. His Lordship made a motion accordingly, which being, on a division, carried in the affirmative by 12 to 11, it was ordered that counsel should be heard to-morrow.

Feb. 25.

The order of the day being read for the second reading of the Writs Suspension Bill, Lord *Carnarvon* moved for discharging the order for the hearing of Counsel, intending, if that should be carried, to move for a suspension of standing orders, that the Bill might go through all its remaining stages to-morrow.

Lord *Liverpool* and the Lord Chancellor strenuously opposed the disfranchising the borough in question without evidence.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* and Lord *Grosvenor* supported the motion; and the latter, in urging the expediency of Parliamentary Reform, took the opportunity of again expressing his unqualified detestation of the crime recently perpetrated in France, and of the atrocious conspiracy against the lives of his Majesty's Ministers.

Lord *Lauderdale* opposed the motion, and moved that the further discussion of the subject should be postponed to this day fortnight. This amendment was, on a division, carried by 22 to 11.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Hume* detailed the cruel treatment of the master and crew of the brig *Charles*, of *Aberdeen*, by the Governor of *Teneriff*; and concluded with moving for several papers relative to the transaction in question.

After some conversation, in which Mr. *Brougham*, Mr. *C. Hutchinson*, Mr. *C. Forbes*, and Lord *Castlereagh* joined, Mr. *Hume* withdrew his motion.

In answer to a question from Mr. *Knox*, Lord *Castlereagh* stated, that it was not intended to renew the Irish Insurrection Act, it being hoped that the measures taken by gentlemen of the country, supported by the troops and by the police, would have the effect of repressing the disturbances occasioned by the Ribbon-men.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 28.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis *Camden*, and the Earls of *Liverpool* and *Westmorland*, having taken their seats on the

Woolsack, as Royal Commissioners; and the Commons, with the Speaker, attending at the Bar; the Royal assent was given by the Commissioners to the Mutiny, the Expiring Laws, the Annual Indemnity, and the Irish Elections Bills.

The Lord Chancellor then delivered the following speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that it is a great disappointment to his Majesty, that on this first and solemn occasion He is prevented by indisposition from meeting you in person. It would have been a consolation to His Majesty to give utterance in this place to those feelings with which His Majesty and the Nation alike deplore the loss of a Sovereign, the common Father of all his people. The King commands us to inform you, that in determining to call, without delay, the new Parliament, his Majesty has been influenced by the consideration of what is most expedient for public business, as well as most conducive to general convenience.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We are directed by His Majesty to thank you for the provision which you have made for the several branches of the public service from the commencement of the present year, and during the interval which must elapse before a new Parliament can be assembled.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded to inform you, that in taking leave of the present Parliament, his Majesty cannot refrain from conveying to you his warmest assurances of the sense which his Majesty entertains of the important services which you have rendered the country. Deeply as his Majesty lamented that designs and practices such as those which you have been recently called upon to repress should have existed in this free and happy country, he cannot sufficiently commend the prudence and firmness with which you have directed your attention to the means of counteracting them. If any doubt had remained as to the nature of those principles by which the peace and happiness of the Nation were so seriously menaced, or of the excesses to which they were likely to lead, the flagrant and sanguinary conspiracy which has lately been detected must open the eyes of the most incredulous, and must vindicate to the whole world the justice and expediency of those measures to which you judged it necessary to resort, in defence of the Laws and Constitution of the Kingdom."

The Lord Chancellor then prorogued the Parliament to Monday the 13th day of March next. But on the 29th of Feb. the late Parliament was dissolved by Royal Proclamation, and a new Parliament to meet on the 23d of April.

BRIEF VIEW OF SIERRA LEONE.

The Colony of SIERRA LEONE is not subject to the usual proportions of deaths occurring in the West Indies, while it has greatly the advantage of those islands in its freedom from hurricanes and contagious diseases. The national system of education has been introduced with good success into the Free-town schools, so that all the schools of the Colony, under the Church Missionary Society, are now conducted on one uniform plan. In January 1819 there were 574 scholars there, and 1330 in the country schools, which is an increase of 740 since the former return in 1817. At the end of February the total of the population of the Colony, including an increase of 449, amounted to 10,014, of whom there were 1554 negroes liberated from captured slave ships.

There were 321 marriages in 1819. The roads, and public and private buildings, were in a state of rapid improvement, all achieved by the labours of liberated negroes, under the direction of their ministers and superintendants. The royal munificence and the national liberality have pursued, with great cost and perseverance, the generous object of the deliverance and civilization of the once devoted victims of barbarism and bondage: and we can anticipate with delight, the sublime gratification which the friends and supporters of this great cause will derive from seeing, so soon, such an excellent practical confirmation of their hopes and reasonings, such benign fruits of their zeal and exertions.

In respect to the distribution of the Holy Scriptures, we state from their last report, that the Committee, in visiting Free-town from house to house, found, of 240 Christian families, scarcely one without some one who could read, and above 400 Bibles and Testaments were ascertained to be in use among them; they at the same time witnessed the domestic comforts and good habits of the people, affording the strongest inducements to all classes to aid in its more ample diffusion. A Missionary Society had been established there, and the objects of its care, its labourers and their negroes, were become so eager to assist, according to their means, as to have subscribed nearly 70*l.* for the sending the Scriptures to their countrymen which had proved such a blessing to themselves.

The sanction of the Governor has acquired great influence; for he has expressed his wish that the Colony should become "a focus of Christianity" for the benefit of the neighbouring tribes. They have in the Colony converts of almost all the nations about them. Even from the banks of the famous and unexplored river Niger, and from various countries beyond Tembuctoo. Mr. Johnson writes, that "an

European accustomed to the climate may go through any part of Africa, if he go as a *beggar*, and give no presents—an evil which has been too much countenanced." In Regent's Town alone, there are natives of 20 different nations, all varying from one another in language, but now holding intercourse among themselves, and with their Christian teachers, by means of that common tongue which they have imperfectly acquired in that state of freedom to which they have arrived. As the native tongues shall by these means become well understood, and shall be reduced to writing on fixed principles, and able teachers of them provided, so will the Christian institution come into most important action, in the propagation and printing of elementary books and the Scriptures, and the supply of competent teachers to the different tribes.

The cultivation of the Arabic language will be another important branch of labour in the Institution; natives well prepared in that tongue will be received with respect in all parts of the country, and will have a medium of communication with Mahomedans, wherever found, on the coast or in the interior; and being previously masters of the questions between Christians and Mahomedans will be the means, doubtless, of preserving and rescuing many from the delusions of the Impostor. (See Church Miss. Rep.)

At Regent's Town the young men in the space of one month brought a road by a new line, avoiding the most steep descents and declivities, without much extending the course, as far as the Leicester mountain, whence it is to be continued to Free Town. This road is two rods wide, solid and level to a degree not easily attainable in that country: the work has been effected, under the direction of Mr. Johnson, by blowing up the rocks, which was suggested to him by a tornado, which one day extinguished a large fire kindled on a rock, and left the rock so split in many places, that the workmen found its removal greatly facilitated. It is not more than three or four years since the greater part of these men were taken out of the holds of slave ships. He states that the Church was always well attended; and the people, in general, were become more moral and industrious, upwards of 500 maintaining themselves, and much land being cleared and cultivated. A considerable improvement is manifested by their enlarging their Churches and building them of stone. The recent transfer of the Isles de Loss to the British, may afford, as Governor MacCarthy suggested, superior advantages for communicating religious instruction to the natives at large, &c.

A. H.
ABSTRACT

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Louis Pierre Louvel, who assassinated the Duke de Berri, has been examined, and at once confessed the assassination, of which there was overwhelming evidence. It is said, that he does not evince the least appearance of regret, and exhibits a tranquillity, as inaccessible to all emotion as to remorse.

When he was told that his name would be for ever execrated, he answered, 'You cannot be sure of that; wait till fifty years are passed—Brutus's name is not execrated.'

FROM THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS.

The assassin's name is Pierre Joseph Louvel. He has been examined before the Ministers; when his replies were as follow:

Q. What induced you to commit this crime? — A. My opinions—my sentiments.

Q. What are they? — A. I think the Bourbons are tyrants, and the most cruel enemies of France.

Q. In that supposition why did you attack the Duke de Berri in preference to the rest? — A. Because he is the youngest Prince of the Royal Family, and seemed to be destined to perpetuate that race hostile to France.

Q. Do you repent your act? — A. No.

Q. Had you any instigator—any accomplice? — A. None.

Q. If the justice of man cannot induce you to tell the truth, reflect on the justice of God. — A. God is merely a word; he never came upon the earth.

Q. What could induce you to commit an action so guilty? — A. I wished to have refrained from it, but it was beyond my power to do so.

Q. What was your motive? — A. It will serve as a lesson to the great men of my country.

Q. Do you persist in saying that no person inspired you with the idea of this crime? — A. Yes! Moreover, it is in the hands of Justice; let her, therefore, do her duty, and let her discover those whom it is presumed are my accomplices.

These are the only answers that could be obtained from this wretch; he signed them, and was escorted back to the Conciergerie. It is impossible to convey an idea of his matchless *sang froid*, neither the aspect of the unfortunate victim, nor the presence of the Magistrates, caused in him the least emotion, even for an instant. As soon as the interrogation was concluded, they proceeded to open the body; four of the late Prince's valets-

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de-chambre bore him from the couch into an adjoining apartment, where were assembled the Doctors Portal, Dupuytren, and several others. From their observations, it appeared that the murderous weapon had penetrated six inches between the 5th and 6th ribs, and had pierced the membranous muscles of the heart. The Physicians drew up and signed a very detailed attestation.

When the late Duke de Berri was near expiring, he mentioned to his wife that he had two children born in England and one in France, whom he wished her to take care of. — The moment she was removed from the body, she desired to see the children; and on their being brought to her, she cut off some of her hair, and giving a lock to each of them, and also one to her own little daughter, she said they were sisters and brothers, and that she would be their mother. The Princess then went to St. Cloud, and took the children with her.

The *Moniteur* of the 21st ult. contains a Royal ordinance, declaring the King's acceptance of Count De Cazes's resignation, which had been tendered by him on the ground of ill health; another ordinance, of the same date, creates him a Duke of France; and a third announces the appointment of the Duke of Richelieu as President of the Council of Ministers. The official journal also contains a notification of the appointment of the Duke de Cazes as Ambassador to the Court of London.

The Duke de Cazes's place of Minister of the Interior is filled up by Count Simeon; and Baron Monnier succeeds him in the Police.

The most recent French papers bring the particulars of several interesting discussions in the Chamber of Deputies, on the important law introduced by De Cazes for authorizing the arrest of suspected persons (similar to our Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.) The debates have been exceedingly warm; the *Liberals* opposing the *projet* most strenuously; while the Ministerialists and Ultras vigorously defend it, as necessary to preserve the Throne of the Bourbons, and prevent the country again relapsing into anarchy and revolution. A specimen of the violence of party was presented in the sitting of the 13th inst. General Foy, while discussing the provisions of the law alluded to, touched, in a desultory manner, upon the Royalist persecutions of 1815; and said, that the nation tolerated the faction of that day, merely because it was overawed

overawed by foreign bayonets. This produced a violent outcry among the Ultras: but the orator was roused to stronger language—"Yes," said he, "If foreign bayonets were away, *ten thousand insurrections would have burst forth in France.* Could we, Frenchmen, have been such cowards as to bear the insults and outrages of a handful of miserable creatures, whom we have seen despised and in the dust for the last thirty years?" During this sentence the agitation was dreadful.

SPAIN.

French papers to the 17th inst. have brought the important intelligence from Spain, that Ferdinand, yielding to the terrors of present danger, on the 7th of March issued a decree convoking the Cortes; but this not tranquillizing or satisfying the people, on the next day another decree was issued, in which he declared that he had resolved to accept, by oath, the Constitution promulgated by the General and Extraordinary Cortes in 1812.

The *Moniteur* states, that upwards of forty thousand men, soldiers and others, went to the Castle of Aranjuez, after the declaration of Ferdinand to swear fidelity to the Constitution; that the King appeared to them publicly, and declared he accepted the Constitution, on which the people shouted, "Long live the King! long live the Constitution."

In another Paper it is mentioned that the determination of the King was hastened by the defection of the Count d'Abialbal (O'Donnel), who left Madrid on the 4th, at the head of the Imperial Regiment of Alexander, and proclaimed the Constitution at Ocana, ten leagues from the capital. A regiment of cavalry is also said to have deserted to the Insurgents. It is further stated, that Gen. Ballasteros was on the 8th appointed Commandant of Madrid by the King; and that all who had been imprisoned for political causes were liberated, as also those who had been confined in the dungeons of the Inquisition. The city was illuminated in the evening, and likewise the Royal Palace. A Stone Pillar, on which the Constitution is engraved, and which was overturned in 1814, has been replaced in its former position. Saragossa declared itself on the 5th; and the Journal of that city published on the 6th, contained the form of oath to the Constitution which had been taken by the Authorities, at the head of whom were the Marquis de Laxan, Captain General of the Kingdom of Arragon; and Martin de Garay, Councillor of State, and ancient Minister of Finance; besides many Generals and Persons holding public situations of distinction. A Proclamation was addressed to the Arragonesa

on the same day; and on the next the Arragonesa addressed a Proclamation to the people of Spain generally, explanatory of their conduct in adopting the Constitution. Letters from Bayonne mention, that Oviedo, the capital of the Asturias, as well as St. Andero, had followed the example of Galicia. On the same authority the kingdom of Murcia is said to have adopted the Constitution.

Other accounts inform us, that on the 7th inst. the Grand Inquisitor received from his Majesty a notice, that *the Inquisition had ceased to exist.*

ITALY.

Malta, Feb. 3.—"This whole place, during the last week, has been in a state of agitation in consequence of the trial of the pirates (eight in number, including Captain Delanoe). The whole were found guilty, and are to be hanged on-board the William, the vessel they were on-board of when the piracy was committed. Four of them are to be hanged in chains; viz. the Captain, the Mate, and two of the seamen. It appeared in evidence, that the William is a British vessel, and was bound for Smyrna. In the Mediterranean she fell in with another British vessel, which the sailors boarded; and having driven the crew below, they plundered, and then scuttled the vessel, and left her to sink, expecting thereby to conceal the whole transaction. The William then proceeded to Malta, there sold the plundered property, and afterwards pursued her voyage to Smyrna. Providentially, the men who had been left in the plundered vessel found means to get upon deck, and escaped in the boat to the coast of Spain; and soon after Captain Delanoe had sailed from Malta, they reached that island, and gave information of the circumstances. A swift-sailing vessel was immediately dispatched in pursuit of the William, and brought her back, with her crew, to Malta, where the pirates have, no doubt, suffered for their crimes."

GERMANY.

Private letters from Vienna state, that there has been in the vicinity of that city an alarming overflow of the Danube: the adjacent country was laid under water, and several bridges were carried away by the violence of the inundation.

SWEDEN.

The herring-fishery has been unusually successful on the coast of Norway. On the 9th ult. between 50,000 and 60,000 tons, and of the best quality, had been caught and pickled.

AFRICA.

Accounts from Alexandria state, that the great canal of Romanich, the most colossal

lupul work of the age, is finished; the water of the Nile was let into it on the last day of December. The whole population of Alexandria went to be spectators of this interesting event.

AMERICA.

The Senate has determined, by a vote of nearly two to one, that the Congress does not possess the right to impose upon the people of Missouri the proposed restriction as to the right of domestic slavery, as a condition of their admission into the Union. The question is still under discussion in the House of Representatives.

The African expedition, consisting of the United States ship *Cyane*, and the ship *Elizabeth*, has sailed from New York. The *Elizabeth*, chartered by the Government, proceeds to the Western coast of Africa. She carries out agents and artisans, mechanics, and labourers, for the purpose of negotiating with the local authorities of the country for permission to land and provide for recaptured or liberated Africans; and to build houses and cultivate land for their use. This expedition, it is said, has no direct or necessary connexion with colonization. The

Cyane proceeds on a cruise on the Western coast of Africa against the Slave Traders.

An official report has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of prohibiting the importation of cotton, woollen, and iron manufactures; and he is not favourable to such a prohibition. He estimates that the revenue would lose by it six millions of dollars annually.

A dreadful storm occurred on the 17th of January, at New York, productive of very extensive damage to the shipping in the harbour, and to the buildings in the city. The storm was attended with heavy rain, and an unusual high tide, which had caused much damage by inundation on the banks of the Hudson river, as well as to bridges and mill-dams in different parts of its course.

Subscriptions have been liberally entered into, at New York and other places, for the relief of the sufferers by a dreadful fire at Savannah. From an estimate presented of the injury sustained by the conflagration, it appears that 463 buildings have been levelled with the ground, and property destroyed to the amount of 4,000,000 of dollars.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The intelligence from *Ireland* is, we regret to say, of the most painful description. Some of the wretched men who have been concerned in the atrocious excesses committed by the Ribbonmen, and whose trials took place at the Roscommon Assizes, have been executed. Others are to be transported.

The whole of the Eastern wall and window of the chancel of *Old Buckingham Church*, in Norfolk, fell with a tremendous crash, during the late storm of wind and snow.

At the *York Assizes*, William Booth, and two of his companions, were found guilty of shooting a gamekeeper of Mr. S. Wortley's, while out poaching.—Booth (alone) was executed.

March 3. This morning, at two o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Hill's, a baker's, in the main street, *Chatham*; and the wind being extremely high, it spread with great rapidity, crossing the street, which is very narrow, and overwhelming the houses on each side in one common destruction. To add to the confusion and distress of the moment, a heavy sleet began to fall; which, aided by the violence of the wind and extreme cold, almost paralysed the exertions made to put a stop to the flames. At five o'clock, such was

the fury of the devouring element, and the apparent inadequacy of the means to check its progress, that an express was sent off to London to obtain engines, and experienced firemen to work them. Both these were dispatched; but before they could arrive the chief necessity for their assistance ceased to exist; as by 11 o'clock the flames were almost subdued, by taking down several houses on each side of the devouring element. Nothing was visible of the conflagration but a heap of smoking ruins. The whole number of houses destroyed amounted to thirty-six; among which were the Sun Tavern, with the dwelling-house and part of the brew-house belonging to Mr. Best. The violence of the wind was such, that large flakes of burning matter were conveyed to some hundred yards distance. One of those flakes fell upon a large stack of hay, about 150 yards from High-street, which consumed that, and two others which were close by.—An unfortunate soldier, it is said, was killed by the front wall of one of the houses. The fire is supposed to have originated from the carelessness of one of the bakers near, who carried out some hot ashes which he emptied near a rick of faggots, and which was fanned into a blaze by the excessive high wind. It is something very remarkable, that a fire broke out in the very same spot

in June 1800 (see our vol. LXX. p. 789), and did nearly equal mischief.—Several horses, thirteen hogs, cats, dogs, birds, &c. fell a prey to the devouring element. The entire amount of property destroyed is estimated at 100,000*l.* of which about 70,000*l.* are insured in the Hope, the Kent, the Norwich Union, the Phoenix, the Eagle, the Sun, and the West of England; among which the largest loss will fall upon the Hope, and the least upon the West of England.

March 5. A tremendous fire broke out this night, at Luton Lees Farm, near *Nettlebed*, which destroyed the house, a barn, and four ricks, in less than two hours, together with three valuable horses. The farm was occupied by Mr. Tidmarsh, whose son and three other youths set fire to the thatch of a wheat-rick close to the house, in catching sparrows with a clap-net, by which a candle is held up for the birds to fly into the net. A strong Northerly wind drove the flames directly upon the house, which was in one blaze before any water could be got, as it was built chiefly of wood. The premises were lightly insured. A boy was severely burnt in escaping from the attic, and his life is despaired of.

March 6. The Theatre at *Exeter* was destroyed by fire this night, with the scenery and wardrobe, on which a considerable sum of money had recently been expended. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the wadding of some muskets discharged in the melo-drama of *The Falls of the Clyde*, which was the after-piece on that night.

March 10. Two horses, the property of Mr. William Cook and Mr. Hircock, of *Whaplode*, Lincolnshire, having rubbed open a door of a barn belonging to the latter person, ate so immoderately of some wheat which lay on the floor, that both died soon after.

March 13. A most alarming and destructive fire broke out in the village of *Coveney*, Bucks, at midnight, on the farm of Mr. Shorter; which was occasioned by the negligence of a boy, in setting fire to some straw in the stable, on the return home of his master. In less than ten minutes the stable was consumed, and seven pigs were burnt in a sty at the back. The flames communicated to two barns, which were also consumed in a very short time. A strong wind communicated the flame to the timber roof of the dwelling-house, and at this time the fire was seen miles off. A whole range of houses, seven in number, were burnt, but most of the furniture was saved. A man of the name of Bartholomew was dangerously hurt by some timber falling upon him.

March 15. About two o'clock, as Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, of Great Billing, near Northampton, was sitting in front of the Northampton coach, with a child in her lap, and a niece on each side of her, she was cautioned by the coachman to stoop while passing the gateway, at the White Hart, *St. Alban's*. Mrs. Wilson instantly repeated the admonition to her nieces; but, unhappily, forgetting herself to follow the advice, she received a blow on her head, by which the spine of her neck was broken, and she died instantly without being heard to utter a sigh or a groan.

March 17. Mr. William Radcliffe, *Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms*, was tried at the *York Assizes*, upon an indictment charging him with having, in the year 1801, forged, in the Parish Register of *Ravensfield*, in that county, an entry, purporting to be the marriage of Edward Radclyffe and Rosamunde Swyfte, 24th of February, 1640; and with having set forth such false entry in a pedigree presented by him to the *Heralds' College*, whereby he had pretended to shew his own descent from the ancient family of Radclyffe, formerly Earls of *Derwentwater*, with a view to impose upon the College, as well as upon the *Governors of Greenwich Hospital*, in whom the forfeited estates of that noble family were vested. The Register was produced, and it appeared that the Rev. Thomas Radford, the Curate of the parish at the time of the interpolation, and since deceased, had, in February 1802, attested the entry to be a forgery. The persons who had had the custody of the register proved the time and place of the forgery; and *Norroy King of Arms and Register of the Heralds' College*, and *York, Richmond, Somerset, and Windsor Heralds*, and *Portcullis Pursuivant*, were examined, and proved the hand-writing to be that of the defendant, and the circumstances attending the discovery. Mr. Locker, Secretary to *Greenwich Hospital*, produced two Memorials addressed by the defendant, in 1810 and 1816, to the *Governors*, for a beneficial lease of a considerable estate, anciently belonging to the noble family in question.—There were also produced from *Christ's Hospital* a Memorial and Pedigree, presented by the defendant in 1809, whereby he had succeeded in obtaining admission for his younger brother upon the foundation of that charity, as being of kin to the founder, *King Edward VI.*; and in which pedigree the said marriage, so forged, was asserted, and the descent of the defendant drawn from it.

Mr. Scarlett opened the case in a luminous speech, in which he pointed out the enormity of the offence, and a variety of other fabrications in defendant's pedigree, which,

which, he stated, he was prepared to prove by several witnesses then in Court.—The Learned Counsel further observed upon the importance of the case, not only as it affected the character of the Members of the Herald's College, but the general interests of the Public; that it had not been brought forward to answer any vindictive purpose, but to protect an honourable Body from the stigma which might attach to it from the improper conduct of one of its Members, and to shew that the valuable records entrusted to their care would not be neglected by those appointed to preserve them.

Mr. Serjeant Hullock made an able speech for the defendant, but called no evidence for the defence.

Mr. Justice Park summed up in a comprehensive charge to the Jury, in which he stated the law as applicable to the case, and said, if the forgery had been committed in a parish register of a date subsequent to the Marriage Act in 1753, it would have constituted a capital offence; but that, in the case before the Court, it was only a misdemeanour at common law.

The Jury retired for about a quarter of an hour, and returned with a verdict of Guilty; whereupon Mr. Justice Park sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of 50*l.*, and to be imprisoned in York Castle for the term of three months.

March 23. This day the trial of Sir Francis Burdett was brought forward at *Leicester*, before Mr. Justice Best and a Special Jury. The information set forth that Sir F. Burdett had addressed a Letter to Lord Sidmouth, on the 28th of August, containing seditious and libellous aspersions on the Government of the country, and tending (by scandalous animadversions on the proceedings at Manchester) to excite disaffection amongst his Majesty's subjects. Sir Francis pleaded his own cause with considerable eloquence, and contended for the illegality of the proceedings. The learned Judge, in summing up, pronounced the Letter written by Sir Francis, to be a seditious libel. The Jury immediately returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased, by a Royal Grant to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, of St. John's College, *Cambridge*, to remove the restrictions in their Statutes, which prevented the election of more than two Fellows from the same county, into the Foundress's Fellowships. These Fellowships are now open to all candidates born in any part of England and Wales.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

His Majesty, it is said, has presented Captain Fitzclarence with a valuable sword,

as a mark of his approbation of that gallant young officer's services in Cato-street.

COMMITMENT OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

March 3. The Conspirators who were arrested in Cato-street underwent a final examination before the Privy Council; and at the close of the inquiry Thistlewood and seven of his wretched associates were committed to the Tower. The following are the particulars of what occurred at the examination:—Soon after eleven o'clock, Lavender, Salmon, and other officers of the Bow-street police, arrived in three coaches at Coldbath-fields Prison, with orders from the Secretary of State for the Home department to bring immediately to Whitehall the Conspirators confined in the House of Correction, for examination before the Privy Council. Mr. Adkins, the Governor of the prison, immediately delivered over the following prisoners into the care of the officers, viz. Thistlewood, Monument, Wilson, Davidson, Tidd, Gilchrist, Ingu, Bradburn, Shaw, Cooper, and Brunt. They were immediately conveyed in the coaches provided for their reception to Whitehall. The prisoners were all handcuffed to each other. About the time that this detachment reached Whitehall, Mr. Nodder, the keeper of Tothill-fields prison, arrived at the same place in a coach, with Preston the cobbler (who had been apprehended in the course of the week), Simmonds (the footman), Harrison (late a Life Guardsman), Abel Hall, and Firth, the keeper of the loft in Cato-street.

The Council having assembled, they issued their orders that the prisoners should be brought before them separately. Thistlewood was first taken up-stairs to the Council Chamber. Lavender, the officer, of Queen-square, went before him; and Lavender, of Bow-street, and Bishop, on each side. He walked in a hurried step, and appeared a little agitated. He was attended by the officers to the presence of the Council, and was simply told that he stood committed for high treason and murder. He was then taken back to the room below, and Brunt was led up in a similar manner. The same course was observed with respect to all the other prisoners, Preston excepted. Simmonds was twenty minutes before the Council, and Monument about the same time. The latter is a man of very diminutive stature, but is said to possess some intellect. On the present occasion he seemed to be suffering under the agonies of terror. After they had all undergone an examination, they occasionally entered into conversation. Thistlewood wore his hat, and looked as if he had made up his mind to meet his fate with firmness.

The Council, after a deliberation of nearly two hours, announced through the medium

medium of Mr. Hobhouse, the Under Secretary, that eight of the prisoners were to be committed to the Tower upon a charge of high treason. These were, Thistlewood, Brunt, Davidson, Ings, Wilson, Tidd, Harrison, and Monument. These were then handcuffed in pairs, and an escort of the Horse Guards were sent for. On the arrival of the guards, four hackney coaches were procured, in each of which two prisoners were placed. They were accompanied by the Fort-Major of the Tower, Captain J. H. Elrington, Lavender, Bishop, Ruthven, Taunton, Salmon, and several other police-officers. The Horse Guards surrounded them on all sides. Every thing being in readiness, the carriages were driven over Westminster-bridge, and by that route over London-bridge, up Fish-street-hill, through Fenchurch-street, and the Minories, to the Tower. An immense crowd witnessed their departure, and followed their course; but there was not a single sympathizing expression uttered by the throng.

After the departure of the men thus committed for high treason, six of those who remained—Bradburn, Cooper, Gilchrist, Strauge, Hall, and Firth, were committed to the custody of Mr. Adkins, Governor of the House of Correction, under different charges; some for murder, and others for shooting at persons with intent to kill. They were conveyed to their place of destination under an escort of Horse Guards, and accompanied by several police-officers.

Each prisoner is confined in a separate apartment; two warders, armed in the usual way, with cutlasses and halberd, are in each room; and at each door is stationed a sentinel armed, to whose care is intrusted the key of the room, with strict orders not to permit more than one warder to be absent at a time, and that only for occasional purposes.

Thistlewood is placed in the prison known by the name of the Bloody Tower.—Davidson is in the prison over the water-works.—Ings is in a different room of the same prison.—Monument is in the prison at the back of the horse-armoury.—Brunt and Harrison occupy separate apartments in the prison over the stone-kitchen.—Tidd is secured in the seven-gun battery prison,—and Wilson in the prison over the parade.

The prisoners have, by the indulgence of the Law, what is called state allowance, for their daily maintenance.

The iron gate at the East end of the Tower is closed, as is usual upon such occasions.

The examination of the prisoners before the Council, the questions and replies, are, of course, confined to that Chamber. As to the possibility that there are ramifications of this plot, which is a subject of

great interest, no proceedings on the part of Government indicate such a belief.

The accounts published respecting Thistlewood are very incorrect. His father was a surveyor and civil engineer in Lincolnshire; where his brother, a gentleman of handsome fortune, now resides. Arthur (whose real name we are informed is *Thistlethwaite*) served his time as an apothecary at Newark-upon-Trent, and afterwards held a commission in the Militia. With his first wife he had a fortune of £0,000*l.* the greater part of which he lost at play and on the turf. The present Mrs. Thistlewood is the daughter of a respectable grazier at Horncastle.

Monday, March 6.

Mr. Baker took his seat, for the first time, at the Public Office, Bow-street, as Chief Magistrate, in the room of Sir Nathaniel Conant, who has retired on account of ill health.

Thursday, March 16.

This morning a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Jeffry, a potatoe merchant, in High-street, Ratcliff, which communicated to the next house, Mr. Colson's. Some tenements at the back of the house sustained damage, as did several houses in the front street. We regret to add, that three poor sailors are said to have perished in the attic of one of the houses.

CITY ELECTION.—This being the day appointed for the publication of the Sheriffs' formal return of the names of the successful candidates, a most respectable assemblage of Liverymen took place. The Common Crier then made proclamation that the Sheriffs did declare, that the votes polled by the several candidates during the election were:—

For Mr. Alderman Wood.....	5,370
Thomas Wilson, esq.....	5,358
Sir Wm. Curtis, Bart.....	4,908
The Lord Mayor.....	4,259
Mr. Alderman Waithman.....	4,119
Mr. Alderman Thorp.....	3,921

And that, consequently, Alderman Wood, T. Wilson, esq. Sir W. Curtis, and the Lord Mayor, had been duly elected.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Feb. 22. Too late for Dinner, a Farce, by Mr. Richard Jones, of this Theatre.—It is lively, amusing, and has been very successful.

March 2. Ivanhoe; or, the Knight Templar, a Musical Drama. Some good scenery, and excellent acting, has made this piece popular.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

March 2. The Hebrew, a Play ascribed to Mr. Soane. It is founded on the story of *Ivanhoe*; but is in our opinion, notwithstanding the acting of Mr. Kean as the Jew, inferior to the above piece at Covent Garden.

PROMO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Feb. 22. [This Gazette contains the Proclamation, usually issued at the commencement of each new reign, for the encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the preventing and punishing of Vice, Prophaneness, and Immorality.]

Feb. 26. The Earl of Chatham, Governor of Gibraltar, v. Duke of Kent, dec.; Lord Beresford, Governor of Jersey, v. Earl of Chatham; Sir B. Spencer, Governor of Cork, v. Lord Beresford; Lieut. Gen. Hart, Governor of Londonderry and Culmore, v. the Earl of Suffolk, dec.; and the Duke of Richmond, High Steward of Chichester. [The Gazette further notifies his Majesty's approbation of the 44th Regiment being permitted to bear on their colours and appointments the words "Badajoz" and "Salamanca."]

10th Light Dragoons—Lieut.-Gen. Lord Stewart, Colonel.

1st Foot—Gen. the Marquis of Huntly, Colonel, v. Duke of Kent, dec.

42d—Gen. the Earl of Hopetoun, Colonel, v. Marquis of Huntly.

44th—Lieut.-Gen. Browne, Colonel, v. Earl of Suffolk, dec.

50th—Major Poe, Major.

55th—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Lord Fitzroy, Major.

61st—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Poitier, Major.
92d—Lieut.-Gen. Hope, Colonel, v. Lord Hopetoun.

Brevet—Lieut.-Col. Ramsay, a Colonel in the Army.

March 4. Sir U. B. Burgh, Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

[The Gazette also notifies his Majesty's approbation of the 25th Foot being permitted to bear on their colours and appointments the words "Egmont-op-Zee," and the 5th Dragoon Guards the words "Vittoria" and "Toulouse."]

Rifle Brigade—The Duke of Wellington, Colonel in Chief.

1st Drag. Guards—Gen. Gwyn, Colonel.

49th Foot—Lieut.-Gen. Sir M. Nightingall, Colonel.

53d—Lieut.-Col. Fleming, Lieut.-Col.

2d Ceylon Reg.—Lieut.-Col. Smelt, Lieut.-Colonel.

Gen. Sir S. Hulse, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, v. Dundas, dec.; and Sir H. Calvert, bart. Lieut. Governor, v. Hulse.

March 14. 38th Foot—Major Sir C. Cuyler, bart. to be Major.

1st West India Reg.—Capt. Fane, to be Major.

March 21. Lord Howard of Effingham to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Military Order of the Bath, v. Sir D. Dundas, dec.; and Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. T. Montresor to be a Knight Commander of the same Order, v. Lord Howard of Effingham.

11th Light Drag.—Major Smith, Major.

22d Ditto—Lieut. Col. Bouchier, Major.

49th Foot—Brevet Major Glegg, Major.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Wm. Hooker, esq. of Halesworth, Suffolk, Regius Professor of Botany in Glasgow University.

Carleton-House, Feb. 29. C. Barnett, of Stratton Park, esq. Sheriff of Bedfordshire. The following amendments are made on the roll of Sheriffs (see p. 169):

Co. of Southampton—J. Scotts, esq. made J. Scott, esq.

Denbigh—J. L. Salisbury, esq. made J. L. Salisbury, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Wm. Clayton, B. A. Ryburgh Magna and Parva R. Norfolk.

Rev. Rd. Eaton, B. A. Elsing R. Norfolk.

Rev. John Dolphin, Wake Colne R. York.

Rev. Henry Baker Tristram, B. A. Bramham V. York.

Rev. T. F. Bowes, M. A. Barton in the Clay R. Bedfordshire.

Rev. John Keate, D. D. to a prebend in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Rev. G. Mettam, Arnesby V. Lincolnsh.

Rev. Dr. Sandiford, to the Sinecure Rectory of Ashbury, Berks, *vice* Mordaunt; an option of the late Abp. Moore.

Rev. T. H. Ashhurst, LL. D. Yaverland R. in the Isle of Wight.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 13. At Hillington Hall, Norfolk, the wife of Wm. Browne Folkes, esq. a son.

Feb. 10. At Dublin, Lady Harriet Paget, a daughter.—At Woodby Lodge, near Reading, Mrs. Wheble, a daughter.—

14. At Rolleston-House, Staffordshire, the Lady of Sir Oswald Mosley, a daughter.—

16. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Lady of Sir Thomas Strange, late Chief Justice of Madras, a daughter.—In Rutland-square, Dublin, the Countess of Wicklow, a daughter.—19. The wife of George Cook, a jour-

neyman out of employment, residing at 40, Clerkenwell Close, Clerkenwell, of three female children: who, together with the mother, are likely to do well; making now a family of seven children under 10 years of age.

March 3. In Rutland-square, Dublin, the Countess of Longford, a son.—At Charleville, Viscountess Monck, a daughter.—10. In Bedford-square, the wife of Andrew Spottiswoode, esq. a daughter.—The wife of a journeyman baker of the name of Baxter,

Baxter, residing at No. 6, Monkwell-street, of three children (a girl and two boys), who, with the mother, are all likely to do well. The parents are extremely poor, and have two children besides.—11. At Clay Hill,

Beckenham, the wife of T. P. Courtenay, esq. a son.—16. In Lower Grosvenor-street, Lady Catherine Whyte Melville, a daughter.—In Upper Grosvenor-street; the Lady of Hon. Capt. Knox, R. N. a son.

MARRIAGES.

1819. Dec. 28. At Kingston, in Upper Canada, Lieut.-Col. Lightfoot, C. B. A. Q. M. G. to Cornelia, second daughter of Capt. Edward Williams.

1890. Feb. 1. Geo. Marshall, esq. of Godalming, to Sarah, third daughter of James Alexander, esq. of Eden Bridge.

2. W. J. Levi, esq. of Barbadoes, to Rebecca, daughter of Lemon Hart, esq. of Fenchurch-street.

3. The Rev. Rich. Sandilands, jun. of Putney, Surrey, to Miss De Brett, of Sloane-street.

John Hodgson, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mary, daughter of John Godfrey, esq. of Purfleet.

5. J. Early Cook, esq. of the Nunnery, Cheshunt, to Sarah, daughter of Isaac Munt, esq. of Jamaica.

10. Charles Palmer Dimond, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Mary, daughter of John Woods, esq. of Chilgrove.

W. S. B. Turner, esq. of Newington, Surrey, son of the late Sir Barnard Turner, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Sam. Steele, esq. barrister-at-law.

12. Thomas Davis, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Jane Ayerst, daughter of John Houseman, esq. of Sobosquare.

Thomas Flower, esq. of E. I. C. Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, to Miss Elliott, of West Cotes.

14. A. N. E. Mosley, jun. esq. of Park Hill, Derbyshire, to Mary Theresa, only child of the late W. Stables, esq. of Hemsworth, Yorkshire.

Chas. Gordon Gray, esq. of St. James's, Jamaica, to Mary Augusta, second daughter of M. Faveaux, esq. of the War Office.

Rich. Hannam, jun. esq. of East Retford, solicitor, to Frances Mary, only daughter of the late Charles Sam. Fitzwilliam, esq. of Clixby, Lincolnshire.

15. Robert Hartshorn Barber, of Hayton Castles, Notts. barrister-at-law, to the daughter of Samuel Wordsworth, esq. of Edinburgh.

Arthur Hinckley, esq. of Lichfield, to Mary, daughter of the late John Jefferys, esq. late of Woodhouse.

17. Rev. Jas. Cumming, Professor of Chemistry at Cambridge, to Sarah, daughter of Chas. Humfrey, esq.

John Loch, esq. to Rabinia Maria, dau. of Arch. Cullen, esq. one of his Majesty's Counsel.

G. J. Parry, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mary, daughter of Lieut.-Col. W. Brooks, of E. I. Company's service.

18. Capt. C. S. J. Hawtayne, R. N. to Anne, daughter of the late Charles Hope, esq. Commissioner of the Navy.

23. W. T. Heath, esq. to Matilda, and the Rev. F. Dollman, of Milton, Kent, to Amelia, both daughters of James Heath, esq. of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square.

F. W. Campbell, esq. of Barbreck, N. B. to Sophia, daughter of the late Sir E. Winnington, bart. of Stanford Court, Worcestershire.

24. Rob. W. Partridge, esq. of Oakly Hall, Essex, to Frances Anna, daughter of P. Lafosse, esq. of Turnham-green.

Major Spedding, of the 4th, or Queen's Own Regiment of Dragoons, to Sarah, daughter of Hugh Parkin, esq. of Skirsgill House.

26. Mr. John Whitehead, clothier, to Miss Ross, both of Gomersall, Yorkshire; the bride is daughter, niece, and sister to her father and mother; aunt and cousin to her brother and sisters; niece to her husband; sister to uncles and aunts; and daughter to her grandfather.

Latelly, Capt. Laugharne, R. N. to Mary Amelia, daughter of the late Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh, bart. of Shuckburgh Park, Warwickshire.

The Hon. R. W. Penn Curzon (now Viscount Curzon) to Lady Harriet Georgiana Brudenell, dau. of the Earl of Cardigan.

At Bath, John Benyon, esq. of Newcastle, Carmarthenshire, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. C. Russell, of Lydeard St. Lawrence.

March 1. Lieut.-Col. Colquhoun Grant, of Forer, to Margaret, dau. of J. Brodie, esq.

4. David Jardine, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Sarah, dau. of J. Martineau, esq. of Stamford Hill.

6. Wm. Hen. Neville, esq. of Esher, Surrey, to Mary, daughter of the late H. Frogley, esq. of Hounslow.

9. James Oldham Oldham, esq. of Montague Place, Russell-square, to Mrs. Quintin Craufurd, of Belle Vue Place, Cheltenham.

J. Attersoll, esq. of Portland Place, to Augusta, dau. of the late Thos. Neville, esq.

11. The Hon. Charles Augustus Fitzroy, of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), to Lady Mary Lenox, daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Duke of Richmond.

Wm. S. Harvey, esq. of Londonderry, to Jessie Mary, daughter of C. Roberts, esq. of the Exchequer.

20. Mr. John Rees, of London, to Esther, only child of the late J. Price, esq. and presumptive heiress of the late William Willis, esq. of West Ham.

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OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF BERRI.

Charles Ferdinand, Duke of Berri, second son of his Royal Highness Monsieur (whose melancholy fate we recorded in our last, p. 167), was born at Versailles, Jan. 24, 1778. This Prince gave from his earliest years indications of an ardent and promising disposition. His education was suspended for a time by the past events of the Revolution which obliged him to withdraw from France with his august father. He prosecuted his studies at Turin under the direction of the Duke de Serent, Governor of their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Angoulême and Berri. The earlier part of his youth was passed in the midst of camps. He had the honour of receiving lessons from the illustrious Prince of Condé, who was then gallantly supporting the honour of his name and the glory of his King. He was the relative and friend of the Duke d'Enghien, who was like him the victim of assassination.

The Duke of Berri in the chequered circumstances of his life was always beloved by those who were about him. In the army he was a strict disciplinarian; but he moderated the rigour of his orders by the kindness of his manner. At home he was affable, and displayed in all the relations of private life an address full of mildness and amenity. Whenever he was hurried by the characteristic ardour of his mind beyond what his cooler reflections would have allowed, he was always ready to anticipate the person who might have supposed himself ill treated, in order to offer satisfaction.

During the period of his emigration, he happened one day to reprimand, too severely, an officer full of honour. In a moment, perceiving his error, the young Prince took the gentleman aside, and said to him, "Sir, it was never my intention to insult a man of honour. On this ground I am no longer a Prince—I am like yourself, a French gentleman, and am ready to give you all the reparation you may demand."

The campaigns of the Princes displayed in foreign lands the characteristic bravery of the French; but Providence reserved for other times the return of the Monarchy. The Duke of Berri, after having exhibited in vain his warlike disposition, was under the necessity of becoming a sojourner in England, as at that time all Germany bowed to the fortunes of Buonaparte, and his arms

appeared to have closed throughout the Continent all the asylums which Europe had, till that time, afforded to the Bourbons.

The Prince passed several years in London, whence he was in the habit of making frequent journeys to Hartwell. In fine, he had the good fortune to return to his native shore in 1814. He landed at Cherbourg the 13th of April, when, placing his foot upon the shore, he exclaimed in tears, "*Beloved France*, in seeing you again, my heart is filled with the tenderest emotions. Let us bring back but an oblivion of the past, and peace and the desire of giving happiness to the French." Upon the road from Cherbourg to Bayeux, he received the most affecting testimony of the love of the people. Delighted with their transports, he could only reply to their acclamations by these words: *Vivent les bons Normands*.

It was in the environs of Bayeux he went unattended to meet a regiment, which had up to that time refused to recognize the authority of the King. When conducted by the Commander into the presence of the troops, "Brave soldiers," said he to them, "I am the Duke of Berri. You are the first French regiment which I have met. I am happy to find myself in the midst of you. I come in the name of the King my uncle to receive your oath of fidelity. Let us swear together, and cry *vive le Roi*. The soldiers replied to the appeal: a single voice only exclaimed *vive l'Empereur*. "That is nothing," said his Royal Highness; "it is only the remains of an old habit: let us repeat the cry of *vive le Roi*." It was done unanimously.

The Duke of Berri signaled his arrival at Caen by setting at liberty several prisoners, detained for two years for a pretended revolt, occasioned by scarcity. On the morrow they represented at the Theatre the hunting-party of Henry the Fourth. The Prince was present. The Mayor had the happy idea of introducing these poor people upon the stage; and at the rising of the curtain they were seen upon their knees with their wives and their children stretching out their hands towards the Prince, and loading him with blessings. Similar traits accompanied the progress of the Prince to Paris. Arrived at the Thuilleries, he ran to throw himself in the arms of his august father, and turning towards the Marshals who were present, "Permit me

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me to embrace you, also (he said), and to make you participate in all my feelings."

From the time of his return to Paris, he sought to gain the hearts of the Military. He visited the barracks, mixed with the soldiers, conversed with the Chiefs. On several occasions he made use of happy expressions, which were at the time published in all the journals. One day he said to General Maison, "Let us begin to know one another.—When we shall have made together a few campaigns we shall know each other better." Unhappy Prince! he ought to have fallen at least on the field of battle.

At Versailles he reviewed a Regiment of Cavalry, some soldiers of which frankly expressed, in his presence, some regret for not being any longer led to battle by Buonaparte. "What did he do, then, so wonderful?" said his Royal Highness. "He led us to victory," answered the soldiers. "That, indeed, was not very difficult," replied the Prince, "with men such as you are!"

Let us now touch upon the details of the events which interrupted the happy days promised to France by the return of her legitimate Princes. Buonaparte brought back terror. The Duke of Berri was obliged to follow his family, flying towards Belgium. In the flight, this august Prince gave a new proof of his magnanimity. When he entered Bethune, three hundred soldiers cried "*vive l'Empereur*," with an insolent vehemence. The Prince could have put them to the sword, to the last man, with his troop composed of 4,000 men, but such severity would have been looked upon as an act of useless vengeance. The Duke of Berri dashes alone into the midst of these three hundred men, and proposes that they should cry *vive le Roi*; but finding his utmost efforts in vain, he said to them, "You see that we could exterminate you utterly; but live, ill-fated as you are, and disperse. One of them began to cry "Long live the Emperor and the Duke of Berri;" and the others repeated this cry, in which were united rebellion and gratitude.

Louis XVIII. at length regained his throne, and his family returned along with him. The Duke of Berri was regarded as the last hope of France. A young spouse was given him, and the blood of the Bourbons was on the point of being renewed. Who has forgotten the fêtes which signalized this event? "The young Duchess," says a Paris paper, "belonged to us by a first pledge, and we flattered ourselves with others yet dear. Amiable Prince, such virtues were worthy of a better fate!"

The Duke of Berri, after his fatal catastrophe, expressed an impatience of seeing the King at his bed-side, of whom he said he had to ask a last favour. "I fear," said he, from time to time, "that I shall not live long enough to ask pardon for this man." It is observed, that he did not say, "for my assassin."

His last moments were cheered by the endearing attentions of his wife. Just before he breathed his last, and as the King was about to make her retire, the Duke seemed anxious to make atonement for some light errors which had occasioned chagrin to her. "Ah," said she, bursting into tears, "I did not need this new proof to convince me, that this fine soul was created for Heaven, whither it will certainly return!" The Prince, scarcely able to articulate his words, replied, "To die happily, I must die in thy arms, dear Caroline!" These were his last words. His distracted wife was removed by force from the spot, where the King joined her: her anguish was indescribable. She refused all comfort, and in accents of despair said to his Majesty, who was taking his departure, "Sire, I wish to be permitted to go to my father, I can no longer live in a country where my husband has fallen the victim of such an atrocious crime." The Count de Nantouillet, who has been for thirty years the first officer of his household, was introduced to him. "Come hither, my old friend," said the dying Prince, "let me embrace you before I die." The Count could make no answer, but threw himself by the bed, which he bathed with tears.

SIR DAVID DUNDAS.

Feb. 18. In the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Gen. the Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, G.C.B. Governor of Chelsea Hospital. In the course of Sir David's long military career (commenced in 1752), he has served in most parts of Europe; as also at the memorable attack on the Isle of Cuba (1762), where Sir David (then Capt. Dundas) was Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Elliott. At length, after being engaged in most of the campaigns of that time, in 1789 we find him advanced to the rank of Major-General, and two years after he was placed on the Irish Staff. In 1793 he commanded the British and Allied Troops at the evacuation of Toulon, where he succeeded General O'Hara, after the latter had been wounded and taken prisoner; and after returning to England, served in several campaigns in Flanders. As a small reward for his many and important services, General

General Dundas was appointed in 1804 Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and a Knight of the Bath. In 1809 he was honoured by the appointment of Commander in Chief, which situation he held two years, to the entire satisfaction of his Sovereign and the Army. The next and last mark of the Royal favour which Sir David received, was the Colonelcy of the 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, which he held to the day of his much-lamented death.

SIR VICARY GIBBS.

Feb. 8. The late Sir Vicary Gibbs (whose death is noticed in p. 190) was educated at Eton School, and in 1772 was elected to King's College, Cambridge, as a scholar on Lord Craven's foundation, where he distinguished himself by his attainments in classical literature; and where he took the degree of B. A. 1772, and proceeded M. A. 1775. He possessed strong powers, and had attained profound legal knowledge, by great industry and long practice. He rose gradually by his own merits and diligence. In the earlier part of his life he was what is styled a popular Counsel; being employed for the Prisoners in the State Trials in 1794, as second to the present Lord Erskine; but seeing the evil which arose from the uncurbed licentiousness of demagogues who abuse the name of Freedom, he became a firm prop of established rule, and a resolute supporter of regal authority. He was appointed King's Counsel in the same year; and in 1795 was made Solicitor General to the Prince of Wales, and was also elected Recorder of Bristol. He was appointed Solicitor General in 1805, which office he resigned on the change of administration in 1806. At the General Election in 1807, he was chosen one of the Representatives in Parliament for the University of Cambridge; and on Mr. Perceval's administration coming into power, was made Attorney General, which laborious situation he held till 1812, when he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1813 he was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and soon afterwards Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, on the resignation of Sir James Mansfield, which important office he was obliged to resign in 1818, on account of ill health.

BENJAMIN WEST, ESQ.

March 10. Aged 82, Benjamin West, Esq. President of the Royal Academy.

The venerable and highly-respected Artist, who is the subject of this Memoir, was born at Springfield in Ches-

ter county, Pennsylvania, Oct. 10, 1738. His ancestors, who were Quakers, emigrated from England with the celebrated legislator of Pennsylvania; and Mr. John West, the father of the Artist, who was of the same persuasion, went over to America, where the other branches of his family had settled. He married a relation in that country, by whom he had ten children, the youngest of whom was Benjamin. By his father's side he was lineally descended from Lord Delaware, who distinguished himself in the wars of Edward III. and at the battle of Cressy under the Black Prince. Col. James West, the friend and companion in arms of the celebrated Hampden, was the first of the family who embraced the tenets of the Quakers. The maternal grandfather of the Artist, Thomas Pearson, was the well-known confidential friend of Wm. Penn.

The object which first called forth and discovered the genius of West, was that of a sleeping infant, whom he was one day placed to watch in the absence of its mother, he being then about seven years old. The child happened to smile in its sleep, when he was so forcibly struck with its beauty, that he seized pens, ink, and paper, which happened to lie by him, and endeavoured to delineate a portrait, though at this period he had never seen an engraving or a picture. The year after he was sent to school in the neighbourhood. During his hours of leisure he was permitted to draw with pen and ink, for it did not occur to any of the family to provide him with better materials. In the course of the summer a party of Indians came to pay their annual visit to Springfield, who being amused with the sketches of birds and flowers which Benjamin showed them, taught him to prepare the red and yellow colours with which they painted their ornaments. To these his mother added blue, by giving him a piece of indigo; and thus, in a manner which might almost be mistaken for a poetical fiction rather than a fact, was he put in possession of the three primary colours. His drawings at length attracted the attention of his neighbours, who happening to regret that the Artist had no pencils, he inquired what kind of things those were, and they were described to him as camels' hair fastened in a quill. As, then, he could not procure camels' hair, he supplied the deficiency by cutting with his mother's scissors some fur from the end of the cat's tail. From the frequent repetition of this depredation, his father observed the altered appearance of his favourite, and lamented it as the effect of disease; but when the young

young Artist, with due attention, informed him of the true cause, the old gentleman was much pleased with his ingenuousness. In the following year Mr. Pennington, merchant of Philadelphia, paid a visit to the West family, and being struck with the genius of the boy, upon his return home to the city, sent him a box of paints and pencils, with several pieces of canvass, and six engravings by Grevling. Nothing could exceed the rapture of West upon the receipt of this present; he rose at the dawn of the next day, carried the box into the garret, prepared a pallet, and began to imitate the figures in the engravings. Enchanted with his art, he forgot to go to school, and joined the family at dinner, without mentioning how he had been occupied. In the afternoon he again retired to his study in the garret; and for several successive days thus devoted himself to painting. The schoolmaster, however, sent to know the reason of his absence. Mrs. West recollecting that she had seen Benjamin going up stairs every morning, and suspecting that it was the box which occasioned this neglect of the school, affected not to notice the message, but went immediately to the garret, and found him employed on the picture. Her anger was changed to a different feeling by the sight of his performance; she kissed him with transports of affection, and assured him that she would intercede to prevent him being punished. It was ever the highest pleasure of Mr. West emphatically to declare, that it was this kiss that made him a painter. His mother would not allow him to complete the picture, lest he should spoil the half he had already done.—Sixty-seven years after, it was sent over to him by his brother, and the President showed it to every stranger admitted to his painting-room, declaring, that with all his subsequent knowledge and experience, he could not vary the situation of one single colour for the better. A short time after young West went to Philadelphia with his friend Mr. Pennington, and while painting a view of the river with the vessels, was introduced to one Williams, a painter, who lent him the works of Fresnoy and Richardson, which, by inspiring him with enthusiasm for his art, much contributed to his advancement. Upon his return to Springfield, he amused himself by painting upon the detached pieces of broken furniture in the shop of a cabinet-maker, not far from his father's. These sketches have been since sought for by the Americans, and purchased at enormous prices.

Twelve months after his visit to Philadelphia, young West went to Chester county, and in the course of painting a number of portraits became acquainted with one William Henry, an extraordinary mechanic, who had acquired a fortune by his abilities. This was the person that first set him upon painting History; and the subject of the first historical picture was the Death of Socrates, which Mr. Henry took great pains to explain to him from Plutarch. By Mr. Henry's interest, the young artist was sent to Philadelphia, to receive classical instruction from Provost Smith, until sixteen years old. When he had attained that age, a general consultation of the Quakers took place, as to his future destiny, when, after much debate, it was agreed that he should follow the profession of a painter.

In 1760 he left Philadelphia for Leghorn, where he procured letters of recommendation to many persons of the highest distinction at Rome, by virtue of which he formed an intimacy with Mengs, Barteni, and other artists, of the first character in that city.

After spending some time in the antient capital of the world, he returned to Leghorn, and proceeded from thence to Florence, where he pursued his studies in the galleries of that place with such unwearied ardour as considerably injured his health. Having completed his tour of Italy, he came to London through France, and after visiting several places in England, was about to return to America, when by the advice of Reynolds and Wilson, the two greatest painters of their day, he was induced to alter his resolution and to remain in this country. He had before his departure from Philadelphia, formed an attachment to a Miss Shewell, who being apprised of his resolution to settle in England, came over with the father of her lover, and the young couple were married in London in 1764.

The year following, Mr. West was chosen a member and one of the directors of the Society of Artists, which three years afterwards became incorporated with the Royal Academy, in the formation of which Mr. West had a principal concern. It was about this time that he had the honour of being particularly noticed by his late Majesty, to whom he was introduced by Dr. Drummond, Archbishop of York. On this occasion the King gave him a commission to paint for him the picture of Regulus, which was the first piece exhibited by Mr. West on the opening of the Royal Academy in 1769. From that period his exertions have been unparalleled in the

the extent and variety of his productions; as there has not been one exhibition without some distinguishing specimen of his genius.

During the short interval of peace after the treaty of Amiens, Mr. West visited Paris for the purpose of inspecting the works of art, and when his design was made known to his late Majesty, directions were given to accommodate him with letters of recommendation to our minister there, and the high authorities of that country. At Paris he received many flattering marks of distinction, and all places containing works of art were ordered to be opened to him for his observation. Nor have the honours which he has received in England been sparing; for in 1772 he was appointed historical painter to his late Majesty; and in 1790 surveyor of the Royal pictures.

In 1791 he was elected President of the Royal Academy, and the same year he was chosen a Member of the Society of Dilettanti.

In 1792 he was chosen a Member of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1801 a Governor of the Foundling Hospital.

In 1804 he became a Member of the Royal Institution. Abroad he was chosen a Member of the Academy of Florence; a Member of the National Institute at Paris, and also of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. He was also a Member of the Society established at Boston for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences; and of the Academy of Arts at New York.

At the close of a long and active life, devoted uniformly to the higher branch of art, which he has cultivated in a manner that will be equally glorious to himself and his Royal patron, Mr. West produced the largest picture ever exhibited, and one which displays the most vigorous powers of conception and execution. This is the great Painting of our Saviour presented to the view of the people by Pilate; and which followed the truly admirable one of Christ healing the sick. In 1816 this incomparable artist and truly amiable man had the misfortune of losing his wife, to whom he had been married above fifty years.

Mr. West has written two excellent Letters on the advantages of Sculpture in Painting, which are inserted in Lord Elgin's Memorandum of his Pursuits in Greece; and besides these, he was the author of "A Discourse delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy at the Distribution of Prizes;" and "A Speech at the Anniversary Meeting," 1793, 4to.

Mr. West has left two sons, on whom his property will devolve. This princi-

pally consists of numerous works from his own pencil, and some choice specimens of the old masters, particularly of Titian; the whole valued at upwards of 100,000*l*.

REV. DR. THOMAS HAWEIS.

Feb. 11. At his house in Beaufort-buildings, Bath, aged 86, the Rev. Thomas Haweis, LL.D. M.D. Rector of Aldwinckle All Saints, Northamptonshire, Chaplain and principal trustee to Selina Countess of Huntingdon (whose Funeral Sermon he preached), founder of the London Missionary Society, and Father of the Missions to the South Sea Islands.

He was a native of Truro in Cornwall, educated at the grammar-school of that town, and at Christ's College, Cambridge; where he took the degree of LL.B. in 1772. Not long after he took orders, he distinguished himself as a popular preacher, and was appointed assistant chaplain to the Rev. Mr. Madan, at the Lock Hospital, London. In February 1764, he was presented for a limited time (the living being then within a few days of a lapse, and the value of the advowson being 1100*l*.) to the Rectory of Aldwinckle; but the presentation was attended with some noise, and occasioned "A faithful Narrative of Facts relative to the Presentation of Mr. Haweis to the Rectory of Aldwinckle;" "An Answer to a Pamphlet, entitled, A faithful Narrative of Facts, &c. by Martin Madan;" and "Remarks on the Answer of the Rev. Mr. Madan, to the faithful Narrative of Facts," &c.; all which are impartially epitomized in our vol. XXXVII. 507—510. His other publications were, a Volume of Sermons on Evangelical Principles and Practice, 1763; the Evangelical Expositor, in two vols. folio; the Communicant's Spiritual Companion; Improvement of the Church Catechism, 1776; Scriptural Refutation of the Argument for Polygamy, 1781; Hints respecting the Poor, 1788; Essays on the Evidence, Doctrines, and Influence of Christianity, 1791; Translation of the New Test. from the Greek, 1795; a Word in Season, designed to encourage the Missionary Society to perseverance, 1795; a Plea for Peace and Union among the Members of the Church of Christ, 1795; Missionary Instructions, 1795; Memoir respecting an African Mission, 1795; a Sermon, with an Introductory Address to the People of Israel, 1797; Life of the Rev. Mr. Romaine, 1797; History of the Church of Christ, from the death of our Saviour, 1800; Reply to the Animadversions of the Dean of Carlisle (Dr. Milner);

Milner), in the History of the Church of Christ, 1801; View of the present State of Evangelical Religion throughout the World, 1812.

The remains of Dr. Haweis were interred in the Abbey Church at Bath.

REV. ROGERS RUDING, B.D.

Feb. 16. At Maldon, Surrey, in his 69th year, the Rev. Rogers Ruding, B.D. vicar of that parish. This respectable gentleman was the second son of Rogers Ruding, esq. of Westcotes in the county of Leicester, by Anne, daughter of James Skrymsher, esq. He was born at Leicester, Aug. 9, 1751; was educated at Merton College, Oxford, of which he was some time Fellow; and proceeded B.A. 1771; M.A. 1775; B.D. 1782.

He married Charlotte, fourth daughter of his uncle John Ruding, esq. by whom he had three sons, all deceased, and two daughters, who, with their mother, survive to lament the loss of a kind husband and affectionate father.

In 1793 he was presented by his College to the vicarage of Maldon; and was afterwards elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London: he was also an Honorary Member of the Philosophical Society at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

In 1798 he published "A Proposal for restoring the antient Constitution of the Mint, so far as relates to the Expence of Coinage; together with the Outline of a Plan for the Improvement of the Money, and for increasing the Difficulty of Counterfeiting;" 8vo. In 1812 he circulated Proposals for publishing by subscription his "Annals of Coinage," which valuable work appeared in 4 volumes 4to. in 1817, under the following title: "Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies, from the earliest Period of authentic History to the End of the 50th year of King George III." For the illustration and embellishment of these Volumes, the Society of Antiquaries permitted the Plates of Mr. Folkes's work on Coins to be used.

Mr. Ruding was deeply skilled in this his favourite pursuit. It was his opinion, "that the Coinage of this Kingdom has long been extremely defective. The barbarity of the workmanship is evident from the slightest inspection: and the constant disappearance of the money, in a short time after it has been issued from the Mint, irrefragably proves that the principles on which it is constructed, are not less imperfect than the execution."—"To trace the progress of the Errors in our Coinage, from the earliest times down to the pre-

sent, and to offer to the consideration of the publick a theory less liable to objection than that which has hitherto been acted upon," were the main objects he proposed in the above elaborate work, which will carry down his name to posterity with great credit.

On account of the limited number printed in quarto, the impression was wholly taken off by his Subscribers; which induced some spirited Publishers to engage Mr. Ruding in an octavo edition, with several new Plates, and additions to the present time, which will, no doubt, prove a standard work on the Coinage of this Country. Mr. Ruding very properly enabled his original Subscribers to procure the additional plates and supplemental matter, by publishing them separately.

Mr. Ruding contributed to the *Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries*, "Some Account of the Trial of the Pix," vol. XVII. p. 164; and a "Memoir on the Office of Cuneator," vol. XVIII. p. 207.—He was also a valuable contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*; particularly on the subject of Coins; the latest of which appeared in our last number.

REV. MATTHEW HAYNES.

Feb. 15. The truly reverend Matthew Haynes (see p. 190) of Vincent-street, Westminster, was venerable in piety and years. His dissoluton, morally speaking, was accelerated by the injudicious cutting of a corn, which was followed by an inflammation of the foot; and although most skillfully cured, yet the repeated necessary incisions and exhaustions by applications of cataplasms and medicines to prevent gangrene, and consequent debility from being confined to his room above four months, brought on a return of diarrhæa, with which he had periodically been afflicted for some time past, baffling every effort to arrest its fatal progress, he gradually wasted away,— "his skin cleaving to his bones." After bearing his infirmities with the most Christian patience and resignation, he expired in the arms of his son without a sign, a struggle, or a groan. In the early part of his life he professed an inclination for the stage, and was most flatteringly received by the great Garrick; but an accident from some mortar falling in his eye whilst viewing an antient edifice under repair, caused a most dreadful inflammation, which, through improper treatment from a then-celebrated oculist, who had separated the eye-lid to get at the cause of the malady, it became an insuperable impediment to his appearance in public, which occasioned the Roseius of the age

to say, "we must get rid of that eye, Mr. Johnson" (the name under which Mr. Haynes had introduced himself), "or the cart will break down," alluding to the Thespian vehicle. This (at that time) painful frustration of his wishes, he frequently would say, he considered as a most singular interposition of Providence, which kept him from pursuits too frequently the bane of all morality, virtue, and religion.

He was of an ancient British family, being descended from Gwyr y Glyn of Glamorgan, whose different branches settled in Shropshire, Devonshire, and Gloucester. His great uncles, John and William, went in 1700 to South Carolina. From John descended the celebrated Colonel Isaac Haynes, whose unfortunate destiny gave occasion to a violent discussion in the House of Peers, and produced a challenge from Lord Rawdon, now Marquis of Hastings, to the Duke of Richmond, of fortification memory.

He married early, and lived in the most perfect connubial felicity fifty-six years with a most amiable and truly pious woman, the partner of his cares; yet he never had but one child, a son, now living, but was blest with seeing his children's children to the third generation live in unity and the bonds of peace. A life spent in the practice of every moral and religious duty, undeviatingly virtuous, made him, as he expressed himself, "perfectly at ease as to the state of his soul." He retained his faculties to the last, never wore spectacles, and read in a small printed book the day previous to his dissolution; on the morning of which, desiring his son to go for the Rev. Mr. Saunders of St. Andrew's, Blackfriars, and, as if having a prescience of the hour of his departure, asked him, "how long he thought he would be gone?" upon being told about two hours, "let me know," said he, "the utmost, because I shall want you about twelve o'clock;" his words were, "Take me to thyself, dear Lord, for I am ready!" For about an hour he seemed in a trance,—the world faded from his sight, and about one o'clock he resigned his spirit into the hands of Him who gave it, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, seven months, and twenty-two days.

REV. ANTHONY FRESTON.

The Rev. Anthony Freston was son of Robert Brettingham, Esq. of Norwich, and nephew of Matthew Brettingham the Architect of Houghton. Whilst yet a child he took the name of Freston in

pursuance of the will of his maternal uncle William Freston, Esq. of Mendham in Norfolk, who died in 1761. The Frestons were descended from an ancient Yorkshire family, one of whom, John Freston, Esq. of Alltofts, founded in his life-time a fellowship and two scholarships in University College, Oxford, and by his will bearing date, 1594, directed the same foundation to be established at Emanuel College, Cambridge. Richard Freston of the Norfolk branch, was Treasurer to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in 1534, and was afterwards knighted; he married Ann Coke of the Holkham family. His descendants resided either at Mendham Hall or Wickendon Hall, till the family became extinct in the male line by the death of William Freston above mentioned.

Mr. Anthony Freston, the subject of this article, was entered a Commoner at Christ Church College, Oxford, in December 1775, and there he took a Bachelor's degree in 1780. Having in the mean time married a Cambridge lady, the widow of Thomas Hyde, Esq. he removed in 1783 to Clare Hall in Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. the same year. In 1792 he was instituted to the perpetual cure of Needham in Norfolk, in his own patronage, and in 1801 was presented by Thos. Westfaling, Esq. a college friend, to the rectory of Edgworth in Gloucestershire. Dr. Huntingford, then Bishop of Gloucester, appointed him Rural Dean of the Deanery of Stonehouse in that diocese.

By his wife, who survives him, Mr. Freston had eleven children, of whom two sons and seven daughters are living. Thomas, the eldest surviving son, entered into holy orders at Gloucester a few weeks after his father's death. Louisa, the fifth daughter, was married in April 1819, to Robert Smirke, jun. Esq. R.A. William Coke Freston, Esq. the eldest son, a young man of excellent disposition and good promise, who was educated for the law, and was a member of the Inner Temple, died at Gloucester in the month of July 1816. He was buried at Hempsted, near that city, where is a tablet to his memory, with the following epitaph from the pen of his father:

"When dire Disease in Life's first opening bloom
Consigns its victim to the silent tomb,
When early culture decks respected youth [truth,
With polish'd manners and unblemish'd When these are fled must all our prospects fade? [ful aid;
No,—pure Religion lends her power—
Pours

Pours on the wounded mind her opiate
 calm,
 And bids the bursting heart be firm, he
 Teaches the pious Christian how to die,
 And points the path to bliss and immor-
 tality."

Mr. Freston died in his 63d year, on the 25th of December, 1819, after a long and painful illness, which he supported with the greatest resignation. He was a kind father, a warm-hearted friend, a pious Christian, and a zealous advocate for the doctrines of the Church of England.

His publications were, "Provisions for the more equal maintenance of the Clergy," 1784, 12mo (anonymous); a volume of Poems, 1787, 8vo; a Discourse of Laws, 1799; an Address to the People of England, 1796, 8vo. (anonymous); a Collection of Evidences for the Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1807, 8vo; Sermons on the most important Doctrines of Christianity, &c. &c. 1809, 8vo.

THOMAS JENKINSON WOODWARD, ESQ.

T. J. Woodward, Esq. (whose death is noticed in p. 189), was a native of Huntingdon, where his family had been long established. In early life he had the misfortune to lose both his parents, and inheriting a handsome patrimony, was sent to Eton School, in which distinguished seminary, under the superintendence of the late Dr. Bernard, he made good proficiency in classical learning, and laid a solid foundation of those acquirements in general Literature, which proved the ornament and delight of his maturer years. On leaving Eton, Mr. Woodward was admitted a student of Clare-hall in the University of Cambridge, where he proceeded in 1769 to his degree of bachelor of civil law; and shortly afterwards married the daughter and heiress of the late Thos. Manning, esq. of Bungay in Suffolk, of whom honourable mention is made in our Magazine for 1787, p. 181. By this union he secured to himself a source of domestic happiness, which has flowed on uninterrupted for the enviable term of fifty years. Mr. Woodward is survived by his widow, but leaves no family. During his residence at Bungay and in its environs, he was appointed a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Suffolk; and on his subsequent residence at Walcot House, an estate situate at Diss in Norfolk, he was also appointed to the same offices for the latter county. In the discharge of these important duties, which he continued to fulfil for both counties to the final period of his life, he displayed an active and vigorous

mind; sound discrimination, an even temper, and a most impartial judgment. No man ever died more universally regretted, both by his private friends, and by the whole community around him, who mourn their loss of an excellent and upright magistrate, of a most discreet and confidential adviser, to whom they had ready access on all occasions, and of a most kind and benevolent friend.—When the volunteer system was established, Mr. Woodward had a commission given him of Lieutenant colonel of the Diss Volunteers, by whom he was so generally beloved and esteemed in this new office of their commander, that at the end of their labour in the service of their country, they presented him at parting with a handsome piece of plate, as a testimony of their united approbation and regard. With talents which would have done him honour and credit in any direction, the department of science to which his taste and inclinations more peculiarly inclined him, was the study of English Botany. To this favourite pursuit he devoted for many years a considerable portion of his leisure hours; and by his valuable researches and discoveries in that elegant branch of natural philosophy has justly merited and obtained a very high rank on the list of modern botanists. Exclusive of several learned and ingenious papers in the Linnæan Transactions, of which Society he was one of the original members, Mr. Woodward has not favoured the world with any distinct botanical work; but the extensive assistance he confessedly gave Dr. Withering in the second edition of his "Botanical Researches," the frequent references made to his name in most of the later publications on this subject, and the continued correspondence kept up with him by Botanists, both at home and abroad, on abstruse questions relating to plants, in themselves bespeak his attainments, and prove the estimation in which he was held by men of letters. In the social circle of his friends, he was uniformly a cheerful, animated, and instructive companion, and rendered himself a welcome guest at every party, by much store of various knowledge, much anecdote, and the pleasantry and urbanity of a perfect gentleman. Surpassed by none in devotion to his Prince, and in sincere attachment to the Constitution of his country, both in Church and State, he studiously avoided all unnecessary discussion of questionable points, and every topic which might indicate or foment a spirit of party: thus evidently showing that he was actuated by no other zeal than the love of man-kind,

kind, and influenced by no other sentiment than the honest desire of supporting that happy and established form of Government under which he lived. By these amiable and peaceful qualities, and by his exemplary moral worth, if not as a patriot, he shone at least as a man and a Christian, and shed a lustre on the faith he professed; by these he won the affections and tender esteem of his friends whilst he lived, and will long survive in their recollection, and in their fond and unavailing regret "*tam cari capiti.*"

DEATHS.

1819. **A**t Furrackabad, East Indies, July 25. William Rensell, esq. Collector of Government Customs at that station, and youngest son of Major Rensell.

July 29 At Jooria in the East Indies, aged 26, Mr James Roy, Assistant Surgeon in the Company's Service, and third son of Robert Roy, esq. of Fulham.

Aug 8 At Calcutta, in his 29th year, Capt. G Hanbury of the Hon. East India Company's Service, fourth son of the late John Hanbury, esq. of Tottenham, Middlesex — After passing through the war against the Napoléon, so destructive to British Officers, he was appointed aid-de-camp to Gen Brown, and recently, by the Marquis of Hastings, to his late rank, and to the Staff in the Staff Department, in consideration of his activity and zeal in the service, and successful attention to the management and breed of horses. It is due to the memory of this soldier of fortune to state that he possessed a laudable ambition to excel in whatever he undertook, by which principle he became no less conspicuous in the various spots of the field than in the imperious and awful duties of the field of battle, from which there are on record several instances of the public notice of his General Officer.

Aug. 24. At Madras, George Anderson, esq. surgeon in the East India Company's service.

Sept 6. In the East Indies, aged 41, Lieut.-col. John Cook Stokes, of the 9th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, youngest son of the late William Stokes, esq. of West Acomb, Northumberland.

Sept. 18. Near Aldelabad (in the East Indies), on the route from Nagpore to Hyderabad, Major P. G. Blair, of the Artillery, son of the late Dr. Blair, Piebendary of Westminster.

Oct. 9. At Hermita, in the island of Cuba, John Ernest Brune, esq. of Los Hermanos, Madruga, in Cuba, youngest son of Frederick William Brune, esq. of Blankenburg, in the duchy of Brunswick.

Genl. Mac February, 1820.

Dec. 30. At Rio Janeiro, in his 104th year, David R. N. Schomburgk, esq. and last surviving son of Sir Alexander Schomburgk, late Vicar of Wakefield.

Jan. 14. On the island of St. Vincent, Robert Foster, esq.

Jan. 27. At Trelawney, Jamaica, aged 52, Sir Vyall Vyryan, Bart.

Feb. 1. At the Villa Pen, near Spanish Town, Jamaica, P. Graham, esq. formerly a Representative in the Assembly for the parish of St. Thomas in the Vale, in that island.

Feb. 4. In her 35th year, Sarah, wife of Mr. Christopher Morgan, of Leadenhall-street, London, and daughter of Thomas White, of Sibton, Suffolk. At an affectionate wife, and an indulgent parent, her loss is most sincerely lamented.

Feb 4. After a lingering illness, in her 61st year, most deservedly regretted, Hannah, wife of Dykes Alexander, banker, of Ipswich. Her remains were interred in the Friends' burial-ground, in that town, on the 11th, attended by a numerous assemblage of people. Several Friends delivered their sentiments on the melancholy occasion with much effect, and the whole was conducted with becoming seriousness, reverence, and decorum.

Feb. 2. At Dublin, suddenly, Peter Digges La Touche, esq.

At Camberwell, in her 79th year, Sarah, sister to the late Dr. Moseley, Physician to Chelsea Hospital, &c. (LXXXIX.ii.376.)

At Manley, near Tiverton, Devonshire, aged 68, the widow of the late Henry Manley, esq. surviving her husband but two months; and on the day previous, at Whitehaven, Cumberland, James and Thomas, sons of Thomas Manley, esq. of Whitehaven, and grandsons of the above.

At Blithfield, Staffordshire, in her 57th year, Louisa Lady Bagot, relict of the late, and mother of the present, Lord Bagot. She was the only surviving daughter of John Viscount St. John, of Lydiard Tregoze, eldest brother of Henry St. John, first Viscount Bolingbroke.

Feb. 5. At Savannah, George Forrest, esq. of Oakland, eldest son of John Forrest, esq. of Annan, Dumfriesshire.

Feb. 5 Rowland, eldest son of the late Rowland Richardson, esq. of Streatham, and nephew of Christopher Richardson, esq. of Limehouse.

At Kenton, near Harrow, in her 83d year, Mrs. Griffith.

At Clapham, suddenly, Thomas Miller, esq. late of Graveley, Herts.

At Goddard Hall, near Sheffield, the widow of the late Thomas Sterling, esq. of Sheffield.

Feb 6. Anne, wife of John Flagman, esq. of Buckingham street, Fitzroy-square.

A. A.

Dr. A. and Lecturer, as Sculpture to the Royal Academy. Mrs. Flaxman was an excellent Greek scholar, and her taste in the Fine Arts was of a superior description. To her knowledge of composition the Professor was often indebted for much of the admired classical beauties of his groups.

Eleanor, youngest daughter of Henry Deatry, Esq. of Bedford-row.

Feb. 7. At White Hill, near Carmarthen, aged 88. Mary Thomas, leaving behind her an husband to whom she had been married 64 years, five children, twenty grandchildren, and eighteen great grandchildren—She was carried to her grave by four of her grandchildren.

At Bentley, Hants, Frances Clementina Teresa, daughter of the late Thomas Barton, esq. Benchet of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple.

In Abercromby-place, Edinburgh, Alexander Serzuegour, the eldest son of Henry S. Wedderburn, esq. of Wedderburn.

In Somerset-street, Portman square, in her 64th year, the wife of John Lillingston Pownall, esq.

Feb. 8. At Fair View, near Dublin, aged 82, the relict of the late Robert Birch, esq. of Turvey House, Dublin.

Feb. 9. At Louth, aged 95, Mr. Edward Blyth, many years an eminent grazier and dealer in stock, and an extensive wool-merchant, of which article he has been known to purchase upwards of 100,000 tods annually. Several of the principal improvements in the town of Louth are the fruits of his speculations. He retained his mental faculties, in a great measure unimpaired, till within about a month of his dissolution.

At Walworth, in his 62d year, David Langton, esq.

Sarah, relict of the late Paul Phipps, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.

At Coates Hall, Yorkshire, the widow of the late Col. Flint.

Feb. 11. In Burton-crescent, in his 31st year, Dorothy, wife of H. A. Hardman, esq. of Grenada, and daughter of Thomas Clarke, esq. of Monierose, Antigua.

At the Rectory House, Hambledon. Augusta Laura, daughter of the Rev. H. C. Ridley.

In Wyndham-place, Montagu-square, aged 74, Sarah, relict of J. Burgoyne, esq. late of Feltham, Middlesex.

Feb. 12. At Clifton, Gloucestershire, Elizabeth Gibbs, wife of the Hon. John Foster Allevé, President of his Majesty's Council of the Island of Barbadoes.

In Euston-square, in his 56th year, H. Abbott, Esq.

At Mullinadro, Waterford, Humphrey Jones, esq.

Aged 77, Samuel Clarkson, of Gilliflwer Hill, Nottinghamshire. He was found

dead in his bed by the side of his wife; and next morning, about seven o'clock, aged 80, Anne his wife.—They were together in life, and in death not divided.

Feb. 13. The Rev. John Sibbes, of Frome, Somersetshire, thirty years a pastor of a dissenting congregation.

In his 63d year, William Robinson, esq. of Apollo-buildings, Walworth.

In her 83d year, the widow of the late William Wilson, of the Minories.

In Lower Grosvenor-square, Frederick William, son of R. Eden Duncombe Shafto, esq.

At Totteridge, in his 96th year, Gen. the Hon. Sir Alexander Maitland, Bart. Colonel of the 49th foot.—Sir Alexander was one of the oldest officers in the army; and, we believe, the last surviving servant in the household of Frederick Prince of Wales, father of his late Majesty.

At Dublin, aged 68, Leonard Macnally, esq. of the Irish Bar. He practised originally at the English Bar, but was induced by the late celebrated Mr. Curran to transfer his talents to his native country. He was a lawyer of acute mind, and well versed in what is called Crown Law. He was also the author of several dramatic pieces, including the opera of "Robin Hood."

Feb. 16. In Curzon-street, May Fair, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Henrietta Erskine, sister to the Earl of Rosslyn.

At Wornley, Herts, aged 77, Thomas Cotterell, esq.

At Chichester, aged 65, Mary, wife of John Quantock, esq.

At Brighton, Major-general John Lindsey.

On Putney Heath, the relict of the late Dr. Wood, of Buntingford, Herts.

Feb. 17. At Hallaton, near Bath, aged 65, P. Edward Scobell, esq. M. D.

Feb. 18. At Coughton, Herefordshire, in her 90th year, the relict of the late Thomas Strong, esq. of Garratt, Surrey.

At her brother-in-law's, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, Jane, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Hyers, esq. of Newbottle.

At Edinburgh, George Kincaid, esq. sugar refiner.

Henry Barnes, esq. of Genenushiew House, Hereford. He was for many years an active and useful magistrate in his neighbourhood. In him the poor always found a ready and kind protector; they and his family will ever find his loss irreparable.

At her father-in-law's, Sir Wachen Waller, bart. aged 28, the Hon. Marianne Corzon, only daughter of the Right Hon. the Baroness Howe.

At Prospect House, Woodford, Essex, in her 44th year, Mrs. Janet Esnie.

In Soho square, Thomas Brand, esq.

Feb. 19. At her house on Bush Hill, Ed-
field, in her 70th year, Mrs. Frampton,
widow

widow of the late William Frampton, esq. of Leadenhall street.

In Hinde-street, Manchester-square, aged 51, Sir Thomas Philip Hampson, Bart.

Feb. 20. At Groombridge Place, Kent, in his 66th year, James Harbree, esq. of Hall Place, Kent.

At Stoke Newington, aged 39, Mr. William Hudson, of the firm of Gardener and Hudson, wholesale ironmongers, Cow-lane, Smithfield.

Aged 67, Henry Silverlock, esq. of Chichester.

In Pulteney-street, Bath, the widow of the late W. Sheppard, esq.

In Hackney-road, Sarah, wife of Mat. Sturt, esq. of his Majesty's Customs.

Feb. 21. In Wimpole-street, William Shedden, esq. fourth son of Robert Shedden, esq. of Gower-street.

In Harley-street, the relict of the late John Dixon, esq. of Cecil-lodge, Abbott's Langley.

At Hackney, in her 30th year, Sarah, wife of Leonard Collmann, esq. of Broad-street-buildings.

In the Council Chamber in the Hall, in the Market, Norwich, in his 52d year, without a struggle and without a gasp, Thos. Beck, esq.—He was elected Sheriff of that city in 1802; Alderman of the Great Ward of Mancroft in 1808; served the office of Mayor in 1809; and was lately appointed one of the Deputy Lieutenants for the county of Norfolk.

At West End, Hampstead, Rachel, third daughter of Mr. Chater, wholesale stationer, of Cornhill.

At Hampstead, in his 73d year, the Hon. John Dimsdale, Baron of the Russian Empire.

At Pinner, in his 68th year, M. Thomas, esq.

Feb. 22. In his 29th year, the Rev. T. S. Smith, M.A. and Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, the eldest son of Mr. Dan. Smith, of Windsor.

At Gateshead, in Durham, Emma, sister of Mr. Justice Richardson.

At Brighton, Eliza Frances, youngest daughter of Henry Francis Wintle, esq. of Walworth, Surrey.

At Melville House, Fifeshire, the Earl of Leven and Melville.

Susannah, wife of Richard Pearson, esq. of Great Dunmow, Essex.

At Deptford, in his 32d year, Mr. N. Davis, Surveyor and Engineer.

At South Abbey Cottage, Bolsover, near Castletown, Isle of Man, in her 61st year, the relict of the late Lieut.-col. T. Wrixon, of the 50th foot.

Feb. 23. At Malpas, Cheshire, greatly respected, aged 66, Thomas Payser, esq.

M. Grefsalh, a Peer of France.—He had the honour of receiving at a ball in his house the Duke of Berri on the very evening of his assassination. His death was in consequence of the shock he experienced on hearing of that dreadful event.—Madame Grefsalh, his lady, is in a very alarming state of health.

At Weymouth; Anthony Bell, esq. surveyor.

At Putney, the relict of the late Wm. Pycroft, esq. of Edmonton.

At Paris, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Robinson, of Denston hall, Suffolk.

At Dartmouth, Eliza, daughter of Capt. John Hine, of the East India Naval Service.

At Tilehurst Cottage, Berkshire, in his 70th year, Col. Sheldrake, of the Royal Artillery.

Feb. 24. In Southampton-street, Camberwell, aged 87, Mrs. Sarah Brayfield, widow. Her memory and understanding were unimpaired to the last. She was a lineal descendant, on the paternal side, from the celebrated Presbyter of the Church of England, the Rev. Luke Milbourn, contemporary of Pope; and has left an only son to deplore the loss of an affectionate parent.

At Dawlish, Matilda Anne, second daughter of the late E. Horlock Mortimer, esq. of Bellefield Lodge, Wilts.

At Colney Hatch, aged 80, Stephen Atkinson, esq.

At his chambers, in Lincoln's inn, aged 64, James Read, esq. Barrister-at-Law.

At Stockwell, in his 86th year, James Wood, esq. formerly of Lombard-street, banker.

At Daventry, in his 47th year, Col. David Rattray, late Lieut.-col. of the 63d regiment.

At Windsor Castle, aged 63, the Rev. Dr. Cookson, Canon of Windsor, and Rector of Binfield, and of West Ilsley, Berkshire.

At Hildersham Hall, Cambridgeshire, aged 72, Thos. Fasset, esq.

At Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, aged 84, the widow of the late Wm. Child, esq.

The wife of George Slack, esq. of Walcot Terrace, Lambeth.

At Overden House, Sundrish Kent, in his 16th year, Henry, second son of T. P. Meyers, esq. of Court Lodge, Battle, Sussex, and of the Island of Barbadoes.

Feb. 25. In her 73d year, Mary, wife of Thos. Day, esq. of Watford, Herts.

In Albion-place, Blackfriars, in his 81st year, Mr. Woodmeston.

At Lisbon, aged 36, Martin Harrison, esq.

Feb. 26. Jas. Watt, esq. many years in the service of the East India Company. In

In his 88th year, John Allenhead, esq. of Cannon-street-road.

At an advanced age, Arthur Atherley, esq. one of the Chief Magistrates of Southampton.

Edward George Redshaw, only son of the Rev. J. Brasse, of Wood House, Stanstead, Essex.

Feb. 27. In Lombard-street, Charles Ball, esq. formerly of Merrow, near Guildford, Surrey, eminent as the inventor and manufacturer of superior bankers' note paper, and late of the firm of Ball and Ashby, engravers, &c.

At Acton Lodge, aged 70, Mrs. Hervey. Mary, wife of Mr. Kell, solicitor, of Lewes.

In Lower Brook-street, the Rev. John Toke, Vicar of Beaksbourne, and Rector of Harbledown, Kent.

Feb. 28. At Cavan, Ireland, the relict of the late Patrick Smith, esq. of Barlieborough.

In George-street, Portman-square, in her 49th year, the widow of the late Sir Augustus Poyer.

In his 76th year, Gen. Hartcup, of the Royal Engineers.

Harriet, second daughter of Mr. James Asperne, bookseller, of Cornhill.

At Paris, George Macquay, esq. of Stephen's Green, Dublin.

Feb. 29. At her brother's house, the Ravenhurst in Bordesley, near Birmingham, Esther Lowe, in her 79th year.

In Lansdown-place, Brunswick-square, the wife of Thos. Lowten, esq. of the Inner Temple.

At Vaynor-park, Montgomeryshire, J. Winder, esq.

In Cork-street, aged 78, the Rev. G. Chatfield.

At Sidmouth, Harriet, youngest daughter of Sir E. Strackey, bart. of Rackheath, Norfolk.

Suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, while finishing a Portrait of Prince Leopold, Mr. Percy, the artist, well known for his exquisite models in miniature size.

Lately. At Pimlico, in his 80th year, Ralph Rookby, esq. many years Page and Gentleman Porter to his Majesty.

In Saville-row, Mile-end road, aged 67, John Laurie, esq.

At Kennington, Lieut.-col. Gomersall, C.B. of Gomersall, Yorkshire.

At a very advanced age, in Belgrave-place, Pimlico, the relict of the late J. B. Kennet, esq. of Hoxton, Serjeant at Arms to the King (son of the late Alderman Kennet), and aunt to Lady R. Sheffield, of Upper Wimpole-street.

In Brunswick place, City-road, aged 67, S. Sandage, esq. one of the Serjeants at Arms to his Majesty.

In the Commercial-road, aged 35 years, after a few days illness, Capt. John Bishop, Commodore of the Juno, in the Cape Trade.

March 1. Near Bideford, North Devonshire; Robt Mathews, youngest son of Commissioner Woodriff, of the Royal Navy.

At Aiglish, near Killarney, aged 115, T. O'Sullivan, the Irish Bard. He expired while sowing oats in the field of one of his great grand children, and at the moment he had finished singing one of his own favourite Lyrics. He also followed the occupation of a cooper, and made a churn from which butter was taken for the christening of his 26th great grand child.

In Gower-street, in her 89th year, the widow of the late Mr. Alderman Gill, who died in 1798 (see vol. LXVIII. p. 264; and his epitaph in vol. LXXXVI. i. p. 13).

At Peckham, aged 60, Mr. Wm. Stuart, late of the Cudbear Company, Westminster.

At Armagh, Ireland, in his 25th year, James Johnston, esq. brother of Dr. Johnston, R.N.

March 2. At Hamburg, William de Drusina, esq.

In his 85th year, Starling Day, esq. of Norwich.

In Charterhouse-square, Henry Jenkinson Sayer, esq. auditor of the Charterhouse.

In Seymour-street, aged 50, Miss Percy. March 3. At the Deanery, Battle, Katherine Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Birch, Dean of Battle.

At Bath, the Rev. John Potticary, of Blackheath.

At Aspeden, Herts, in his 74th year, Hale Young Wortham, esq.

In Cadogan-terrace, aged 42, John Grant, esq. of Wallebow, in the Island of St. Vincent.

In Great George-street, Westminster, in his 67th year, John Hosier, esq.

At Putney, Elizabeth, wife of H. Legge, esq.

At Wendlebury, Oxfordshire, John Walker, esq.

At Apsley, Bedfordshire, Elizabeth, wife of J. Pat. More, esq. and sister of the late Jos. Howell, esq. of Markyate Cell, Hertfordshire (see vol. LXXXIX. ii. 377).

At Cheltenham, the relict of the late Sam. Harman, esq. of the island of Antigua.

March 5. At Bath, Elizabeth, wife of John Maud, esq. of Hillington, Middlesex.

At the Bishop of St. Asaph's, in Gloucester-place, Mrs. Luxmore.

At Hermitage-place, Islington-road, in his 67th year, Mr. John Evans, for many years

years prior, &c. of Long-lane, West Smithfield.

In Piccadilly. Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. W. Hammetton, of Tong, near Leeds.

In Bridge-street, aged 78, the widow of the late John Freeman, Esq.

At Hilhampton, near Worcester, aged 67, Thomas Selby, Esq. of the Mote, Ightham, Kent.

At Paris, Count Shee, a Peer of France.

March 6. At Tasmore, the wife of James Bradshaw, Esq.

At Swinesthorpe, near Lincoln, John Dew Pomfret, Esq. of Tenterden, Kent.

Mr. George Belsham, linen draper, &c. of Rayleigh, Essex. Mr. Belsham, with some friends, took a boat, and went to Sheerness upon business. They returned about ten o'clock the same evening, and had cast anchor a short distance from the shore, the tide at the same time flowing very fast; but the wind had not then increased to that height which was shortly after experienced. The party had nearly all got into the small boat; in doing which Mr. Belsham, with a grateful mind, uttered the pious ejaculation, "Thank God, we have got back safe!" at the same instant the last person entered the boat, in doing which he caused it to swamp, when Mr. Belsham fell overboard, and notwithstanding every exertion on the part of his companions, who themselves recovered the boat, they could not rescue him from a watery grave.

In Oxford-row, Bath, the relict of the late J. Wasey, Esq. of Prior's Court House, Berks.

At Islington, Peter Duthoit, Esq.

At Spratton, Northamptonshire, Fanny Helen, only daughter of Robert Ramsden, jun. Esq.

March 7. At Camberwell, in her 60th year, Ann, wife of Capt. Philip Lamb, R.N.

In Beaumont-street, the son of W. H. Roberts, Esq.

At Brompton, aged 73, Mrs. Farran, widow of the late Mr. Robert F. of South Lambeth.

At Whitechurch, Salop, aged 12 years, Skipton, eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Mayow, of Latham, Lancashire. —Whilst skating on the Rectory Pool, the ice unfortunately gave way, and he was precipitated into a watery grave; and his younger brother, in attempting to save him, had nearly shared the same fate.

At Grundisburgh, near Woodbridge. Suffolk, in his 80th year, Brampton Gurdon Dillingham, Esq.

At Brussels, aged 69 years and seven months, his Highness the Duke of Arenburg—He lost his sight by an accident at the age of 24 years, and was remarkable for the intelligence with which he repaired this loss by the aid of his other senses.

At Paris. Elizabeth Courtenay, wife of G. Blount, Esq. (brother of the late Sir Walter B.). As she was proceeding to pay a visit to Lady Newbury, the open carriage in which she sat was upset, and she received so much injury in her fall, that she did not survive the accident more than six hours.—She was the daughter of John Chichester, Esq. of Aslington, Devonshire.

At Sharrow Head, near Sheffield, Major Gen. Pat. Mackenzie, Colonel of the 3d Royal Veteran Battalion.

At Warwick, Mary, wife of Walter Roding, Esq. late of Westcoates, near Leicestershire.

March 8. At St. Magnus, near Bremen, J. E. Heyman, Esq. late of Hackney.

At Pentonville, aged 77, Rich. Brewer, esq. an eminent solicitor in Cow-lane (now called King-street,) West Smithfield. He was elected in 1774 into the Common Council for Farringdon Without, and was many years Deputy of the North side of that extensive ward.

At Hanbury, Worcestershire, the Rev. W. Burslem, many years Rector of that place.

In Great George-street, Hanover-square, the wife of Thomas Talbot Harrington, Esq. of Seaforth House, Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope.

At Bath, the Right Hon. Lady Louisa Butler, aunt to the late Earl of Lanesborough.

March 9. At Stone Castle, Kent, at an advanced age, the relict of the late J. T. Savary, Esq. of Greenwich.

At Beverley, Lieut. Gen. Cheney.

At Tooting Common, aged 27, Mary-Anne, wife of Robert Taylor, jun. esq. of Tolmer's Hall, only child of the Rev. John Watkins, of Clifton Campville, Staffordshire.

At Kennington, in his 71st year, Robert Atkinson, esq.

March 10. This night, on an alarm of fire being given, Mr. W. H. Goldwyer, a respectable Surgeon, in Bridge-street, Bath, left his house to attend it. In Maryport-street, he fell down in a fit; and, although the most prompt medical assistance was afforded, the vital spark had fled.

At Newington Green, the widow of the late Robert Wyatt, esq.

John R. Cocker, esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street.

In Quebec-street, in her 83d year, Mrs. Augusta Manners, second and only surviving daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord William Manners, and aunt to Sir William Manners, bart.

W. Raleigh Smith, esq. Collector of the Customs at Southampton, and late Chief Magistrate of that town.

At Brighton (having survived his youngest daughter only a fortnight), in his 46th year,

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year, Henry Francis Wintle, Esq. of Walworth.

At Northaw, Herts, in his 64th year, Nathaniel Gould, esq. of Manchester.

Suddenly, aged 68, Samuel Rush, esq.

March 11. At Holloway, in his 67th year, Mr. Robert Thorne, one of the oldest letter founders in London

At Hammersmith, in his 64th year, J. Plank, esq.

In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Rich. Warren, esq. formerly Lieut.-Col. in the 3d. regiment of guards.

In his 40th year, Mr. Edmund Aikin, architect, fourth son of Dr. Aikin, of Stoke Newington.

In Great Surrey street, in his 86th year, W. Sims, esq. formerly Collector of his Majesty's Customs at the Port of London.

March 12. At Bury St. Edmund's, at a very advanced age, the relict of Sir William Dilbeu, bart. of Finedon Hall, Northamptonshire.

Martha Maria, wife of Richard A-kwright, jun. esq. of Ashbourn Hall, Derbyshire.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Avoch, Ross shire.

March 13. In Burton Crescent, James White, esq.

At Stamford hill, in his 82d year, G. Buige, esq.

In Gower street, aged 25, Mr. William Oliver, late of the Hon. East India Company's service.

March 14. At Newington, in Surrey, in his 74th year, Mr. Thomas Bateman, one of the principal Clerks in the 4l. and 5l. per cent. Annuity Offices, in the Bank of England, and Father of the Worshipful

Company of Vintners in the City of London, of which Company he was chosen Master in the year 1796. He was a man whose whole conduct through life was most strictly just, honourable, and faithful.

At Wandsworth, in his 77th year, J. Mackie, esq.

At Stoke Newington, Anne, the wife of Daniel Goff, esq.

At Knightsbridge, aged 84, Michael Underwood, M.D. many years Physician to the British Lying-in Hospital, and the accoucheur who was engaged at the birth of her 1st Royal Highness the Princess Charlott. —Dr. Underwood was the only surviving Licentiate in Midwifery of the London College of Physicians, that class having been no longer distinguished from other Licentiates.

In Sloane street, in his 81st year, Gen. Walker, of the Royal Artillery.

At Archer's Lodge, near Southampton, Sam Harrison, esq. many years Magistrate of the County of Hants.

March 15. At Lymington, Devonshire, aged 85, Elizabeth widow of the late Capt. Edward Howorth, R.N.—This Lady was well known in the literary world, and for the many admirable productions of her pencil.

In Long Acre, in her 82d year, the mother of Mr. Abbott, auctioneer, of the Strand.

At Newbury, Berks, the Rev. J. P. Hewlett, M.A. of Magdalen College, Oxford.

At Bromley, aged 64, Mr. Jacob Chaille, of the East India Company's Home Service.

March 21. In his 78th year, Mr W. Iouch, of Norton-falgate.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1820. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Noon.	11 o'clock	Barom.	Weather
	Morning		Night.	in. pts.	Mar. 1820.
Feb	°	°	°		
26	35	35	37	30, 10	cloudy
27	33	35	31	, 15	fair
28	30	38	30	, 05	fair
29	26	42	36	29, 92	fair
Mar. 1	40	44	40	, 68	rain
2	34	37	32	, 10	stormy
3	30	35	30	, 89	fair
4	29	36	30	30, 19	fair
5	29	36	28	, 33	fair
6	29	34	27	, 24	fair
7	27	35	34	, 24	cloudy
8	34	40	32	, 35	fair
9	32	46	33	, 26	fair
10	34	48	34	29, 91	fair
11	35	47	37	, 66	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Noon.	11 o'clock	Barom.	Weather
	Morning		Night.	in. pts.	Mar. 1820.
Mar.	°	°	°		
12	36	45	39	29, 50	fair
13	39	49	41	, 69	fair
14	40	52	50	30, 24	cloudy
15	50	59	50	, 39	fair
16	45	50	40	, 46	cloudy
17	40	43	37	, 35	cloudy
18	38	47	38	, 37	fair
19	40	43	30	, 29	cloudy
20	36	46	40	, 22	cloudy
21	41	47	41	, 14	cloudy
22	47	50	40	29, 93	fair
23	46	50	43	, 26	showery
24	44	47	39	, 18	cloudy
25	32	47	35	, 45	fair
26	37	46	49	, 77	rain

BILL OF MORTALITY, from February 22, to March 24, 1820.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		2 and 3		30 and 40					
Males - 935	1817	Males 973	1928	{	200	5 and 10	81	60 and 70	186				
Females - 882		Females 956				10 and 20	81	70 and 80	133				
Whereof have died under 2 years old 935						20 and 30	131	80 and 90	60				
						30 and 40	203	90 and 100	12				
						40 and 50	230						
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.													

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending March 18, 1820.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	76	4 40	0 37	11 28	5 41	2				
Surrey	75	7 35	6 37	1 27	0 44	6				
Hertford	69	10 40	0 39	3 27	9 43	6				
Bedford	70	6 43	0 38	6 26	3 42	1				
Huntingdon	64	6 00	0 36	0 24	4 41	10				
Northampton	68	8 00	0 35	1 24	2 41	3				
Rutland	72	0 00	0 38	6 28	0 45	6				
Leicester	68	8 00	0 42	4 24	0 44	6				
Nottingham	71	10 42	0 41	9 26	8 50	0				
Derby	69	4 00	0 41	7 24	6 55	6				
Stafford	75	0 00	0 43	5 26	7 47	6				
Salop	73	5 48	10 40	8 28	4 56	10				
Hereford	68	9 51	2 32	8 26	8 50	4				
Worcester	71	6 00	0 39	6 31	5 50	0				
Warwick	72	2 00	0 38	4 27	2 50	6				
Wilts	71	0 00	0 37	4 25	3 48	2				
Berks	78	6 00	0 37	1 27	7 44	7				
Oxford	74	1 00	0 36	1 26	7 45	6				
Bucks	71	3 00	0 34	0 28	0 42	9				
Bacon	68	6 00	0 34	11 27	0 00	0				
Montgomery	68	9 00	0 35	2 28	3 00	0				
Radnor	71	5 00	0 34	5 28	9 00	0				

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	71	3 32	0 36	6 27	4 38	4				
Kent	74	4 35	0 36	6 26	9 39	2				
Sussex	70	9 00	0 38	0 24	8 18	0				
Suffolk	71	5 40	0 34	2 26	0 58	10				
Cambridge	63	4 30	0 32	9 19	4 42	4				
Norfolk	69	11 39	0 32	9 22	3 39	10				
Lincoln	67	11 00	0 36	11 21	10 43	2				
York	66	6 39	4 27	3 23	3 47	2				
Durham	68	0 00	0 00	0 24	1 00	0				
Northum.	71	8 44	0 33	1 25	5 37	3				
Cumberl.	71	5 47	4 29	7 26	10 00	0				
Westmor.	71	0 36	0 33	8 24	5 00	0				
Lancaster	69	10 00	0 00	0 25	5 50	0				
Chester	66	6 00	0 42	0 24	4 00	0				
Flint	61	4 00	0 38	10 24	0 00	0				
Denbigh	63	5 00	0 39	3 23	0 00	0				
Anglesea	67	0 00	0 34	0 17	4 00	0				
Carnarvon	70	8 00	0 34	8 21	0 00	0				
Merioneth	72	1 50	0 40	0 29	4 00	0				
Cardigan	64	0 00	0 34	0 12	0 00	0				
Pembroke	58	8 00	0 33	11 17	0 00	0				
Carmarth.	66	2 00	0 32	0 17	2 00	0				
Glamorgan	69	0 00	0 32	0 22	0 00	0				
Gloucester	73	11 00	0 37	0 27	1 47	3				
Somerset	76	0 00	0 38	1 21	0 18	0				
Monm.	73	9 00	0 34	8 25	6 00	0				
Devon	69	10 00	0 32	2 00	0 00	0				
Cornwall	69	4 00	0 31	4 24	6 00	0				
Dorset	73	6 00	0 34	0 27	0 46	0				
Hants	71	8 00	0 37	10 24	9 48	6				

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, March 27, 65s. to 70s.

OATMEAL, per Bull of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, March 19, 26s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, March 22, 35s. 6½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, in THE BOROUGH MARKET, March 20.

Kent Bags.....	3l.	3s.	to	3l.	12s.	Kent Pockets.....	3l.	8s.	to	3l.	18s.
Sussex Ditto.....	2l.	16s.	to	3l.	5s.	Sussex Ditto.....	3l.	3s.	to	3l.	10s.
Essex Ditto.....	0l.	0s.	to	0.	0s.	Essex Ditto.....	3l.	0s.	to	3l.	10s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 27:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 11s. 6d. Straw 1l. 11s. 6d. Clover 5l. 4s. 6d. —Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 8s. Straw 1l. 16s. Clover 6l. 10s. —St. Paul's, Hay 4l. 2s. 6d. Straw 1l. 14s. Clover 6l. 18s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, March 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s.	4d.	to	6s.	0d.	Lamb.....	0s.	0d.	to	0s.	0d.
Mutton.....	4s.	4d.	to	6s.	4d.	Head of Cattle at Market March 27:					
Veal.....	5s.	0d.	to	7s.	0d.	Beasts.....	2369 Calves 130.				
Pork.....	5s.	0d.	to	6s.	8d.	Sheep and Lambs	11,860 Pigs 250.				

COALS, March 27: Newcastle 32s. 6d. to 42s. 0d. —Sunderland, 33s. 0d. to 43s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Town Tallow 72s. 0d. Yellow Russia 67s.

SOAP, Yellow 86s. Mottled 93s. Curd 102s. —CANDLES, 11s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 13s. 0d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1820.

Bank	Red.	3 pr. Ct.	3½ pr. Ct.	4 pr. Ct.	5 pr. Ct.	E. Long	Irish	Imp.	India	S. S.	N. S.	S. S.	India	Ex. B'lls.	Oration.
Stock.	3 pr. Ct.	Con.	Ct. Con.	Con.	N. S. S.	Ann.	per cent.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	pr.	pr.	pr.
1	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
2	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
3	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
4	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
5	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
6	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
7	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
8	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
9	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
10	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
11	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
12	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
13	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
14	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
15	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
16	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
17	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
18	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
19	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
20	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
21	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
22	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
23	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
24	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
25	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
26	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
27	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
28	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
29	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
30	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.
31	69½	68½	77½	88½	103½	118½	68	213½	14½	68½	13	15 pr	1 dis. par.	1	pr.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.

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APRIL, 1820.

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Embellished with Views of the Remains of LLANFEY PALACE, Pembrokeshire;
and of TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS, Middlesex.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The views of the Churches of North Marston, Bucks, and Staveley, Derbyshire, are in the hands of the Engraver.

JUVENIS is informed, that the Compendium of County History is unavoidably postponed, on account of the lamented indisposition of the Compiler.

We are sorry that our *Birmingham* Correspondent, "A Dissenter," should have given himself the trouble of sending what he could not reasonably expect to see printed.

S. R. in reply to the inquiry of "SCANIA" (in vol. LXXXIX. p. 104) respecting the situation of Knudstorp, where Tycho Brahe was born, states, "It has always been allowed that Brahe was of Danish birth, although his parents were originally from Sweden; and I find on an excellent German map lately published at Berlin, a town called Knudstrup, in Jutland, a little to the South of Wiborg, which very probably was Brahe's birth-place, particularly as a friend of mine has in vain looked on Hermelin's map for Knudstorp near Kelsingborg. Not any such town, I can assure SCANIA, exists on the island of Huen, having myself visited it in 1816."

M. H. authoress of "Affection's Gift," &c. wishes to learn why "OMICRON" (p. 228) ascribes the beautiful stanzas, entitled 'To-morrow,' to Miss Blannil, as they are decidedly mentioned as being written by Miss Parker in Dr. Styles's brief Memoir of her excellent brother, who was the intimate and beloved friend of his biographer; and of course the authority appears unquestionable."

G. H. W. observes, "The barony of Nelson of Hilborough, was granted in remainder to the male issue of Viscount Nelson's sisters, but not to themselves. Is Beatson correct in stating the Nelson Earldom to be in remainder to the sisters?" He also informs us, in answer to a remark (p. 86, b. 25), "that Countess Talbot's mother was not 'the Hon.' Miss Dutton; she was sister to a Peer, not daughter; and consequently not the Hon."

Mr. J. STOCKDALE HARDY, in answer to the question proposed by a Correspondent, in p. 194, says, that "according to some recent decisions of the Court of King's Bench, it is absolutely necessary that there should be *two* Churchwardens in all parishes, where a common law custom cannot be established to elect only *one*. The Courts of Quarter Sessions are in the habit of receiving evidence as to this custom, and of annulling indentures, certificates, &c. where it cannot be established, and where only *one* churchwarden is returned."

W. C. D. remarks, that there is an error in the Obituary of Dr. Haweis, where

the writer (p. 277) says that he was "educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.B. in 1772." W. C. D. then says, "When I was an under-graduate at Oxford, Dr. Haweis was a member of Magdalen Hall. He was at that time an evangelical preacher in one of the parish churches, where, though I am not one of the elect, curiosity led me. And I am sorry to recollect that his Evening Lectures too often gave occasion—not to Christian love. As far as I remember his connexion with Mr. Madan, I cannot think he ever became a member of any other University than that which perhaps can feel no honour in claiming him."

PAUSANIAS remarks that "he visited the remains of Newenham Priory, near Bedford, the beginning of last August. The walls of this extensive, and once celebrated, building now only remain, enclosing a space of about 80 acres of fine meadow land, on the banks of the Ouse, in the parish of Goldington. This Priory was founded in the reign of King Henry I. The walls are, for the most part, in good preservation, composed of stone, but repaired in some parts with brick."

The popular Ballad of *Lillebullero* (inquired after by a CORRESPONDENT) may be found in Percy's *Reliques*, II. p. 367, and the Music in the 18th edition of the *Dancing Master*, vol. I. p. 116.

LITERATI BRISTOLIENSES respectfully submit the following suggestion to ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq.: "The literary world has been so much gratified by what has already been given us by your pen from the Spanish, that we are induced to submit to your consideration the works of 'Don Quevedo de Villegas,' as being both well deserving and much in need of a new translation into English. A communication of your sentiments on this subject, through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine, or any other channel which may be agreeable to yourself, will confer an obligation upon many lovers of wit and humour, who have been condemned to view the merits of the above Satirist thro' the mist of very bad translations."

A CONSTANT READER would be glad to learn "whether a widow of an incumbent has any right by law to remain in the parsonage house a day after the death of her husband? If no right, whether she can claim time for the removal of her goods?"

J. B. asks, "Where Lawrence Sheriff lived in London, where he died, and where he was buried?"

P. wishes to be referred to any Work wherein the marriages and descendants of Sir William Talbot are to be found.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1820.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN,
FAME in noble minds is an incitement to great and generous actions. "It is," our immortal Milton says, "a plant which does not grow in mortal soil;" and whilst it elevates the thoughts to deeds of high renown, it looks for their reward in the approbation of the just and good, and in the praise of future ages, where it hopes to live to their remotest period. This was a sentiment, and a wish which prevailed in as noble a mind as ever man possessed, and of whom I gave a faint sketch in a memoir of the late Right Hon. Warren Hastings, in your invaluable Magazine of September, 1818.

A wish to transmit to posterity some further and more particular proofs of the merits of that great and good man, induces me to send you herewith, and to request the additional favour of you to admit them into your excellent Publication, the Addresses of the Civil Inhabitants of Calcutta, and of the Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment, when Mr. Hastings left that country, which he had governed so many years with honour to himself, and with the greatest advantage to the East India Company and to the Nation at large. These addresses were delivered to the House of Lords on his impeachment, and are a complete vindication of his character from the aspersions which had been cast upon it;—but as these documents are little known; and there seems to be a peculiar fitness in giving them a more extensive circulation at this particular time, when the India Company have just voted a Statue to be erected to his memory, in the India House; and the inhabitants of Calcutta (at the same time) have likewise voted one to be erected in that settlement, I venture, Mr. Urban, to solicit the favour of your reception of these testimonials into

your inestimable Repository. It may not be irrelevant to add, that when the native subjects of Bengal heard of Mr. Hastings's impeachment, and the nature of the accusations brought against him, they all, with one consent, from the highest to the lowest, in every province of the kingdom, sent addresses and testimonials, desiring they might be transmitted to England, expressing their sense of his wise and equitable administration of his government, and of the peace, security, and happiness they enjoyed under it. These testimonials were presented to the House of Lords, and duplicate originals are now lodged in the Library of the East India House.

With profound veneration, esteem, and respect, for the memory of Mr. Hastings, and with every good wish for your prosperity, Mr. Urban, I beg leave to subscribe myself, *Amicus.*

Address from the British Inhabitants of Calcutta.

"TO THE HON. WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.
 GOVERNOR GENERAL.

"Honourable Sir,

"We the British inhabitants of Calcutta, impressed with real concern at your departure from India, entreat your acceptance of this public tribute in testimony of our general satisfaction with the whole tenor of your long administration, and our lasting sense of your many patriotic exertions.

"For a series of years we have uninterruptedly enjoyed under your government the blessings of private comfort and public tranquillity; and no one can recollect a period wherein impartial justice, political wisdom, and a liberal attention to the rights of individuals, were more eminently conspicuous.

"We have seen you in many of the most critical situations to which political life can be exposed. In none of these have we perceived you to deviate from the dignity of your station, the integrity of your character, or the vigour of your public

public conduct. In every vicissitude you have been collected and provident; and whilst you have proved yourself invulnerable to insurrection, you have equally displayed yourself superior to calumny.

"The grand outlines of the connexion by which this country is united to Great Britain, have been, under your auspices, precisely ascertained, and its continuance decisively secured. The unwieldy system of the double government has been reduced to order and simplicity, the administration of civil and criminal justice, instead of a burthen on individuals or an engine of corruption, has, under your prudent reformation, become a blessing to ten millions of people. Arts have been uniformly patronized; the channels of communication between ourselves and the natives have, by your liberal encouragement, been opened; and our settlement has increased to a degree of magnitude and splendour which evinces the wisdom of your measures, and the mildness of your Government.

"Whilst the rest of India looked up to you for preservation from the distractions of war, and the desolations of famine, we have enjoyed an uninterrupted plenty and security,—blessings which, whilst we continue to possess them, we shall never cease to remember were procured for us by your spirited measures, which have raised upon a most solid basis the superstructure of public happiness.

"May that happiness and every other be secured to you during the remaining period of your life, which can arise from the possession of unsullied virtue, and the consciousness of unremitted labours for the good of society; and may you be blessed on your return with the brightest reward a patriot mind can court,—the applause of your Sovereign, and the gratitude of a country to which you have proved yourself so illustrious an ornament.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servants.

(Signed by all the Inhabitants of Calcutta.)

"(Dated) *Calcutta, Feb. 1, 1785.*"

Address from the Army on the Bengal Establishment to Mr. Hastings, transmitted to him in England soon after his departure from Calcutta.

"TO WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.

"SIR,

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, officers of the Bengal Army, with profound respect, and most perfect esteem, take the liberty of addressing you on your departure from amongst us.

"Many of us, as citizens, have already signed the general Address, which was projected, prepared, and signed, in the short space of thirty hours, and presented to you on the morning of your departure,

with the signature of near three hundred of the principal persons of the settlement, to which large additions have been since made, and are still making.

"But it was judged, that an Address from the Officers of the Army, in their collective capacity, after you had left the settlement, would more fully demonstrate to yourself, and to all the world, how very dear you were to them as soldiers, and afford them an opportunity of recording the causes of their esteem, by a recital of the events which produced it.

"We all know, Sir, either by having seen it, or by having heard it from those who were on the spot, that you have been very near thirteen years at the head of this settlement; that you came to the Chair as Governor immediately after the most dreadful calamity that ever befel a people, and found the country much depopulated, the Treasury empty, and a most enormous debt contracted; that the plans which you so judiciously laid when Governor, were afterwards carried into execution by the Governor General and Supreme Council, of which you have hitherto been the head, and effected a discharge of the debt, filled the Treasury with cash, and restored life and vigour to the country; that during that period the Government was convulsed by jarring interests and unusual opposition; but, nevertheless, you maintained your post with dignity to the State, with honour to yourself, and confusion to the enemies of your country; that the natives, taking advantage of what they supposed a divided Government, entered into a confederacy to destroy the influence of the English in India, and to set up that of the French, who secretly promoted the union, and, afterwards joined in league with them; that all these efforts were baffled, and India preserved to us by your firmness and the vigour of your Government, from which an expedition, planned by yourself, was sent forth, and an army under General Goddard, traversed regions unknown, from the East to the West of India, in spite of the disasters which befel those who were to co-operate, reached the coasts of Surat, and conquered provinces from the powers at war with our nation.

"It is also well known, that in the midst of this scene of trouble, the French, and Spaniards, and afterwards the Dutch, joined to attack us, and were aided by the late Hyder-Ally, who, before the Dutch war, invaded the Carnatic, defeated the English in battle, and reduced to his obedience the whole of that country, except Madras and Villore, and some few paltry forts in the neighbourhood of the Presidency: that when all men considered the state of the Carnatic to be desperate, you rose to rescue them from impending ruin;

and

and though Bengal was threatened with invasions, you, nobly resolving to meet the enemy at a distance, sent out two detachments, which gave strength and vigour to the army under Sir Eyre Coote, thereby saved the British possessions in that part of India, and reduced the enemy to conclude an honourable peace without the loss of territory; and lastly, that the armies serving were paid, fed, clothed, and armed, by the exertions and resources of your Government.

"Thus, Sir, under your administration, have the united efforts of our numerous and powerful enemies been frustrated; and India, by the conquests there made from the European powers, has afforded the means of redeeming what the nation lost to them in every other part of the globe.

"We therefore entreat you to accept this just and grateful tribute of our praises, and our warmest thanks, for having opened the paths which led to glory, and afforded to the Bengal army the means of acquiring honour, and of being serviceable to the State at large.

"Permit us now, Sir, to express our feelings on your departure. Time, and the contemplation of your illustrious actions, created an esteem which is deeply rooted in our hearts; and our sorrow at losing the man whom we considered as the father of the settlement, is, as it ought to be, great and poignant; we must, therefore, seek for consolation in our hopes that you are going to receive those honours and rewards which are due to superior merit; and with united voice we pray that such may be the event.

"Signed by 4 Colonels, 15 Lieut.-Cols. 25 Majors, 71 Captains, 324 Lieuts. 47 Ensigns, 71 Lieut. Fire Workers, Surgeons, &c."

MR. URBAN, *Dallington, April 10.*
YOUR Correspondent "Mentor," p. 222, wishes for an answer from some gentleman belonging to the Ecclesiastical Court, to questions respecting a *Faculty Pew* in a parish church. I do not belong to the Ecclesiastical Court, but I believe the following extract from "*Burn's Ecclesiastical Law*" will answer his first question, which is this:

"Does a *Faculty Pew* in a parish church go with the *person* (to whom it was granted and his heirs), or does the same go with the *dwelling house*, wherever the person resided, at the time such faculty was granted?"

A seat may not be granted by the Ordinary to a *person* and his heirs absolutely. For the seat doth not belong to the *person*, but to the in-

habitant; otherwise if he and his heirs go away, and dwell in another parish, they shall yet retain their seat, which is unreasonable.—*Gibson*, 197; *Burn's Eccles. Law*, art. *Church*, vol. I. p. 330, vol. IV. p. 503.

A Faculty, in reference to his second question, I take to be necessarily entered in the Bishop's Court, as any other legal document.

A seat, therefore, appears to be granted to the *house* and not to the *person**; and should the *inhabitant* of the house be either "an elderly maiden lady with an only niece," or a father of a family with 20 children, as long as they remain such inhabitants, and no longer, they are entitled to such grant, to the exclusion of every other person whatsoever.

The new pewing of churches would doubtless afford, in many instances, the most essential accommodation in populous parishes; but where funds sufficient for the purpose are at hand, the existing laws at present are fully sufficient for the desirable ends of "*Mentor's*" suggestion; and are, if I may be allowed to offer an opinion, far superior to any new Act of Parliament that might be made, throwing, though in an excellent cause, a very severe responsibility upon the shoulders of the incumbent, which he alone, in most instances, would be unwilling to encounter, unassisted by his legal and active coadjutors, the two Churchwardens. T. F.

LETTERS FROM THE CONTINENT.

(Continued from p. 27.)

LETTER III.

Amiens, August 5, 1818.

MY last from Cambrai only detailed our progress as far as Aire. From thence we proceeded by Lillers to Bethune. Near Lillers we passed, on the left, two large Convents, which are both ruined. Bethune is a fortified town, and has a spacious market-place. This town and Aire have each probably about

* Another Correspondent (A) answers this enquiry to the same purport. He adds, "I quite agree with Mentor, that if the Vestries would properly allot the unappropriated Pews, they need not put the parishes to expense to build or enlarge churches: there is a case in point at this moment with respect to the Abbey Church of St. Alban, and I have no doubt that the same is the case in other churches."

5000 inhabitants. The tinkle tinkle chiming of the town-clock were very melodious. Here we went to vespers. The organ was not used, but the chanting was accompanied by the braying of a huge serpent. Our Inn was the Golden Lion. The legal charge of a postillion is 15 sous per post; but they always expect double. I had paid the postillion for a post and a half, and instead of 22½ sous, which he would have been entitled to, or 45, which is double, I gave him 2½ francs or 50 sous. He began to grumble. My companion said to him, "Why are you not content?" He said, "I am content, but the English always pay 10 sous per post."—"What reason can you give for demanding more of the English than of other people?"—"O, I make no demand.—I thank you, and wish you 'bon voyage'." On the road between Bethune and Douay, in an open country, there was erected on the road side a pillar recording that on that spot on the 20th April, 1815, a young man was killed by lightning. In passing through a village, we saw a dozen young women dancing in a ring, and singing. White gowns and finery have not here made their way into the country, and these young women were so homely and prudently habited, that if a committee of our gravest matrons had had the ordering of their apparel, it could not have been more suitable. I should also add that they had no male partners; the young men were amusing themselves with playing at ball; and the young women were dancing, from what the French call *gaieté de cœur*. Our Inn at Douay, the Hotel de Versailles, was a dirty one, though the beds (as usual) were clean. At the table d'hôte at supper, we were joined by an Englishman who frequently visits this country. He travels with his own horse and gig, which he finds a cheap plan; as the charges for corn and hay are moderate. He says, it is necessary that a traveller with a horse should in general be his own groom; as an English horse will otherwise suffer for the want of English attention. Last year he brought his wife and daughter; his youngest daughter who speaks French well, acted as interpreter. He says the French are extremely flattered by an Englishman's attempts to acquire their lan-

guage, and to become acquainted with them; and unbounded in their civility to English ladies. The landlord, a heavy gross fellow, came to the table d'hôte without his coat, and with his arms bare; and drank wine with a Frenchman. The waiter who stood behind, always partook with them.

August 3.—Our Inn is situated in the Grand Place or market place, a spacious and handsome square. I rose early and went to the Cathedral, which is a modern building and contains nothing remarkable. In a Gothic parish church, there was a notice affixed that the Sacrament would be exposed (*exposée*) the three following days, from six in the morning till vespers, and a 40 days indulgence would be granted to those who should resort thither, and adore it half an hour. Prayers were desired for a Canon of Cambrai, who died on the 30th July, and the notice concluded, Un "*de Profundis*," s'il vous plaît. There is a very pleasant walk on the ramparts round the town. This morning at breakfast at the table d'hôte we had several Frenchmen. In the Inn-yard, the waiter grilled veal cutlets on a pan of coals, which were afterwards brought to table, and eaten by the Frenchmen with claret for breakfast. At nine we went to mass at the Cathedral. The Altar was superbly ornamented and surrounded with laurel trees; four large arms with extended hands were placed on the Altar. The Priests' gowns were very splendid, and whenever they had occasion to sit down, their hoods were lifted up by singing boys, that they might not be sat upon. The Priests (about 20 in number) chanted the mass in *canto fermo*. The organ, which stands at the West end of the nave, accompanied. This is, I think, the most powerful and complete organ I ever heard, and it was excellently played. The effect was very striking. The music and the stops were perpetually changing, from the lightest opera style to the most slow and pathetic passages. In the belfrey tower (which in this and most towns is either a part of the Maison de Ville, or else a distinct building), there were two immense bells, each of which in succession strikes the hour; and they repeat it at the half hour. The road from Douay to Cambrai is in general flat, and

and contains nothing remarkable. At Douay there was formerly an English College, at which — and were educated; it is now converted into a cotton manufactory. We left Douay for Cambrai about eleven, and arrived at Cambrai at two. Here we found John Bull lord of the ascendant. The fortifications and gates are guarded by British soldiers. There are three regiments in Cambrai, and two in the camps close at the outside of the walls. Two of these, the grenadier guards, are remarkably fine men. The day was warm; the thermometer about 73. We walked to see the camp. The tents are small, and the men sleep on straw mattresses on the ground. In bad weather it must be extremely disagreeable. This is the head quarters of the army. Lord Wellington and Lord Hill have country houses in the neighbourhood. Lord Hill has also handsome apartments in the town, at the house of Madame Canonne, Fabricant de Bâtes, Rue de l'Épée, No. 330, where, upon the recommendation of our landlady, we purchased some excellent Cambric, at 16 francs per ell, above five quarters of a yard English measure. Our inn, the Hotel Hollandois, was a comfortable one, and we were treated with the utmost civility and attention by landlord, landlady, and waiters. It is a quiet retired house; not at all frequented by any of the English officers, many of whom dine at a coffee-house kept by an Englishman from Bath. This has been a very handsome town; the *Grand Place* is a noble one: but Cambrai has lost its great ornament, a venerable Gothic Cathedral, which was not only plundered at the Revolution, but totally demolished, so that not even its ruins are left: what is worse, a Theatre is erected on the site of it. The tomb of Archbishop Fenelon is also demolished, and his remains disturbed. Our English "Traveller's Guide" having asserted that his remains were removed at the period of the demolition, to the Chapel of the Hospital for poor girls, we had the curiosity to go thither and inquire. The Portress shewed us the Chapel, but we could gather from her no intelligence as to the Archbishop's remains. A lady, however, came to us, who appeared to be the superintendent, and she informed us that the

wooden coffin of Fenelon was deposited in an apartment of the Hospital, which was at that moment occupied, but would be at liberty to be seen in a few hours. Our curiosity was, however, satisfied with this information. It seems somewhat extraordinary that the good people who have shewn their respect for the Archbishop by preserving his remains, should be content without depositing them in consecrated ground; and should keep them in a private apartment unburied; and further, that if the identity of the coffin is satisfactorily made out, the Government should not interest itself in having the body decently interred, and a proper monument erected in the Abbey Church, which is now used as the Cathedral. To neglect so great a man is a disgrace to the nation*. The Chapel of the above Hospital is now used for the English soldiers. The Roman Catholic altar is removed, and a Protestant reading-desk and pulpit are erected. This seems an instance of liberality, or else of indifference, on the part of the Roman Catholics here. There is not a Gothic church in Cambrai.

August 4.—This morning before breakfast I went to mass at the Cathedral, where between 2 and 300 boys were present; from their manner of holding their books they seemed to have been taught in the Bellian or Lancasterian system. There is nothing remarkable in the building, except some paintings to imitate *bas relief*, which have a happy effect. At our inn the floors both of lodging rooms and sitting rooms were of glazed tiles. About eleven we set off by Bonnavy, a walled town, to Peronne. The day was intensely hot, the thermometer in the shade 82½ at four o'clock. Not a cloud to be seen. Occasionally on the road-side there were extended on crosses, naked figures as large as life, and painted a flesh colour, representing our Saviour. This is quite horrible and

* We have the pleasure to inform our Readers, that since our Correspondent's visit to Cambrai, the circumstance which he notices has engaged public attention. The *Journal de Paris* of the 18th ult. announces that a Subscription is set on foot in Cambrai, for a monument to Archbishop Fenelon. The Duke of Angoulême has transmitted to the Mayor a contribution of 1000 francs.

profane, and seems to be trifling with the most sacred things. Our English "Guide" informs us we travel over "a considerable chain of mountains in this route." The book has been compiled from a French account. The French use the word *Montagne* for the most insignificant hills; and hence the mistake. The hills were pretty much like those between Tadcaster and Leeds. Peronne is a good sized and fortified town, with spacious streets and good shops. Our dinner bill for two was 11 francs or 9s. 2d. being 4s. 7d. each, and the dinner consisted of soup, boiled beef, veal steaks, peas, salad, iced lemonade, and brandy, a bottle of excellent Burgundy, a dish of fresh butter, apricots, plumbs, and pears. The Church is a building in the modern Gothic style, with a pretty tower. In the inside we found a splendid roof something resembling King's Chapel, Cambridge, and a remarkable echo, which must peculiarly adapt it for music. We proceeded after dinner by Faucaucourt and Villers to Amiens.—There was a delay of half an hour at the last stage, as the postillion was with the reapers. The gleaners in this country are numerous, and seem to fare well. Owing to the delay it was after nine when we arrived here. We saw a splendid sunset, and a beautiful moonset, on the road. The country was like Salisbury Plain, only corn instead of pasture. Amiens Cathedral in the dusk appeared like Filey Church. As soon as we approached the gates of Amiens, which were open, we saw the sentinels shutting them in our faces, that we might pay half a franc to have them again opened. There was a meteoric ball of fire in the air in the West over Amiens about nine.

August 5, two p. m.—We have been exploring Amiens Cathedral, and were proceeding to look at the city, but were driven in at one o'clock, by the heat: the thermometer in the shade is at 86, and many of the houses are whitewashed and reflect the sun. I have written this with my coat off, and in a profuse perspiration; and feel not equal to the commencement of another sheet. X.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,
THE Memoir of the Duke of Berri,
which you have inserted in p. 273,

April 3.

having been adopted by you, calls for some observations, and must have them. It is evidently written by a Frenchman, and was no doubt copied by you from a French paper.

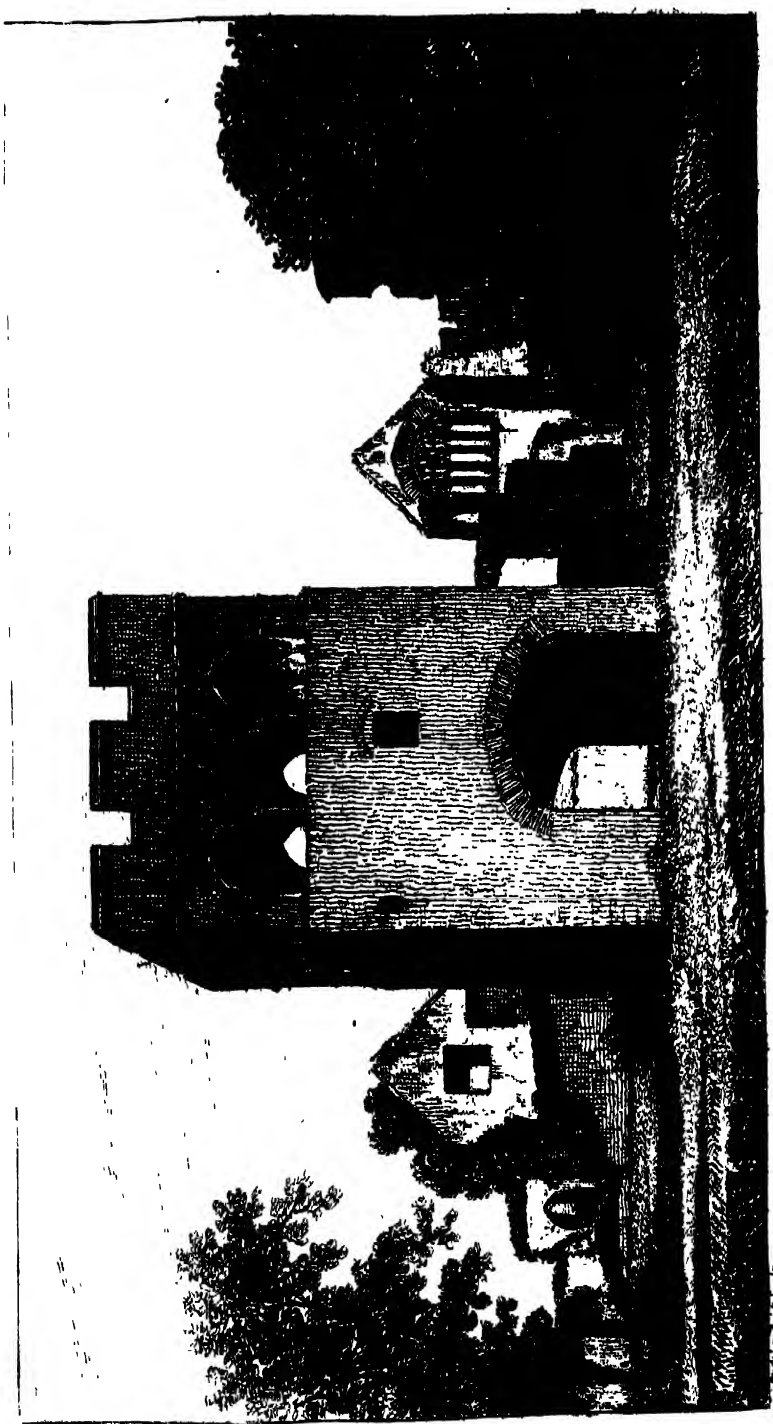
After the generous, the noble manner in which the Duke was received in this country, the only part of Europe, as the writer admits, in which a Bourbon could find an asylum, it was natural to expect that some acknowledgment would have been made,—something like gratitude expressed; in vain you may look for any thing like it. "The Duke was under the necessity of becoming a sojourner in England;" "the Prince passed several years in London, whence he was in the habit of making frequent journeys to Hartwell." These are all the words respecting his hospitable reception in this country. What return he made to Englishmen who visited France after the re-establishment of the Bourbons, is known to many.

After his return to France, whether he moderated the rigour of his orders by the kindness of his manner to the soldiers, we here can have nothing to judge by but mere rumour;—that rumour is not in favour of the kindness of his manner: and if we may form a guess at the kindness of the manner from the story which his French eulogist next tells us, we can hardly suppose much kindness of manner to a common soldier from one who could treat an officer with the insolence here described: "during the period of his emigration," says his eulogist, "he happened one day to reprimand too severely an officer full of honour. In a moment, perceiving his error, the young Prince took the gentleman aside." What followed? he said, "It was never my intention to insult a man of honour. I am like yourself a French gentleman, and am ready to give you all the reparation you may demand."—That is, it is true I have insulted you, and I am ready to accept an invitation to take your life by way of making you amends.

"His last moments," says his eulogist, "were cheered by the endearing attentions of his wife." How many women were under his protection, besides the one he carried from England, we here do not know; but these, in the eyes of a French eulogist, are *light errors*!

Yours, &c.

E. E. E.
Mr.



LLANFEY PALACE, PEMBROKESHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, *March 27.*

THE annexed Plate represents a North-west view of the remains of Llanfey or Llanphey Palace, Pembrokeshire, antiently the residence of the Bishops of St. David's (*see Plate I.*) Besides the magnificent mouldering pile contiguous to the Cathedral in old *Menevia*, and that now under consideration, there formerly belonged to this See the Castle of *Harlech*, *Llandudog*, in *Gwynedd*, *Harlech*, *Harlech*, and the *Isle of Man*, near the mouth of the river *Mersey*, and *Ushak* in *Brecknockshire*, with the *Grange of Castrum Pontis*, or *Pont Castle*, &c. it is now called, in *Pembrokeshire*. The three last mentioned of these buildings were raised by Bishop Gower, and are remarkable for their magnificence, as well as distinguished for their open-arched parapets, surmounted by battlements, which served for ornament, as also for a cover to the leaden or tiled roof.

All the architectural works of this excellent Prelate are characterized for peculiar grandeur and richness of ornament. He lived in the reign of Edward III. a period distinguished for the magnificence of its Ecclesiastical buildings; and his Cathedral shared his bounty and munificence; and received, among other embellishments, the superb stone screen and rood-loft at the entrance to the Choir.

But returning to the subject of the accompanying plate:—the ruins of Llanfey Palace are situated a short distance out of the road (on the North side) between *Pembroke* and *Tenby*. They occupy an extensive plot of ground; and though literally speaking are ruins, and every part uninhabitable, yet large, and comparatively perfect portions of the principal buildings are left standing, the plain substantial walls of which are covered with thick masses of luxuriant ivy. The Great Hall towards the South is plain both within and without, and appears never to have been richly ornamented; but the arches of its windows and doors have well-carved mouldings, and the arched parapet before remarked extended round the building. The original entrance gateway which forms the principal object in the subjoined plate, is entire, excepting its roof. The lower part has a modern enclosure, and is used for the

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purposes of a shed. But the most ornamental portion of these ruins is the Chapel, a short distance from the North-east angle of the hall, which still retains its East window with the tracery uninjured. Towards the East end of the hall is the kitchen, with a large circular chimney, strongly maintaining its erect position above the surrounding walls. There are several other offices and buildings, but none are of great value, and few of them so well described: from which it is evident that this noble palace, when complete, was but little architectural compared to enrich its spacious walls, and was greatly inferior to the residence in the city—though perhaps superior to any other of the Episcopal Palaces.

28.

History of some curious Customs used by the Natives of the FEESSEE ISLANDS. By J. A.

(Continued from p. 213.)

WHEN I saw the bodies together, and that I had endeavoured in vain to save the widow, I was excessively agitated, and, in the first impulse of my disappointment, went to the corpse of the widow and kissed it. The Caloo was standing near it; he was a man that could contain his passions; I knew of his hostility towards me; I upbraided him with the strongest expressions I could think of; but, smothering every mark of passion, he merely answered coolly, *it is the law.*

Since that time I have been present at several ceremonies of the same kind, but all of them are nearly the same in their performance; it would not be worth while therefore to speak more on the subject.

The people of these Islands are cannibals. They inhabit a great many Islands, which have no appropriate names on the charts, but all of them have their peculiar native designations. The largest of these Islands are divided into several districts, and there is often war among the people of the neighbouring places.

I had bought a bolt of canvass of the master of a vessel that was there, and he demanded a very large piece of sandal wood for it, ten times as much as it was worth. I was however

ever obliged to consent, and took him on shore to a place where I knew a piece large enough was lying; for I was well known on the island, and had some authority: but he was a stranger; and it was very dangerous for perfect strangers, ignorant of their language and customs, to trust themselves far from the shore. We had arrived at the log, and, having measured it, and found it not quite so large as was agreed upon, were talking about our bargain, when an old woman, well known to me, appeared with a large basket upon her shoulders. She came up to us, and, without addressing me as was usual, exclaimed in a dismal tone, War, war, war.—I immediately knew that something was wrong, and that all was not safe.—The man that was with me would have fled to the boat; but I advised him to stay by me, who was known, and could speak the language; whereas, if he were seen by himself running to his boat, there was a probability of his being killed. He remained therefore with me, and when we had waited some time, a native acquaintance came up. I enquired of him the meaning of the old woman's expression; when he informed me that they had been at war; that they had killed the Chief of Hyparcar; that they had had the good fortune to seize upon his body; and that they would feast upon it to-morrow; inviting me to be of the party.

To enable me to have so intimate an intercourse with these people, I had to encounter many dangers, and to conform to many of their disgusting customs. This horrible custom, however, of eating human flesh I had hitherto been able to avoid; but it was necessary that I should seem to acquiesce even in this, and, as the natives did, take a delight in it. To the native's invitation, therefore, I gave a ready assent, seemed to rejoice at the circumstance, and explained to him that, as I had just arrived from a cruise, and had not tasted of fresh food for some time, it would be particularly welcome to me. I then went about my other concerns; and in an hour or two the native that had accosted me in the morning came up to me, and, as if by accident, led me to the log of sandel wood we had been bargaining for. The body of the captive had been laid beside it.

It was that of a man above six feet high; there was a large wound across the forehead, and another at the top of the head, as if from the blows of a club. I started back at the sight, and the native exclaimed with emphasis; Are you afraid? Sanga, sanga, said I (no, no); I hope to feast on him to-morrow.

The people of these islands always eat human flesh cold: they roast it one day, and eat it the next; and before the body is cut to pieces, the caloo performs a long ceremony. I went with my native friend to the priest's house; he was then about to perform the usual incantation. He had a long staff in his hands; and having placed one end of it on the ground, he exercised himself violently in reeling to and fro with it, till, overcome with the exercise, he fell down, and the attendants carried him into his house. He then said something in the manner of an oracle, which, as it was explained to me, meant that they would succeed in what they were about to undertake, referring to a battle that was intended.

The multitude then went down to their dead enemy, and with pieces of wood or bambo, made very sharp, cut off his hands at the wrists, his feet at the ankles, his legs at the knees, and his thighs near the middle, dividing the bone with an axe, which they had purchased from one of the vessels that had been at the island. The head was cut off very low toward the breast, and they placed it on some hot ashes that had previously been prepared in a hole dug for the purpose; and when it had remained there a sufficient time, they rubbed off the hair with shells, and replaced it with the other parts of the body in the hole, surrounding it on all sides with stones that had been made very hot. They then covered it up till it was completely roasted. I told the natives that I expected they would allow me my share of it; that I was then going on board, but that I should not fail to come on shore on the morrow; but that, if I should be prevented, I desired they would send my share on board the brig. The *meu* of Hylai (for that was the name of the place) promised that I should not be disappointed, and I then left them.

On my going on board, I told my mate what was going forward, and desired

desired that, when the human flesh should be brought on-board for me, he should say, I was gone on shore; and that when they should tell him what they had brought, he should seem disgusted, and refuse to receive it on board; that he should say, that although the Captain was fond of it, yet that *he* hated it, and that they might carry it on-shore again, for he would not receive it. On the following day it was done as I desired; they brought the roasted human flesh along-side, and the mate refused to admit it on board, at the same time exclaiming violently against the custom. They at length went on shore with it, very much disappointed, and threatening that, if they met with him, they would kill him.

Two days after this I went among them again. I thought I might turn the circumstance of the human flesh to my advantage. I pretended to be very angry with them, said that they had deceived me; that they had not sent me my share of the human flesh. They persisted in affirming that they had sent it along-side, and that the mate would not receive it. I enquired, I told them, when I went on board, and that no one had seen or heard of it, and, added I, I have been greatly disappointed. — Finding it therefore in vain to persuade me that they had sent it to me; they railed against the mate, and repeated that if they met him on shore they would kill him.

Carrying on the deception, I immediately went to the mother of Riccammong. I told her that I was very angry that I had been disappointed and deceived. She spoke respectfully to me, as chiefs generally do when they address each other. In a very low submissive voice she said (for even here there is prevalent a great portion of Eastern bombast), if *you* are angry, *me* shall die. She then demanded what could be done to pacify me? I told her I must have a certain quantity of sandel wood. She therefore immediately sent some of her servants to collect it for me, which appeased me, and I returned on board.

Soon after this, having collected my cargo, I left the place, and have heard no more of these people. They are a dangerous race to go among; and I was the only person of five ves-

sels who had any authority among them, and was permitted to live on shore.

One of the most extraordinary circumstances among them is, the excessive value they set upon large teeth, such as those of the whale or sea elephant. So that persons going to procure sandel wood from them generally take with them as many of these teeth as they can procure.

The principal things they barter for are axes, knives, or razors; but they will give as much wood for one large tooth, as for five or six axes. This regard they put upon large teeth is the more extraordinary, as they do not seem to make any use of them, except as ornaments.

When a native, by purchase or any other means, becomes possessed of a large tooth, he hangs it up in his house, and for the first few days scarcely ceases looking upon it and admiring it. He frequently takes it down, and rubs it with a particular kind of leaf, and polishes it; some of them almost for a month continue to labour upon it.

The vessels from Port Jackson usually carried the teeth of the whale or sea elephant; but some vessels from India carried elephants' teeth, which they cut into pieces, and made in the shape of other teeth. These, being very large, were considered of the greatest value, and procured vast quantities of sandel wood. So great an account was set upon them, that some chiefs actually came from islands more than an hundred miles distant to see them.

They set no value on money. A ship called the *Eliza*, with several thousand dollars on board, was wrecked on a reef near one of these islands. The master of her put about four thousand of them in the jolly-boat, and made for the island that was most frequented, where he found a vessel from Port Jackson, and got on board of her. The jolly-boat was left towing a-stern, and some hours had passed before the master of the shipwrecked vessel mentioned the dollars being left in the boat. It happened that this was done in the presence of the mate, who reported it to one of the sailors, and they removed them by stealth. Some of them they concealed in their cabins, and others the accomplice took on shore, and buried.

Some

Some of the natives, however, saw him covering something up, and when he went away they dug up the dollars. On the following morning they were widely distributed among the natives, who parted with them for the merest trifles, such as nails, pins, or small pieces of iron.

A man called Savage, who had been some time among the natives at Tongataboo, about this time came to the Island, and hearing where the wreck was, went to the place, and found the dollars lying in heaps upon the beach.

Such is the account given me by Mr. Siddons; I cannot vouch for the truth of it, but am inclined to believe that it is mostly true. To many it may appear to be too much allied to the voyages of Sinbad the Sailor, but I would not disbelieve it on that account. From many persons I have heard similar accounts, but very few have had the opportunity of seeing so much of these people as Siddons. There is a possibility also of some of the circumstances that I have mentioned in this account having been published before, especially in the *Missionary Voyage*; which being the case, one account may be set against the other, and may either confirm the truth of it, or render it doubtful. Siddons lived on the Island, I believe, several years, and had house and lands; perhaps wives. If he be not the Missionary himself mentioned in Pinkerton's Geography, as having forsaken the original purpose of his visiting the Islands, namely, that of propagating the Gospel, for the more sensual gratifications of life; at least it is probable that the one may have been known by the other, and may be mentioned accordingly. This account I heard from Siddons himself, and I thought it worth while to commit it to paper.

Torre's Straits, Aug. 5, 1815.

MR. URBAN, *Feb. 14.*

AN intimate friend of mine is much obliged to your Correspondent "T. A." for the particulars of the family of Sir Francis South, and the *ancient Seal Ring*, engraved in your last Supplement to your excellent Magazine, page 578.

There are now three brothers, John, William, and James South; and from a comparison of their Coat of

Arms (taken from their Seals) with the one in your Correspondent's possession, I am inclined to think they are descendants of the same Sir Francis South; and shall be much obliged to your Correspondent for his opinion thereon, and any further elucidation upon the subject.

The three brothers are men of respectability; the eldest lives upon his fortune, the second holds a situation in one of the Public Offices under the Lord Chancellor, and the youngest is an Officer in the Army; and I have frequently heard them mention that their father was born at a place near Brigg (Glanford Bridge) in *Lincolnshire*.

The eldest brother imagines they are descendants of the celebrated Dr. South; and *jocosely* observes, when any *piece of wit* flows from them, that it is a remnant of the "old Doctor;" but I cannot think they belong to his family, as their arms do not correspond, and from a little publication which came under your Review* (and which I sent him) it appeared the Doctor was not born in Lincolnshire; but there is much greater probability of their being related to Sir Francis South, who, it appears, belonged to that county.

Yours, &c.

MENTOR.

MR. URBAN, *March 3.*

AMONG the different schemes for bettering the condition of the poor, it does not appear, according to the knowledge of the present writer, to have entered into the calculation, what method the poor themselves take to ameliorate their situation. What they do to injure themselves is well-known, and therefore nothing shall be said upon that head; but where evils are only to be corrected by education, there was something impolitic in making the question so prominent. It has largely contributed to the support of Radicalism, a folly indeed but to be expected, among the poor in a luxurious nation, where ambition, not of honour, fame, or character, but of indulgence and idleness falls in, by the course of events; where a drunken

* It was, if I recollect right, the Beauties of Dr. South and another Reverend Divine.

manufacturer or a foppish footman wishes to ape the manners of superiors.

The poor, in the Western parts of England, where there are no manufactures, know nothing whatever of politicks. Their wages are commonly 1s. per day, with their food. The methods which they take to supply deficiency of income are application to the Overseers, and surreptitious enclosures of wastes.

As to the first, much of that evil is alleviated by amending the parish apprentice system as follows. Instead of taking the children off their hands, and thus ensuring them to luxury, and disqualifying them for outdoor agricultural employments, a weekly allowance of 2s. or 2s. 6d. is given to the child, who is employed by the master, but he boards and sleeps at home. The stipend goes into hotch-potch; and the larger the family the more the amount in aid of the weekly income of the parents.

As to the second, every cottage should have a garden at least large enough to produce vegetables, sufficient to pay the rent. It is quite dubious, in many cases, whether more than the fee-simple of a purchased estate is not, by taking in wastes, consumed in loss of time; for the following account is well authenticated. A man purchased a quantum of waste land for thirty-five pounds. He was seen perpetually labouring upon it. A neighbouring gentleman made a particular enquiry, concerning the expenture of labour which he had bestowed upon the ground, and the amount of the proceeds. These, as the ground was barren woodland, amounted only to very scanty crops of potatoes. The value of the labour expended was equal to 60*l.*—This, added to the purchase, 35*l.* made 95*l.* an acre, given for land, not worth 7*s.* an acre rent per ann. or at thirty years purchase *ten guineas*.—Arable land without stock (which the poor have not), cannot be kept in a high state of production; but the poor waste their time in assorting and cleaning it, to their great loss; and how unjustly they are subject to envy, for *gaining a loss* (as the honest Liberman said) must be well known to those who have made large sacrifices under bills of inclosure.

The subsistence of the poor manu-

facturers in the Western counties consists of dumplings of barley-flour, potatoes, red herrings, and once a week perhaps a joint of meat. The wiser sort substitute an excellent twice-a-week dinner of grey peas.

The agriculturists in the same counties have a better plan. They keep a pig, which they kill in the winter time for bacon for the year, afterfattening it to the amount of fourteen or fifteen score. The net profit of such a pig is often not less than six or seven pounds. They rear also a large quantity of potatoes, and some poultry for sale. Their costume is the old Anglo-Saxon, the smock-frock; the best for husbandry purposes, as it does not heat like woollen, leaves the arms at liberty, does not rend like cloth, and can be washed. The Sunday clothing is as various as a rag-fair exhibition; but is preserved like a heir-loom.—In all countries, the poor get drunk whenever they are able; but the wiser part, only when they are treated.

From the preceding statements, therefore, it appears that, *taking the conduct of the poor themselves as a basis*, the remedies of want are among themselves. 1. A large garden, or potatoe ground.—2. Grey peas.—3. A pig.

It is evident that a dinner of potatoes, with a rasher of fat bacon, is much cheaper than one of bread and cheese: and in the Royal Navy, peas boiled in the broth were, I believe, doled to the men twice a week, as a vegetable diet, to controul the effects of the scurvy from salted viands. It requires very few peas indeed to furnish a sufficient meal.

Gentlemen, therefore, disposed to have their peasantry healthy and well fed, would do well to encourage the annexation of large gardens to cottages, a certain growth of peas in their parishes, and the custom of keeping pigs. In Herefordshire it is universal, so far as regards villages. Every housekeeper has one, if not more pigs; and it is considered an act of folly not to have one. A pig-club would be just as beneficial, as one for watches, leather-breeches, &c.; and philanthropic gentlemen, where the population has been small, have been known to present their poor with money for buying pigs.

Yours, &c.

R. E.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from James Ducarel, Esq. to his Brother Dr. Ducarel, dated Caen, Jan. 25, 1764.

"**Y**ESTERDAY I went to examine with a curious and learned Antiquary the Guard-room and Barons'-hall at the Abbey of St. Stephen's, which for 400 years past has been changed to a granary for wheat; and had the good luck to find it quite empty of every thing whatever, and clean swept, in order to receive new wheat this day. Consequently I could see those coats of arms of Norman nobility you have asked after, and which few of the people, even of the monks, have ever heard of; they are perfect and entire, in eight rows, from East to West, as near as I could guess; the pavement as fresh as if it had been laid down but yesterday, because the squares, which may be about four inches every way, and an inch English thick, had been burned even to vitrification. I have obtained one of the *pavez* with a coat of arms, which had been taken up in order to make a hole through, which, by means of a tube, they shift the wheat into the room underneath. This pavement I propose to give you—there are amongst the arms, some that are repeated, but which may have been of two or three brothers—the spaces between each row are a kind of tessellated pavement—in the middle are others in a circle, to make a maze which people were to tread, so that in the circumference of perhaps ten feet, you must have walked a mile before you had gone through every part—in other places are draught-boards in the pavement, such as are used to this day, where I suppose they played at chess—the two end windows were roses, part of the fine painted glass is still to be seen, though stopped up in the rose part with lime and plaister; the two great chimneys remain as you will see in your draught when I can get it—the arched ceiling is supported by most light and elegant wood-work—the door itself, though of old carved wood, is as old as the building.

"To the left is the room, or hall of the Barons; round which were hung their arms in the shields which I suppose they then bore. The place where they hung, at about 18 feet from the ground, is evident

by the colour, but some shields still remain. We measured its length, 64 feet 9 inches French measure, but I believe we lost the 3 inches by inaccuracy; the width about 27 feet; the height, by guess, about 24 feet; it had a like fine chimney, now destroyed, and a like pavement with the other room, only that instead of arms, there are stags and dogs in full chase, good windows, and the entry to it through the guard-room, which it joins at right angles. My friend further shewed me the original picture of the Duke William, from whence that in the *Sale de Compagnie* (which you took for Henry the VIII.) was drawn—it lays neglected in the porter's lodge, up one pair of stairs, as big as the life, and no ways resembles those we have of Harry—it is still in good condition, and I dare say I could purchase it for five guineas—the Sub-prior attended me and my friend, who further shewed me the round point of the Church internally, and the art of the architect, who has ordered matters so, that from the centre you see 7 chappels with their 14 windows, as if made to answer to that centre, though every window is in an oblique direction—this centre is behind the great altar, and made half of a great circle. We went up stairs in the superb galleries—he shewed me that, to avoid the enormous weight, the stone, which make the inside work of the upper parts is of a porous and much lighter composition than the rest of the Church; of which stone I have also got a piece for you—there are five stories, or galleries one above the other—I went only two story high, for the small stair-cases are dark, and the ways higher, dangerous to a short-sighted man—the design was to be able to repair every where without scaffolding. I am clearly of opinion that there were as sure grounds of architecture then as in the time of the Romans—I am told the name of the builder is behind the great altar—I will go and see for it when I have leisure, for I did not think of it yesterday, and indeed it was almost dark before I had done. The new Sub-prior, my friend, tells me that at Freeampand Jumiege, there are two great curiosities, one the picture of Duke Richard, well preserved—the other, a Guard-room, wider than this of Caen is long. I cannot conceive why, instead of building

ing a library and other useless works, the monks have not made use of these fine rooms, doomed to future destruction, only to save the expence of keeping them in repair: now they will be useless. Under the two guard-rooms and Barons'-hall are vast rooms, also turned into granaries, with the most superb timbers, supported in the middle by a row of columns of pretty architecture; but we are both of us clear that there never was a species of architecture, called the Norman, of which there is no token left, except when mixed with other.

"I have pursued Noel very often—he begins things for me, and is called off, so that I can get nothing yet out of his hands. I expect every day Mr. Dervill's list of the authors that have writ of the History and Antiquity of Normandy—he is intimate with my learned friend, but so frequently out of town, or ill of the gout, that there is no doing. The M. de Bras which I have got for you of 1588, is so great a rarity to obtain, that people here wonder how I ferreted it out. I was obliged to have it bound in the modern binding—if I had time, I should be more particular; but, though I seldom am in bed after it is light, and never go to bed till after midnight, I can scarce find time to write even my letters." J. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Watworth, March 4.*
THE following is a List of English Prelates who have died temp. George III. as a continuation to those already given in your Magazines, Vol. LXXVII. p. 24, and Vol. LXXIX. p. 829.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Bishopricks.</i>
1811 Dr. Charles Moss,	Oxford.
1812 Dr. Thomas Dampier,	Ely.
1813 Dr. John Randolph,	London.
Dr. Spencer Madan,	Peterborough.
1815 Dr. William Cleaver,	St Asaph.
Dr. William Jackson,	Oxford.
1816 Dr. Richard Watson,	Landaff.
1819 Dr. John Parsons,	Peterborough

N. B. To the list of Irish Prelates given in the same Vols. p. 425, and p. 829, the following may be added:

1811 Dr. Thomas Percy,	Dromore.
Dr. Henry Hall,*	Dromore.
1813 Dr. John Kearney,	Ossory.
Dr. Joseph Stock,	Waterford and Lismore.

* I am not certain whether he lived long enough to be consecrated Bishop thereof.

1819 Dr. John Porter, Clogher.
Rt. Hon. Wm. Baron Decies, Tuam.
Dr. Euseby Cleaver, Dublin.

It may not be unworthy of notice, that, during the late reign of George III. there have died sixty-seven English and fifty-eight Irish Prelates.

IRISH PRELACY.

The following Peers sat upon the Irish Episcopal Bench, during the late reign of George III. viz.

William Cecil Perry, Baron Glentworth, who died July 4, 1794, was Bishop of Limerick.

Joseph Deane Bourke, Earl of Mayo, who died August 20, 1794, was Archbishop of Tuam.

Richard Robinson, Baron Rokeby, who died October 10, 1794, was Archbishop of Armagh.

Frederick Hervey, Earl of Bristol, who died July 7, 1803, was Bishop of Derry.

Charles Agar, Earl of Normanton, who died July 14, 1809, was Archbishop of Dublin. And

William De La Poer Beresford, Baron Decies, who died September 6, 1819, was Archbishop of Tuam.

Yours, &c. J. S. BROWNE.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 20.*

PERHAPS the following *dilucular* reflection (for at that time waking thoughts often occur, which, if they are dreams, may still be "somnia vera") will find a place in your Miscellany. It may serve, in some measure, to oppose that spirit of Scepticism, which, in pretending to follow the dictates of Reason, is equally at variance with both Reason and Feeling.

We are sensible of (and we are, or ought to be, grateful for) our superiority over the irrational part of the Creation: but we are also sensible (as I think we may be allowed to be, in considering the limits of our knowledge) of the inferiority of our faculties to what we may reasonably suppose are possessed by Beings superior to us. Is not the latter sense (which seems the dawning of a brighter light) a strong ground for the hope of future exaltation? For why else was it given us? Many other arguments might here be adduced; for this comparison of ours with the brute species makes but a part of what the admirable "Night Thoughts" call "Reason's precious Dower," in the investigation of which, "proofs rise on proofs" in
favour

favour of an expectation so inseparable from the best feelings of our nature. Young's enforcement of them indeed, I think, authorises the climax to which he ascends, when he makes the immortality of the soul and the existence of a Supreme Being correlative with each other (puts them on the same ground of certitude): "If man's immortal, there's a God in Heaven." For, without the one, what solid or permanent interest can man have in the other? Add when, in concurrence with all the suggestions of our Reason and our Feelings, we have the assurance that is given us in the Sacred Writings, the truth of which is irrefragable when fairly examined, what further proof can be wanting? If, however, still farther is desired, the very existence of that desire (I speak to those who can think and feel), unsatisfied as it is, and (for the best reasons) must remain in our present state, may be urged as a proof that it will at some time be satisfied; that is, be lost in the certain possession of its object. Or, to express myself still better in the words of Mr. Mason, in his beautiful *Elegy* on the death of Lady Coventry:

"Eternity, by all or hop'd or fear'd,
Shall be by all or suffer'd or enjoy'd."

Yours, &c. MATUTINUS.

MR. URBAN, March 5.

MUCH having lately been said in your Magazine respecting the Discipline of Christ Church, Oxford, under the successive administrations of Bishop Bagot and Dr. Cyril Jackson; I beg leave to observe that it should seem, that Bishop Fell was as rigid a Disciplinarian as either Bishop Bagot or Dean Jackson. His biographer says—"The Dean set himself as a bulwark against the corruptions of the University, and as a faithful guardian to the youth of his College, and enquired into the behaviour of them all. He would see that they attended both the Chapel and Hall, esteeming those noblemen and gentlemen who would reckon themselves to be above discipline to be but a splendid nuisance to the University, who, by their example and purse would influence the scholars. He either reformed their manners or sent them away. On some mornings of the week he would go round to

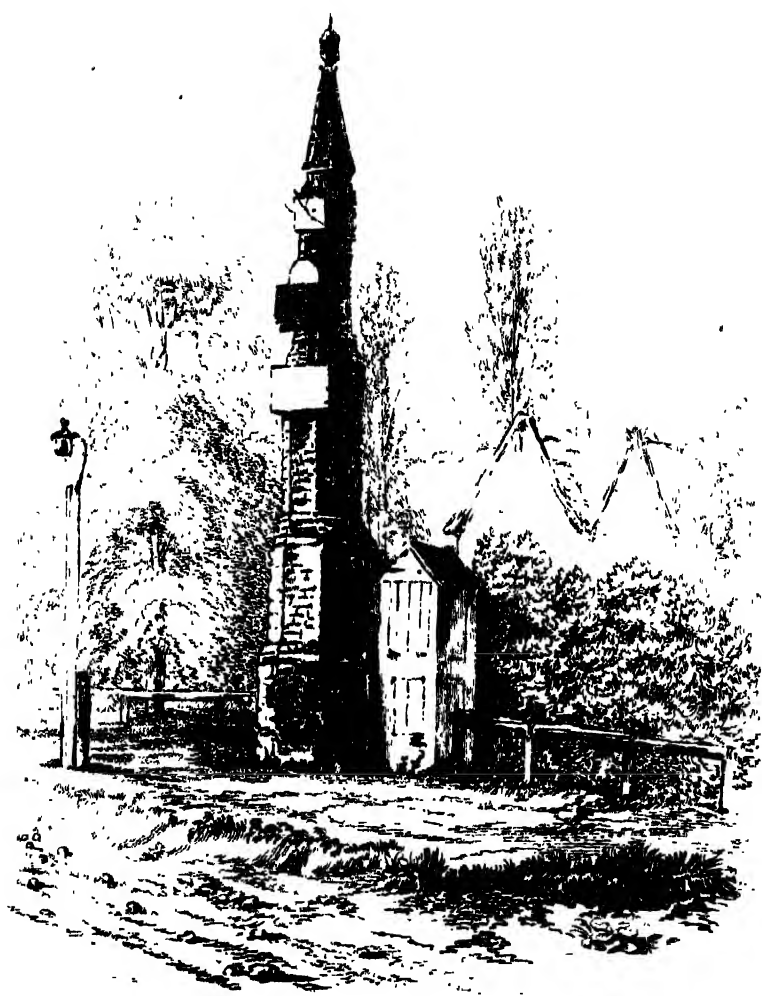
the chamber of those of the first quality, examining them, and finding out what progress they had made in their studies," &c. &c. "In 1675, Dr. Fell was made Bishop of Oxford, having liberty to hold the Deanery of Christ Church in commendam, that so excellent a Governor might not be lost to the College *." R. U.

MR. URBAN, Ludgate-street.

IT has often been wisely, though perhaps somewhat quaintly observed, that "there is a Providence in every thing." This fact has of late received most pleasing and ample confirmation in the numerous benevolent Institutions and Societies to which the ignorance, the vices, and the bodily wants, of a great portion of our fellow-creatures have given rise. To their *ignorance* are we indebted, as a first motive, for the establishment of numerous schools, in which learning may be acquired at a comparatively trifling expence. Their *vices* have called forth some of the very best feelings of our nature, and the exercise of the highest and noblest of the Christian virtues;—whilst the physical wants of the poor have elicited charities, and called into action principles in numerous quarters where they might otherwise have lain dormant. In fact, Mr. Urban, we may almost say, the poor have been their own almoners; and even their very frailties have catered for their own amelioration. In all this, I think, I perceive the hand of Him who, "from seeming evil, still educes good." Numerous, however, as are the means of relief to the poor, the sluices of benevolence have not yet been all opened; and it is under this impression that I beg leave, through the medium of your *Miscellany*, to draw the attention of the opulent publick (particularly that portion of the British Publick, whom Mr. Ledyard, in his beautiful *Poem* on the character of the Fair Sex, describes as

"Alive to every tender feeling,
To deeds of mercy ever prone,
The wounds of pain and sorrow healing
With soft compassion's sweetest tone,"*)
to the present very diminished use of Straw Hats and British Lace. Owing

* "Lives of the English Bishops, from the Restoration to the Revolution," 8vo. 1731.



TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS, 1805.

to this circumstance, numberless are the poor women and families now in a state of the utmost distress, who have heretofore derived subsistence and comfort from industry in these particular branches of manufacture. It gives me, however, sincere satisfaction to have authority to inform you, that this subject has already roused the sympathies of several distinguished ladies of the highest rank and influence in the country, who have most patriotically and benevolently resolved to give encouragement to a design for removing this great evil, and to hold forth the hand of encouragement to their less affluent fellow-countrywomen. Amongst these Ladies, I am proud to notice the names of their Royal Highnesses the Duchesses of York and Gloucester. The Duchesses of Rutland, Wellington, and Leeds. The Marchionesses of Salisbury, Stafford, and Worcester. The Countesses of Harcourt, Jersey, and Grosvenor. The Honourable Mrs. Villiers, the Honourable Mrs. Wellesley Pole, &c. &c. &c. and I mention this circumstance merely, that by giving circulation to the gratifying fact, others may be induced to "go and do likewise."

Yours, &c. WILLIAM CORSTON.

TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS.

. The following particulars are chiefly extracted from Mr. Robinson's interesting "History of Tottenham;" reviewed in our last Vol. Part ii. 432. EDIT.

MR. BEDWELL, in the second Book of his "Brief Description of the town of Tottenham High Cross in Middlesex," which was published in the year 1631 (at which time he was vicar of the parish), mentions "sundry memorable things worth the observing here found and remaining," and which he has divided into ternaries* or threes. The second ternary are "the Crosse, the Hermitage, and the Altar of St. Loy," which were all on the side of the road, and within half a mile of each other. "The Crosse standeth as it were in the midst betweene the forementioned Cell and the Hermitage. That there

hath bene a Crosse here of long continuance, even so long as since that decree was made by the Church, that every parish should in places most frequented set up a Crosse, I make no doubt; but whether it were such as the first, as afterward it is manifest it was, I much doubt of; for that it hath bene of an extraordinary height, and that from hence the towne gained the addition of *altæ crucis*, the towne, I meane, to be called *Tottenham High Crosse*, all men must needs confesse." "Edward the First, surnamed *Longshanks*, determined a journey into Scotland in the yeare of our Lord 1290, to decide, as our historiographers repeat, the controversie between the competitors of the Crowne, tooke the Queene his wife *Eleonora* along with him; the Queene by the way fell sicke, yea so sicke, that the physicians despaired of her recovery; whereupon the King would go no farther, but returned with a purpose to bring her backe to London againe; in this return she departed this life at *Herdby*, a towne neere Lincoln, on the 28 of November: she being dead, as soon as preparation could be made, the corps was carried back in state toward London, and in every towne and place where the body of the Queene stayed, the King in token of his marvelous love toward her, caused a stately Crosse to be erected. That this is one of them, I dare not say, but that it was against the corps should come through the towne re-edified and adorned, and peradventure raysed higher, there is no reason to thinke to the contrary."

It is pretty certain the corpse of Queen Eleanor did not pass through Tottenham, but took the following route, viz.—from Herdby to Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stoney Stratford, Dunstable, St. Alban's, Waltham, and Westminster, at each of which places King Edward caused a Cross to be erected, and these Crosses were adorned with the Arms of Castile Leon; so that it clearly appears the corpse of that Princess did not rest after its departure from Waltham.

Mr. Bedwell further states, "about fifty years ago (1580) I remember riding through the towne, observed it to be a colunne of wood covered with

* This word signifies number, and in antiquity was esteemed a symbol of perfection, and held in great antiquity among the ancients.

with a square sheet of lead to shoote the water off every way, underset with foure spurres: this being decayed and rotten, was taken downe, and a new one built of bricke, as now we see it, about some 30 years since (1600) by Deane Wood, who dwelt in the house next unto it on the East part."

The Dean resided at this time in a house (long since divided into two dwellings, and lately occupied by Mr. Copeland and Mr. Tyler) on the East of the Cross he caused the old decayed wooden Cross to be taken down, and on its site erected an octangular brick column, which is still standing, but concealed by the late additions. On the South and West sides were stone dials, one of which remained till the year 1809, and under the neckings in the brick work were crosses formed like the Greek letter *tau* (T). This Cross being found in a very dilapidated state, was repaired in 1809, and covered with cement by Mr. Kerasconia, under the direction of Mr. Shaw, architect, and at the same time various architectural embellishments, usually termed *Gothic*, were introduced, in the style of those that prevailed in the Tudor æra. On the face of the octagon is a shield containing one of the letters composing the word *Tottenham* in the old character, and it will long be regretted, that the date at which the alterations were made is not to be found in any part of this structure.

The Plate annexed (*see Plate II.*) was sketched in 1805, and is a faithful representation of this Cross as it then was, an emblem of antiquity.

"The third remarkable thing," says Mr. Bedwell, "of this second ternary is the *Hermitage*, distant Southward from the Crosse about X score, or short of a stone bridge in the bottome VII or VIII score: it was within the memory of some yet living (1631) a little square building, for the most part of bricke; it is now a pretty dwelling for a small family; it was built unquestionless upon the common; but since it seemeth by licence obtained of the Lord, it hath bene inclosed, and to it hath bene annexed a little plotte of ground, which lately hath bene converted to an hortyard: as also a long slip two poale broad, running along by the Highway Southward, from the house were twenty score." This was a cell de-

pendant on the Monastery of the Holy Trinity in London; and in the year 1638 it was the property of Ferdinando Pulford and Anne his mother. At the present time the Bull Public House stands on the site of the Hermitage, and the long slip of ground before mentioned, running thence Southward to Page Green and the Seven Sisters, was a few years ago purchased by Mr. Chas. Tuck of the late Thos. Smith, Esq. late Lord of the Manor, who has erected a row of neat houses thereon, which is called *Grove Place*.

Mr. Bedwell states, "The offertory of St. Loy* is a poore house situate on the West side of the sayd roade, a little off the bridge, where the middle ward was determined." This well, called *St. Loy's Well*, was, in Bedwell's time, a deep pit in the Highway, always full of water†, but never running over; it was cleaned out in the memory of some persons living in Bedwell's time, and at the bottom was found a great stone, which had certain letters or characters on it; but being, through the carelessness of the workmen, broken and defaced, and no person near who regarded it, it was not known what the characters meant.

This well is still to be seen in a field on the West side of the high road, belonging to Mr. Sperling, but in the occupation of the representative of the late Mr. Chas. Saunders. It is surrounded by willows, and close to the hedge row which divides the above field from Mr. Forster's brick-field; it is bricked up on all sides, square, and about four feet deep.

In a drawing by the late Mr. Townsend, this well is represented with a hermit standing by it, who receives an offering from a lady. The draw-

* St. Eloy, or Eligius, was born at Cadaillac near Limoges in France, about the year 588, and apprenticed to a goldsmith; till, on his having executed a beautiful piece of work for Clothaire II. the King called him to court, and consulted him about affairs of state. He was ordained Bishop of Noyon in the year 640, at the age of 52 years, and held that see near 20 years, still working at his original trade, and making some of the finest shrines in that king's dominions. He died at the age of 70, Dec. 1, in the year 659.

† The properties of this water are said to be similar to the Cheltenham springs.

ing was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1770-1, and has since been engraved, but is scarce.

A LITHOGRAPHIC VIEW OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN ENGLAND: BY THE LATE MR. EMANUEL MENDES DA COSTA, F. R. S.

(Continued from p. 224.)

WESTMORELAND. A county full of mines, and abounds also in many curious fossils of different kinds, as very fine cubic fluors, crystals, petrifications, &c. Slate quarries at Troutbeck Park. Lead mines at Hartley, Kirby Steven, &c.

Cumberland. A county full of mines and minerals. Whitehaven, the great coal-pits that even run under the bed of the sea. Petrifications abound in this county. The awful slate fells, and slate quarries at Newlands. Keawick and Barrowdale black-lead mines, fine hæmatites and rubrica or *Reddle* ore at Langron near Whitehaven, and at Egremont, &c. Copper mines at Caudbeck, Goldscalp, &c.; lead mines at Nenthead, Newlands, Alston Moor, Thornthwaite, Barrow, and the many lead mines of the Derwent water estate. In Barrow, Brickhillburn, and several others of these mines, fine and curious Spathose lead ores are found; the fibrous kinds they call *stringy* ores. Lead, copper, and iron mines in the manor of Millom. Salt pans at Bransty Cliff near Whitehaven.

Northumberland. This county is the borders of England to Scotland, and is remarkable for its mineral productions. Newcastle, its coal-pits and trade; the lead mines at Thorngill, Blaygill, Skeldon, Alanshead, Rainsgill, Dowgang, &c. Iron works near Newcastle, and at Darwincourt. The Picts' Wall, a famous piece of antiquity, runs through this county, and part of Cumberland.

Durham, a county rich in minerals. Sunderland, a sea-port, its trade in coals of the collieries in its neighbourhood, and in lime and limestone. Many other coal pits near Cambois, at Blyth, &c. Lead mines in the manor of Hunsdonworth, Muggleswick Park, Shildon near Blanchland, Pikelaw, Eastrake, Flakebridge, Breconsike, and Jessass. Hæmatites in Durham, sent to Sheffield and Rotherham in Yorkshire to be fused, and

iron furnaces at Redlington, Haawish Moor near Bishop's Auckland, at Winstanton, Smallwell, and Teama. Salt works at Cambois, Blyth, and Bishopwearmouth near Sunderland. Many stone quarries in this county, which yield curious petrifications.

Yorkshire. The largest county in England, full of remarkable worthy the attention of a traveller. Whitby and its neighbourhood the alum works; jet and amber is also found in the cliffs, and the alum stone abounds with two kinds of ammonites and other petrifications. Whitby is a sea-port, and has sail cloth and other manufactories. Halifax manufactory of cloths, and coal-pits. Lead mines at Malham, Beldy-hill in the parish of Wensley, Ridmer Mines, Arkendale, Richmond, and Craven Mines, Gressington Moor Mines. Iron manufactories at Sheffield, and Rotherham; at these places they smelt the rich and good iron ores of Lancashire, Cumberland, and Northumberland. Several iron mines lie round about Sheffield, and there are iron forges or works also at Harecliffe, Colnbridge, Kirkstall, Waddesley, Kilnburat, Wortley, Roach Abbey, Mousehole, and Scamoor. Copper mines at Malham, and other places. Coal-pits at Turfmoor, twelve miles from Whitby, North Bierley, Halifax, Crofton, Wortley, &c.; a very hard coal, taking a very fine polish, used for turners' work at Sheffield, as for snuff-boxes, candlesticks, &c. the pits about a mile from that place. Petrifications in many places, as in the rocks at Engleton, Hildern Hill near Scarborough, Clatteringsike between Malham and Settle; entrochi shells and coralloids in amazing quantities; shells in Halifax coal-pits, and vegetable impressions in those of North Bierley. Scarborough Spa. The incrusting or petrifying well, so called at Knaresborough, and the spa there. The shores of Yorkshire, viz. Scarborough, Burlington, Flamboroughhead, &c. abound with bowlders of marbles, granites, jaspers, petrifications, &c. as at Scarborough, the masses of septaria, or ludus belmontii, amber (which the peoplesell). At Holderness cliffs, &c.

Derbyshire, a famous mineral country; in one part full of coal-pits, in the other of lead mines. The Peak or rocky country is the mine part.

The

The famous cavern called the Devil's A— is at Castleton. Eldon hole, a terrible perpendicular chasm or gulph. Pools Hole, a cavern, a mile West of Buxton, where are mineral waters, and perfect crystals called *Buxton diamonds*. Matlock baths, and petrifying (incrusting) waters, and mines. Chatsworth, the Duke of Devonshire's seat. Stoney Middleton caverns, called *Bossan's hole*, *Bamforth hole*, &c. Mines, mostly lead, at Winstar, Bakewell, Ashborne, Wirksworth, Wensley, Eyam, Snettleton, Crumford, &c. Some copper mines. Iron works at Godnor, Chesterfield, Barton fields, New Mills, Plesley, and Staveley, &c. Coal-pits at Swanwich near Alfreton, Chesterfield, Hayner, Shipley, &c. All the limestone of Derbyshire abounds with petrifications, as coralloids, anomia, entrochi, &c. The Derbyshire marble is a mass of entrochi and other marine remains; the best of it is got at Moneyash and Rigley dale. The collieries have vegetable impressions. The mines abound with stalactites and spars, called *stone icicles*, *drop-stone*, *dog-tooth*, *spar*, &c. with cubic and other fluors, called *blue John stone*, *cauk*, *crogl stone*, &c. and also called *spars*. Marcasites called *Brazils*. Mineræ zinci, called *mock ores*. Lead and other ores, also various limestones, *dun-stone*, *toad-stone*, *black-stone*, and *cherts*, i. e. *petrosilices*. *Shale* is another large stratum. Fine vases and urns are turned from the stalactites, and from a fine amethystine and crystalline fluor, which, with specimens of the black, the entrochus, and other marbles of this county, are sold to curious travellers by Mr. Watson at Bakewell. At Derby are famous silk mills.

Staffordshire. Dudley lime-stone pits abound with elegant petrifications of coralloids, crustacea, and shells. The Stourbridge clay, famous for its use in metallurgical operations, as lutings and bricks for furnaces. Iron works and ores at Walsal, Willenhall, Bilston, Wednesbury, Cannock, Bromwich, Little Aston, &c. a plating mill at Consal, and iron manufactories at Wolverhampton. A copper mine at Ecton. Coal-pits at Wednesbury, and in many other places. The navigable canals now making through this county deserve attention.

Warwickshire. This county is

nearly the centre of England. Birmingham, and its several manufactories. Abounds with coal-pits, as at Sutton Coldfield, &c. Copper at Nuncaton; quarries at Long Compton, Shipston, &c. Iron works at Bromford, and Clifford.

Worcestershire. Worcester and its manufactories. Iron works at Shelsley, Wildon, Pennyhole, Lloverittton, Woolversley, Cookley, Cradely, Lye, and Powick. Salt works at Droitwich. Many coal-pits in this county.

Oxfordshire. A stone county, every spot of it being full of stone quarries, and abounds with petrifications. Ochre pits at Shotover hill. Quarries of Heddington yield fine selenite. Quarries of flag-stone, famous for its curious and elegant petrifications at Stunsfield. Witney blanket manufactory. The University. Blenheim House.

Buckinghamshire has many quarries that abound with petrifications, as at the Brill, Ailesbury, Dinton Mill, &c. Chalk hills at Beaconsfield, &c. Lace manufactory at Newport Pagnel.

Middlesex. Return to London.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Elloc, March 6.*

AS you have been pleased to review my late publication very favourably in your Mag. for September last, p.244, and at the same time to suggest to me the propriety of writing a novel, delineating Welsh peculiarities; I beg leave to inform you that I have nearly completed a Tale, tending to illustrate that object, and similar in principle to the "Tales of my Landlord."

A Correspondent, in a former Number, requested you to "stir up" another Jedidiah Cleishbotham for the composition of "Welsh Tales," a task replete with almost insurmountable difficulties. The Welsh of the present day possess not that marked nationality so peculiar to the Scotch, and which, united with their simple and expressive dialect, forms the principal beauties of the Scottish Tales. Now to introduce the Welsh language to the English reader would be absurd, as not one in ten thousand understand it; and to exhibit the English language as spoken by a native of Wales, would be too broad a caricature, and consequently unpleasant to a generous

rous mind. Another chief source of the delight which these fascinating Novels give to the mind is, that they are connected with important historical events. The History of Wales (if we except the civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament) presents no extraordinary revolution subsequent to the rebellion of Owen Glendower, which ~~is~~ is too remote to be generally interesting as the theatre of a Novel.

Although, Mr. Urban, you may not have stirred up another Jeddinah Cleishbotham; yet, as the publick have long felt anxious for the appearance of Welsh National Tales, I have endeavoured to gratify their wishes; and if they should honour my first attempt with their approbation, I shall continue a regular series of "Cambrian Tales." W. S. WICKEDDEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Enfield, Feb. 9.*
THERE is a great inconvenience which requires a remedy, and I know no channel so likely to convey one as the Gentleman's Magazine;—I mean the mischief that arises from the difference in which we write our sentiments, and the construction that is frequently put upon them. There are very few, I conceive, but must have experienced this in the course of their epistolary communications; and as for myself, I am now acting as umpire between two of the best-meaning souls alive, arising from the misconceptions of each other's style. The one reads in an ill humour, but writes in a good one; whilst the other party is directly the reverse. I recommend an exchange of their tempers *pro tempore*, but would be most happy to find some permanent cure, or, perhaps, I should say, a preventative of this too frequent occurrence. With all due submission, I will suggest, that each Letter-scribbler should be furnished with a set of seals, with mottoes or good sentiments upon them that shall always answer as a sort of preface to the matter within, and thus, without much trouble, we should attune the mind like any other instrument to the key we would wish; thus Love might indulge in the old game of flying Cupids, bleeding hearts, and the like; soldiers might preface a long petition to the commander in chief with an elegant trophy; or an old navy lieutenant might adorn his with

a pair of wooden legs or supporters; a judge, with an owl in spectacles; a merchant writing under succeeding impressions, might have a ship heavily laden coming into port; or a letter conveying a case of bankruptcy might communicate its unpleasant tidings by a broken pitcher. The mottoes are numerous, and might serve to show the wit of the writer by the judgment of the selection; the engraver would find his account, the reader his, and the writer would be saved many unpleasantries, and run much less risk of having his letter read in a wrong mood. ALPHABETICUS.

GOOD Mr. URBAN,
THE great heaviness in my head with which I am oftentimes visited, caused, as I formerly intimated, by an unlucky horse belonging to Thos. Egerly the Universitie carrier, is somewhat abated. I am becoming daily more lightsome, and the slowness with which during my late sad visitation I apprehended things that I read or heard, is gradually departing.

I therefore speed me in fulfilling my promise, and forward to you, as below, a copie of a Letter sent by my worthie old friend Sir William Dugdale, sometimes Norroy King at Arm, but long since departed this life, to a gentleman of note in the Northern parts of England, touching the pedigree and pious acts of my Ladie Dutchesse Duddle, who gave way to fate a'o d'ni 1668, at her house near the Church of St. Giles in Holburne. This said Letter, with manie mo'e much at your service, I have fairlie transcribed from the MS volumes of *Epistles Clarorum Virorum*, heretofore mentioned to you. These volumes I carefully keepe in my withdrawing roome, and frequently peruse them at my leisure. Notwithstanding my old age, I often indulge myself with a romancy walke in the shady recesses near my place of habitation. Heraldry, music, and painting, still so crowd upon me that I cannot avoid them, and methinks I am carried on with a kind of Estrum, for nobody else hereabout hardlie cares for these vertuous studies, but rather makes a scorn of them. Saving my worthie friend R. S. who hath written a goodly tome (with the reading of which my tender affections and insatiable desire of knowledge were as much

much ravished and melted downe as when the Antiquities of Warwickshire by Will. Dugdale first came to Oxon. a'o Dni 1656, there is no one here to foster my genie, or encourage me in these my generous pursuits.

I am, worthie Mr. Urban,
your verie true friend,

ANTH. à WOOD.

Post-scriptum. My com'unications with Oxon. have long ceased on account of my infirmities, and I long much to know in what year Badger the Scholemaster, who married Pointer's daughter, marched off this stage. Vide my Life, p. 397.

"Honoured Sir,

"Though I know very well that you do not want intelligence of such newes here, as is of most moment; yet, presuming that you will hardly have such an exact account of what I shall here tell you, I have adventured upon the relation, being very sure that it will not be unacceptable to you, and those other worthy persons with whom you are.

"It is of the exemplary piety and charity of a worthy Lady that died at her house, near the church of St. Giles in Holburne, upon the xxiith of January last, being then fourescore and ten years of age; and whose funerall is to be solemnized in very great state, about ten days hence, whereat I my selfe with three or foure more of my fellow-heraulds are to attend.

"She was second daughter to Sir Thomas Leigh of Stoneley in Warwickshire, Knt. and Baronet, and aunt to the now Lord Leigh: she was wife to the famous Sir Robert Dudley, son to that great Earle of Leicester in Queene Elizabeth's time; which Sir Robert, for his extraordinary parts was advanced to the title of Duke by Ferdinand y^e second late Emperour of Germany, and resided in Florence many yeares after his departure out of England, about the beginning of K. James his reigne, having high respect from the Greate Duke of Tuscany, whilst he lived.

"She had divers daughters by this her husband, but all are dead, excepting the widow of Sir Richard Leveson of Staffordshire (who was a Knt. of the Bathe of a great estate), she being now sole executrix to her mother.

"Sir Robert Holburne, the greates and learned lawyer, was husband to another of them; who prevailed so farr with the last King, when he was at Oxford in the late troublesome times, that, partly in consideration of the greates losses which Sir Robert Dudley had, by his departure out of England (for he sold Keenillworth-Castle and other great possessions to Prince Henry, and never received any thing of moment for it), and partly for the services done by Sir Robert Holburne and Sir Ric. Leveson to the King in his great distresses; for these respects, I say, did the late King by his letters patent at Oxford, grant that this lady should enjoy the title of a Dutchesse, and be called Dutchesse Dudley during her life, and her daughters to have place as y^e daughters of a Duke.

"Having thus related to you her parentage and marriage, I now come to tell you of her pious and charitable workes (I meane the most observable; for many other she hath in her lifetime done, which I here passe by.)

"About thirty yeares since, she gave to the Church of Stonely in Warwickshire (that being the place of her birth), and to the Churches of Mancetter, Leke-wotton, Ashow, Keenilworth, and Monk-kirby, in the same county, twenty pounds per annum apiece, for an augmentation to the poore vicaridges of these respective churches. Moreover she bestowed on each of the said churches, and likewise upon the Churches of Bidford in the same shire, Acton in Middlesex, St. Alban's in Hertfordshire, Patshull in Northamptonshire, and St. Giles in the Suburbs of London, diverse pieces of faire and costly plate, to be used at the celebration of the holy Com'union in each of them.

"And having contributed very largely towards the late new building of the said church of St. Giles, she thereunto gave y^e greatest bell, there to be tolled upon such daies of execution which should be at Tiburne, to y^e end that good people might be the better put in minde to pray for those prisoners who were then to suffer death. And besides all this, she purchased and new built a faire house, neare the same church (worth at least thirty pounds per annum), and gave it for a perpetuall mansion to the incumbent thereof.

"Having

"Having done all this in her lifetime, at her death she hath made these following bequests:

"For the redemption of Christian captives from y^e hands of infidels, an hundred pounds a yeare for ever.

"To the Hospitall situate neare the same church of St. Giles, for an augmentation thereto, she hath given foure hundred pounds, to purchase lands to be settled for that purpose.

"For the placing out of poore children to be apprentices, she hath given two hundred pounds.

"Unto the poore of Stoueley, Mancetter, Leke-Wotton, Ashow, Kenilworth, Monks-Kirby, Bidford, Acton, St. Alban's, and Patshull, above express (to be disposed amongst them in such sort as her last will doth direct), she hath given an hundred pounds per annum for ever.

"She hath alsoe given fifty pounds to be dealt, upon the day of her funerall, to poore people; viz. to each, twelve pence.

"And to each place where her corps shall rest in its passage from London to Stoueley in Warwickshire (which is neare fourscore miles), five pounds to the poore thereof; and lastly, to every poore body that shall meete it on the roade, six pence.

"There is already a very noble monument, which she hath caused to be made for herselfe at Stoueley above twenty years since, all of black and white marble, which cost neare foure hundred pounds.

"The corps lyes now in greate state at her house in Holburne; the roome wherein it is, being hung with velvet, and a chayre of state, cushion and coronet, according to her degree, and a great banner of her Armes empaled with her husband, as also eight banner-rolls, with empalement of matches above him, as is proper in such cases.

"There will be in the head of that solemne proceeding at this funerall fourscore and ten poore women (in regard she was of that age), who have mourning-gownes and white kerchiefs already provided for them.

"Sir, I believe that the most noble Countess of Pembroke, who exceeds all in her memorable workes of piety and charity, will be well pleased to heare, that there is one in the South, who hath in some sort imitated her in these excellent Christian duties; I

therefore leave it to your wisdom how and when to impart it to her.

"I hope you will pardon this my boldnesse with you, who was

"Your most faithful
and obliged servant,
WILL^m DUGDALE.

"London, 8 Martij 1668."

This Letter has been sent under cover, and is therefore unfortunately not directed. It is indorsed,—

"The memorable workes of piety, charity, and magnificence, of the late Lady Dutches Dudley, the English Paula."

EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN ANTIQUATED WORDS.

(Continued from p. 204.)

24. **JUMENT.** This word, from *Jumentum*, is in danger of being wholly lost. It means a *beast of burden*, or a beast employed in husbandry, says Ash, (quoting Brown.) You will find it in the Life of St. James the Apostle in the Golden Legend, 1527.

"His hoste took fro him al his money and his *Jument* upon which his chyl-dren were borne."

25. **LEVER.** *Johnson* and *Bailey* wholly omit the word. *Skinner* derives it from the Teutonic. *Ash* gives it as used by *Spenser*, but says it is *obsolete*. Now as *Spenser* uses it quite through his works in preference to the word *rather*, and both words are *Saxon* or *Teutonic*, I should contend for its continuance and more general use—supported as it is by the following quotations:

"Thou shalt make no semblant whether thee were *lever* peace or watre."

Chaucei's Melibens, 73.

"And had *lever* to be absent from the body, and to be present with God."

Canmer's and Taverner's Bibles.
2 Corinthians.

"He that bindeth himself to the Pope and had *lever* have his life and soul ruled by the Pope's will," &c.

Tindal's Works, 174.

"He had *lever* shewe us example of sobreness, meekness, &c.

Erasmus on St. John, 14. 716.

"And disdained that there should be so many which had *lever* cleave unto Jesus."

Erasmus on St. John, 716.

"Sith *lever* I have with some edge tole, To slee myself, than tyve in slander and dole."

Bechaz, 44, b.

"*Lever*

"Love, I have my life now to lose
 "Rather than soyle my wydown chastitie."
Bochas, 49, b.

26. LZYAN. It is very singular that *Ash* alone gives this word (but *obsolete*) from *Cole*, in the sense of *lazy* and *sluggish*. I have frequently met with it in that sense, but can now only call to mind the following quotation from *Romans* xii. 11. *Bishop's Bible*.

"Not lyther in busynesse, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

27. MALLED. As *Ash* does not support the use of the verb transitive, *mall*, by any quotation, I will just mention one which will be found in *Tyndal's Bible*—*Judges* v.

"Then they malled the horses legges, then their mighty coursers left prouncing"

I see no reason why it should be disused as thus spelled. The substantive *mall* (from *malleus*, a hammer) is of frequent occurrence, and an instrument well known. But why the spelling of it *maul* and the derivative verb *mauled*, is preferred, I know not.

28. MAUND. This word being derived from the *Saxon*, deserves to be in more frequent and general use. It has evidently been *safely* confined to mean an *alm's-basket* only; notwithstanding all the Lexicographers explain it as meaning a *hand-basket* of any kind.

"Put it in a maunde, and go unto the place which the Lord thy God shall chuse."

"And the priest shall take the maunde out of thine hand."

Cranmer's and Taverner's Bibles, Deut. xxvi.

29. MINGLE-MANGLE. *Ash* very properly calls this a kind of *cant* word. *Skinner* says it is from the *Belgic* or *Teutonic*; and though the expression is now totally disused, it was *once* fashionable, as may be found by the following quotations; and also in *Latimer's* third Sermon preached before *Edward VI.* where it frequently occurs.

"The doctrine of the philosophers of this world is overmuch tempered with *mingle-mangle*," &c. *Erasmus* on *St. James*, cap. 1.

"Here is a medicine more potent and more pleasant than was ever that *mingle-mangle* of things which *Mithridates* boiled together."

Decker's Gull's Harshbook.

"The main army consisting (like *Dunkirk*) of a *mingle mangle*."

Decker's Wonderful Year.

30. MUMPRIMUS. This *cant*-word I have only found in the preface to *Gaulther's Homilies*, where, speaking of the *Romish Divines* forbidding the Scriptures to be read, he says,

"If they urge such weak instances, &c. for their new *mumprimus*, rather than they will yield to this old *sumpsumus*, then let us answer them with the words of *St. Jerom*," &c.

The word (in any sense) is not worth retaining.

31. NATTES. I have met with this word only in *Lydgate's Bochas*, 65, b. and do not understand the meaning. (*Query.* Is it a misprint for *matts*?)

"Having nothing to wrap in thy head
 Save a broad hatte rente out of nattes of"

32. NEMPNE. NEMPT.
 "The Paynems than bett hym with steepe,
 and forbad hym that he shoulde not
nempne the name of *Jhesu Cryst*."

Golden Legend, 181.

"But whan you list to riden any where
 Ye moten trill a pin stant in his ere
 Which I shall tellen you betwixt us two
 Ye moten *nempne* him to what place also
 Or to what contree that you list to ride."

Chaucer. The Squire's Tale.

"And with such vigour and strength that
 it ne might not be *nempned*."

Chaucer, 1st Book of *Boecius*.

Spenser (as well as *Chaucer*) uses the word *nempt* frequently. The word *nempne* being derived from the *Saxon*, should, I think, be retained and used; it would surely be as well to say *nempne* the name of *Christ*, as *name* the *name*, &c.

33. OBESHUE.
 "The opinion of them in olde time was,
 that amongst all other things, men ought
 to *obshue*, &c. *Taverner's Proverbs*, 52.

I think *obshue* from the *Saxon*, quite as proper as *cockew* from the *French*.

34. PIGHT.
 "He pight him on the pomel of his hed."
Chaucer's Knight's Tale.

"And by my wretched lover's side, me
 pight." *Spenser.*

"Thus proudly pight upon our Phrygian
 plains." *Shakespeare.*

"A minister of holy things, and of the
 true tabernacle, which the Lord pight,
 and not man."

Bishop's Bible. *Hebrews*, viii. 2.

This

This old preterite of the Saxon word *plitch* should not be laid aside. It is very expressive and significant. In some counties a man's home buildings, domicile, or homestead, is still called "*plighele*."

35. QUEELETH.

"But the Lord *queeleth* it (the wild vine) agayne." Bishop Hooper on Jonas.

36. QUODGELL.

"Worthy of half a dozen good stripes with a *quodgell*." Pasquin in a Traunce.

I take the above modes of spelling to be derived from the Northern part of our Island; the first may be merely the antient manner of spelling the word *quelleth*; but from the

37. QUONTIENT. Word *quodgell* (cudgel) above, and the word *quontient* (for contained) in a *Royal Grant to Edinburgh* (1487) mentioned in Aust's Guide and other Scottish books; I do verily believe it was only the Northern habit of spelling words commencing with C. or K.

38. REAP.

"Tarry patiently till God come which is ever ready to reap tyrants from the face of the earth."

Tyndal's Preface to Genesis.

The words *reap* and *rip* are both Saxon. But Tyndal's word is more proper than *rip*, because the similitude of reaping corn (that is, cutting and taking it away) is the figure intended, and not merely cutting (that is, wounding.) [Skinner, ab. Anglo Saxon. *Fals. Messor.*]

39. REPRYSSED.

For began again. I have only found it once in that sense, and it is therefore of no use.

"And then he *reprysed* again his journey." Golden Legend.

40. SLENTES.

"This pisto was very grave in weighty affairs, very pleasant in *slentes* and jests." *North's Dial of Princes*, 102.

I am sorry that I cannot find this word in any of our dictionaries, for it sounds well, and is better than *gibes*, derived from the French.

41. SCANT. Although Johnson tells us this adverb is obsolete, I am for retaining it. He has given four specimens of its use, which are very significant, and I will add fourteen out of a great many more which I have met with.

"The soules there may *scante* have remembrance." [be found.]

"But *scante* one amonge a thousand can

"From which they may *scantly* and with great difficulty arise."

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"He speaketh not of them that be friends, indeed such be very *scante*."

"Slea all that came of him and not leve *scant* a dogge."

"Shall *scant* kepe himself from weeping."

"So that *scant* the synthe part of that we had, is left us."

All from Bishop Fisher.

"That *scant* can awake for any calling or noise." [in age]

"He that is nought yonge proceeding so

"Shall *scant* ever his viciousness assuage."

"So youth brought up in lewdness and in sinne [mind.]

"Shall *scant* it scrape so cleane out of his

"For the moste parte doth them both two forego

"And yf he one hath, hard it is and *scant*."

"He that still borrowes shall *scant* him quite or redd."

"Their wit *scant* worth a grots."

Ship of Fools.

"Butter should *scant* melt in their mouthes." *Latimer's Sermons*, 157.

[To be continued.]

Mr. URBAN,

March 4.

IT is a matter of surprize to travellers passing through Leamington, the new Spa, near Warwick, to notice its rapid growth of buildings, where is now to be found every convenience, with an elegant pump-room; respectable visitors; and, what adds to its honour, a new Church. There was a time when travelling on the Western side of the Atlantic, I have heard it noticed, "The English build taverns first at a new settlement; but Spaniards, Churches;" and we have recently had occasion to discover a neglect in this particular at home; but, thanks to those who brought the business forward, and also to those whose liberal grants have met the evil—that it is likely soon to be altered. The neighbourhood of the pleasant town of Warwick, the pleasing scenery around its venerable castle, all tends to make Leamington a spot well calculated for the pleasure and advantage of the neighbourhood.

Passing onward to the busy streets of Birmingham, I could not avoid observing the shape of its well-known Historian, and noticed the two rooms of paper on which he used to sit, and from long habit enjoy the busy stir that passed him.

Reaching Tamworth, the seat of the Mercian BISHOP, Sunday became a day of rest, and attending at its venerable and respectable Church, our better parts, it is to be hoped, found

found advantage from the desk, that instructed us in our devotion; and from the pulpit, from whence animating and pleasing improvement was ably and conscientiously inculcated. Its antient castle, of 900 years old, now abandoned to a gradual decay, gave rise to a comparison between it and Warwick, which is in the plenitude of its antient grandeur.

Nottingham afforded another bustling scene, with the agreeable information of an improving trade.

Mansfield, a neat town; which, with its neighbourhood, claims an amiable nobleman for its proprietor, whose virtues are spoken of gratefully and respectfully. In the neighbourhood, and about Worksop, the parks of five Dukes. Nature has sported with an unsparing hand; the rides are delightful, and the parks afford many pleasing views. The extreme heat of the weather, the thermometer being 78 in the shade, and the roads a continual cloud of dust, was found without intermission for many miles, through the Northern capital of England, when on the 4th of June we found ourselves parading the streets of Newcastle in the mail, attended by four others, and two men in new post-office uniforms to lead the way; and the cannon at 12 o'clock announced to the public the termination of another year of the reign of our late venerable Monarch, whilst my friend, a Scotchman, who I jocularly said should represent Edinburgh, and myself, a citizen, somewhat London, participated in those loyal feelings we were both pleased and indeed obliged to see so generally felt.

Proceeding till we became Borderers—the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed was entered, the walls perambulated, the pier enjoyed with the sea breeze, and Sunday again became the day of rest and duty. The Church, somewhat like in point of situation the Garrison Chapel of Portsmouth, was attended, and its respectable congregation and minister joined in public worship.

Monday found us hastening on the banks of Tweed, and at Kelso it is equally pleasant with the Thames at Twickenham. The Cheviot Hills, a place memorable from the well-known "Garry Chase," had snow in various parts of its Northern aspect,

whilst we were breathing a West Indian atmosphere.

Through a wild country of Dumfriesshire and Lanark; we arrived at the interesting, the animating capital of Scotland, where I was not astonished to find judgment and public spirit, and where the money came from to produce such improvements, such interesting memorials of it to a traveller's eye. One instance only may be mentioned. From a Gothic Episcopal Church, not yet finished, but lately consecrated by the Titular Bp. of Edinburgh, and which your old friend Carter would have been pleased to have seen, up to Calton-hill, on which is placed a monument to the immortal Nelson, a distance of upwards of a mile, is the beginning, continuance, and termination of as elegant a street as any city in Europe can produce. My ideas fled back to the times of John Knox, with the site of the antient city before my imagination, and again rushed forward to the present scene and liberal enlightened day.

To have quitted Edinburgh without at least a cursory glance of Holyrood House, would but ill accord with the feelings of any man who possessed the least taste for those venerable remains of Antiquity so frequently found in our Islands, and which have given rise to so many agreeable sensations. The Chapel, with its numerous deposits—the door where the unfortunate Mary entered from her closet,—the Picture Gallery where the 16 Peers are now elected—the Historical Paintings of all the Kings to James the Second, whose picture, with that of Mary, has been disfigured by the narrow feelings of those days (giving way in the present period to every thing more honourable to our Nature)—the chamber in which Rizzio was murdered—all tended to carry the thoughts back to times and to events that the page of history, it is to be hoped, will never be blotted again with.

Onward to Glasgow, brought us to another city which has renovated itself twice in our time; and whilst, perambulating the city, I heard a bell call the attention of the neighbourhood—it was not until the next day that I found my disappointment, in not having heard the respectable Minister of the Iron Church, whose name and character

factor is become familiar to the public by his 9th edition of *Sermons on Astronomical Christianity*.

At Leamnahagow, a place known to all your readers by name, as quoted in an old jocular work, we found ourselves incircled and embosomed in a wild, far from public view—enjoyed the very simple cottage, and waited till morning for a conveyance to Lanark and the Falls of the Clyde. Sir John Lockhart Ross, of famed notoriety, had the seat surrounding this romantic spot, rendered less interesting from the long and dry season experienced. The wildness of the spot, and the noise of the waterfall, could not fail of affording very pleasing sensations. The Clyde was crossed at least five times to Moffat, the Harrowgate of Scotland, a country that appears to have been dashed down from the hand of Nature, without having been even smoothed over by her palm. This rough aspect of Nature I could not help contrasting with the cultivated fields and green lanes of Middlesex. It was here my fellow traveller had built him his retreat on his native spot—after the toil of half a century, in which he had encountered the difficulties of a man of business in the Torrid Zone and the chances of war from the military situation he had held—it was here he fixed the placid place of rest in the decline of life—and like many of his virtuous countrymen, returned to enjoy the evening of his days where the morning of them was first breathed. To reverence the Sabbath is inculcated on every Christian by his Catechism, his Prayer-book, and his Bible—it had again arrived—and the Englishman went to Kirk, for I was now in a country where an observance of the day was strictly attended to. At the West door, placed on pedestals, stood two dishes, for the voluntary donations of Christian worshippers, corresponding exactly with the Divine injunction quoted in our own Sacramental service—"Let your light so shine before men," &c. Pleased with the manner, and astonished at the effect, I entered the Kirk. Here I was in a country without *Poor Rates*, a country where public and private *charity* prevented this pest of the best feelings of the human heart; where voluntary donations, on the one hand, and a lau-

dable pride on the other, render Poor-houses useless, and Pauperism unknown. Unless we go back to the times previous to the dissolution of the Monasteries, we cannot trace a similar circumstance in England—it was at the gates of the Fathers the poor were relieved; and, let the capricious Monarch, and his time-serving Ministers of that period assert what they may, I must and do believe that a great amiableness of manners generally took place, although arising perhaps from mistaken zeal; and those base accounts handed down as general were confined but to a very few wretches, who hypocritically assumed the Friars' Hood. The spirit of the present times is liberal, the mind is more enlightened, and we are now become better informed than to be led implicitly away by partial Historians.

But to return to my narrative, Satisfied of my own Catholicism, and wishing well to all Christians who look to a Saviour for eternal happiness, I entered the Kirk—attended public worship, heard an excellent discourse on a most excellent subject, the metaphorical allusion to living waters by our Saviour himself at the well of Samaria; and a strong practical inforcement of the subject, that, if adopted by all, must make all happy. I quitted with great satisfaction this good man, and left the Kirk, reflecting on the sublime subject; and submit to your insertion the following lines, which may not have appeared before in your Miscellany, and I think are no way derogatory to it; for surely the Gentleman's Magazine may contain Christian sentiments, as well as an Addison (who was a Gentleman) wish to die like a Christian.

At Jacob's well a stranger sought

His ardent thirst to clear:

Samaria's daughter little thought

The Font of Life so near.

This had she known, her panting mind

For living draughts had sigh'd;

Nor had Messiah, ever kind,

Those living draughts denied.

And Jacob's well (no glass so true)

Britannia's image shews:

Messiah travels Britain through,

But who the stranger knows?

Yet Britain must the stranger know,

Or soon her loss deplore:

Behold the living waters flow,

Come drink, and thirst no more!

(To be continued.)

A. Z.

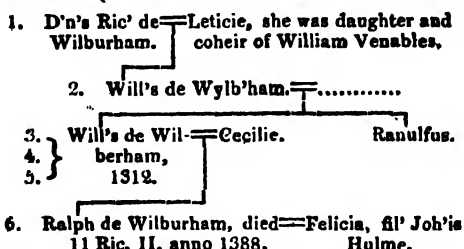
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *St. Mary's place, Shrewsbury, Feb. 14.*

IN Gregson's elegant portfolio of Antiquities relative to the County Palatine of Lancaster, is a Pedigree of the family of Wilbraham of Lancashire and Cheshire, drawn out by J. C. Brooke, esq. Somerset, 1792. On comparing it with the original deeds in my possession (abstracts of

which see below) I am astonished to find the learned Herald's information was so incorrect; or rather has he not erred, in giving Sir Richard Wilburham, two sons of the name of William, when in fact they were father and son. But according to my documents, there is a descent omitted; inserting it will oblige yours, &c.

JOHN BOWEN.



1. (*Without date.*) Sciunt p'sentes et fut'i q'd ego Alex' fil' Reginaldi de Bradewalle dedi et concessi et hac p'sent' carta mea confirmavi D'no Ric' de Wilburham et Leticie uxori sue, &c. unu' mesuagiu' cu' curtillagio in Villa de Bradewalle, &c. Hiis testib' D'no Thom' de Meyngwar. D'no Ric'o de Holte, D'no Willo' de Venables, Robt. de Moldeworth, Rog' de Moston, Thom' de Queloe, Willo' de Brerton, Ric' de Dodelyn, Hugh de Bostoc, et multis aliis.

2. (*Without date.*) Omnib', &c. Rob' de Crosle et Leticia uxor sua sal't'm. Nov'itis nos concessisse et q'ete clamasse, &c. Willo' fil' d'ni Ric'i de Wilburha' et he'dib' suis totam t'ram qua' h'uimus in Villa de Curteys Holm cum p'tin', &c. Hiis Testib' D'no Willo' de Venables milite, Joh'e de Wetenal, Hug' de Calvele, Magist' Rob. de Moretu', Ranulfo de Astbury, Rob. de Rod', et aliis.

3. Sciunt p'sentes, &c. q'd Ego Will's de Wylb'ham dedi, concessi, &c. Will'o fil' meo p'mogenito et Cecilie ux'i sue et he'dib' int' ip'os, fugiti'e p'creat', &c. tota' t'ra' mea', &c. in Knetis holm et in Int'itorio de Bradewalle, &c. Hiis testib' Dn's Will's de Brereton, Hugon' de Dutton, militib' Will'o Venables de B'dewalle, Joh'e de Coton', Kob'to de Moldeworthe, Ran' de Ber'thton, R. cler', et aliis: dat' die m'curii an' f'm S'c'i Hillarii ap' Holm, Ao. gr'e M^o. CCC^o. duodeci^o. Round the Seal S'. WILL. DE. WILBYRHAM.

4. Sciunt p'sentes et futuri q'od ego Ricardus de Bradewalle dedi et concessi et hac p'sent' carta mea, &c. Will'o filio Will'i de Wilburham, &c. quinq' butt' t're in Villa de Bradewalle, &c. Hiis testib' Ric'o de Foulesherst tunc Vic' Cestr'e, et aliis: dat' ap'd Medium Wycum

die lune X' post f'm s'c'i Gregorii, anno D'ni M^o. CCC. vicesimo.

5. Pateat Universis p' presentes me Will'm de Wilberham juniorem remisisse, relaxasse, &c. &c. Hugoni de Venables D'no de Kynderton totu' jus, clameu', &c. vel quonquo modo decet h'ere pot' tam raco'e co'e pastur' mee quam alior' esto'ior' meor' in omnib' terris, yastis, et ten' predicti Hugonis in Bradewalle, &c. Hiis testib' Joh'ne de Davenport, Adam de Bostock, Ric' de Holt, Ric'o de V'non de Watercroft, et multis aliis: dat' ap' Hulm die Sab'ti px' post f'm Pasche, anno D'ni M^o. CCC^o. tricesimo. The Seal, on a Shield two Bars.

6. From this Ralph, the title to the above and other lands in Com' Cestr', came by lineal descent to Sir Thomas Wilbraham, bart. whose eldest daughter and co-heir married Sir Thos. Middleton of Chirk Castle in Com' Denbigh, bart. She dying without issue, Sir Thos. Middleton had an absolute estate in fee simple of the premises.

Mr. URBAN, *March 6.*
YOUR Correspondent, "A. B." (LXXXIX. p. 601.) is unreasonably scrupulous in regard to the oath, said to be administered to boys, foundationers I suppose, on their admission into Winchester College. Few boys have any thing which they can properly call their own, but only what their parents please to give them, be it more or less; and if a boy is heir apparent to a thousand a year, or five thousand, instead of "five marks," he may safely swear he has not "five marks of his own," while it is not his own, but his father's.

T. C. D.
Mr.

MR. URBAN, March 7.
I HAVE lately been much entertained by a translation of the Odes and Epodes of Horace; which, judging from the motto adopted in the title-page, I conceive to be one of the earliest, if not the very first attempt to render the Lyrics of that poet in English verse:

Carmina non prius
 Audita, Musarum Sacerdos
 Virginiibus puerisque canto.

Lib. III. Od. I.

It is the production of "Henry Rider, Master of Arts of Emanuel Colledge in Camebridge*," and the edition which I happened to meet with was printed in London by Richard Cotes, 1644. On referring, however, to the Catalogue of the editions of Horace in the Library of Dr. James Douglas†, I find he was in possession of an earlier edition by the same hand, dated 1638. But I was somewhat disappointed at discovering, from the same source, that Sir Thomas Hawkins had been beforehand by three years in a translation of the Odes and Epodes, the Latin and English being published together; but, as I have not been able to meet with it, I know not whether it was *done into Verse* or not. I therefore still rely upon the motto of Rider. Many of the Odes are beautifully translated, and all of them very closely. Perhaps, Sir, you can inform me whether any original poetry from the pen of this gentleman has reached us. I do not find him mentioned in Campbell's delightful work, nor does Chalmers or any other biographical author that has fallen in my way record his name. I should be happy, therefore, to receive, through the medium of your page, any information respecting him from some one of your numerous Correspondents, the majority of whom are doubtless

more deeply read than myself. I was not less pleased with the "Epistle Dedicatorie" than with the translation itself: it exhibits, in my humble opinion, a specimen of very elegant writing, tinged, but not unpleasantly, with the quaintness of style peculiar to the time. Should you think it worthy of a place in your entertaining columns, it is much at your service. I have also transcribed some of the Odes, which I leave you to deal with according to your pleasure ‡.

"EPISTLE DEDICATORIE.

"TO THE HONOURABLE ROBERT LORD Rich,
 &c. The Author wisheth all happiness
 here and hereafter.

"My honoured LORD:

"To shew that your greatness in your selfe hath not made mee fearefull unto despaire, nor your graciousnesse toward me, bold unto presumption, in a modest confidence I now beg a long-since promised patronage: *Horace*, who either learned from, or taught the Spheres a perfect musically harmonie, and made the language of Rome truly Roman (if we may beleve himselfe), was as meanly descended as my own selfe; yet did not his meanness deprive him of a presidiarie *Mæcenas*, a Roman knight, high in Honours, and (which was the greatest) in his Princes love: and it is questionable whether *Horace* was more helped by *Mæcenas* hand, or *Mæcenas* more honoured by *Horace* his pen: *Horace* lived well under *Mæcenas* protection, *Mæcenas* yet lives in *Horace* his Poesie: *Dignum laude Virum Musa vetat mori; Cælo musa beat.* I now present unto your Honour's hand, the same Poet, but in an English dresse; nor can it be more difficult to find an English *Mæcenas*, than to make an English *Horace*: It is not unknowne to those that have bent their studies this way, how hard it is to be tyed to the words and matter of another, especially in verse; and yet if you please graciously to accept, and powerfully to protect my weake endeavours, I was never so

* I cannot account for the additional *e* in Camebridge. Surely, the typographers of those days were not so careless as to overlook errors of the press in their title-pages: and it would be the height of presumption to suppose for a moment that a M. A. could be ignorant whence was derived the name of that spot "where willowy Camus lingers with delight."

† This gentleman had a passion for collecting editions of Horace; that single poet furnishing him with a considerable library. He was in possession of all the editions which were published from 1476 to 1739, being upwards of 450. The first mention of any translation in our language occurs in 1567, when "Two Books of Satyres in English Verse" appeared; and two years afterwards the "Art of Poetry, Epistles, and Satyrs, Engl. by Thom. Drant." No version of any other part of his works is to be found till that above mentioned by Sir Thom. Hawkins in 1635. And the whole of his works were not published in an English dresse till 1666 by Mr. Brome.

‡ See Poetry for the present Month.

much bound to my Author's phrase, as I shall be to your Honour's favour."

"Vouchsafe a gracious aspect to these my labours, and I doubt not but those comfortable raies darted from your eyes, will now give me life, as they have heretofore given me heat. The lustre riding Sonne in his diurnall course doth shine as bright on a meane cottage, as a Prince's Palace; and though his beames cannot raise it to an equal height, yet they impart light and comfort to both alike. I know the Noblesse of your disposition will accept of my Translation as well in parchment, as if it had been wrapped up in plush; in vellum as in velvet; considering the matter is still the same, as when that Muses darling *Horace* wrote it: a curious Cabinet cannot make gold better, nor a Canvase bag or iron chest diminish the worth of it.

"I leave my worke and selfe to your gracious patronage, and wish my selfe may be ever esteemed, as I desire to be

"Your Honour's humble Servant,

"HENRY RIDER."

I omit the address of "The Translator to the Judicious Reader," in which "he gives him a taste of one or two passages, wherein," he says, "haply, perhaps unhappily, he may dissent from other judgements;" and which he concludes in these words:

"Take, gentle Reader, these my labours in good part; and if I in this shall give thee any contentment, I hope hereafter to increase it to thee in some other subject; whose study in this hath been, to afford thee both profit and delight."

I trust the gentle readers of those days were well satisfied with his labours; whether or no he improved upon the hint which he gives them, remains to be discovered.

Yours, &c. ACADEMICUS.

MR. URBAN, March 14.

YOUR Correspondents have had much debate upon the origin of the addition LL. D.; some deriving it from *Legis Legum Doctor*, and others from *Legum Latorum Doctor*. Neither are correct, for it simply signifies *Legum Doctor*, the letter L being doubled to denote the plural number. All Roman Antiquaries know that nothing is commoner than this reduplication, as in *Coss.* and innumerable other instances. The French at this day use MM. to denote the plural *Messieurs*, and it may be added that if two distinct words were intended, it would have been written L. L. D. and not LL. D.

Some absurd etymologies have also been offered of the word *Gooseberry*, which is merely a corruption of *Gorse-berry*, *Gorze* signifying furze or a prickly bush.

Fata Morgana denote a very interesting optical phenomenon seen in the South of Europe, and which Miss Edgeworth mentions as occasionally seen in the North of Ireland. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* enumerates many farfetched etymologies of this name, which is a corruption of *Fêtes de Morgana*, or the *Entertainments of Morgana*. This was a celebrated Fairy, who makes a great figure in the old Romances, and of whom an account may be seen in Dunlop's History of Fiction.

Your Correspondents have taken much pains to trace the origin of the word *Cockney*, and not very successfully. It is clear from their quotations that it originally signified London itself, and has only latterly been applied to the inhabitants. The name is a corruption of *Coquina*, an imaginary place of great celebrity in the old Minstrelsy, and famous for good eating. Popular wit applied the name to London, which was represented as paved with gold, and so plentiful that pigs ran about the streets, crying "Who will eat me?" This coarse humour has now disappeared, but whoever wishes for an account of the old original city of *Coquina*, will find it in a work called "*Metræa Tales*."

Polydore Vergil was the first writer who ventured to publish the popular account which traces the origin of the British Nation to the Trojans. The Tale of Troy divine was formerly universally current among the populace, and none but an antiquary can conceive the total revolution of popular taste in this respect. Stories circulated among our ancestors contained the most familiar anecdotes of Hector, Achilles, and the whole Ilian heroes; while no pedigree of a sovereign was complete that did not trace his line to some ancient warrior. They

* A learned friend tells me that the "*Paijs de Cocagne*" is still proverbial in France as an El Dorado, where all good things may be got for nothing. There are also popular amusements "*Mats de Cocagne*," which are long poles well greased, having dainties fixed at the top, the portion of the fortunate adventurer who can climb up to them.

adopted

adopted the most absurd and fanciful resemblances, and among these none more so than the present. The *Trimo-bantes* are represented by Geographers as inhabiting the country round London, and this has been transformed to *Troy Novante*. Having so easily built a Troy in Britain, the next object was to trace the name of the country, and as no Greek or Roman name came nearer than *Brutus*, Brutus was placed at the head of the Trojan colony.

Yours, &c.

E. F. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Muirtown, Inverness-shire, Dec. 7, 1818.*

I HAVE been obliged by your kind attention to my Communications on various occasions. Perhaps at present you may allow a corner for this, which regards my residence at Soveze, in Languedoc, during the winter of 1788-9. This place is about 30 miles to the East of Toulouse, and eight miles North of Castlenaudari. It is remarkable for three circumstances; viz. being the seat of a very extensive Military School, to attend the masters of which I was sent to Soveze; for the reservoir of the Royal Canal, called the Bason of St. Feriol; and lastly, for a very wonderful cave in one of the mountains, two miles to the South-east, which I can at this period never reflect upon without feelings of astonishment.

The Royal Military School was one of the twelve in France established upon the breaking up of the School at La Fleche. It was one of seven under the direction of the Monks of the Benedictine order; the other five being directed by the Dominicans, and I believe some other order. It contained 600 young men of the best families destined for the Army (which was entirely supplied with officers from these Establishments), and it may give some idea of the liberal and noble nature of this School, when I say, that the Manege never contained less than 35 horses, and generally more. Dancing, Musick, the English, German, and Italian Languages, formed likewise part of the plan of Education of this most noble School, which besides possessed the inestimable advantage of being far removed from cities, and having no vacations, which too often, at a vast expence to the parents, more than undo every thing acquired during the busy months, at

public institutions. The Revolution, which disbanded the Monkish Rulers (and excellent trainers to arms they were, however it may seem strange,) respected the School of Soveze, which lent many of its best warriors to the standards of the Republic, and I understand its fame and numbers still flourish. I do not know the fate of its sister establishments, though I suspect they were not all so fortunate as Soveze.

The Bason of St. Feriol is within a short league to the South-west of Soveze; I think Marmontel, who in his life states his visit to it, says it is above 2000 toises in circuit;—when I visited it, it was empty, on account of some repairs which were going on; it seemed a vast and deep, and somewhat circular chasm, surrounded by mountains; through the middle ran a small rill, which issued from a cleft in the rocks at the East end; at the West end was a wall of fine polished free-stone, which prevented the waters from going off when the bason was full; I think it was 70 feet high, very broad at the bottom, and sloping to a small breadth at the top. The water was let out through the bottom of this wall to the aqueduct, which conveyed the bason supply to the Canal at Castlenaudari, by means of a brass cock, about two feet in diameter; the noise and view of the waters issuing from this cock was very tremendous, and rapid beyond any thing I have seen; though when the bason was full it must have been more so, from the weight of such a head of water.

I come next to the Cave, and I must own my powers of description are totally unequal to the task of giving an idea of it. It enters from a slope near the top of a very high and steep mountain; after descending some hundred yards down a steep archway, we entered a succession of vast halls, covered with the most beautiful roofs of hanging crystallizations, many of them many feet long; from these halls passages ran into labyrinths which human feet never trod, and probably never will; a deep and rapid river runs through several of these immense caves, and the grandeur of the whole was far beyond any idea I had formed from description. I remember it was 12 o'clock when we descended—I did not

not think we had been an hour in the case, and was surprized, and affected with a very uncommon sensation, when ascending, I found the day almost gone, and the Convent clock striking seven. We had many attendants with candles, which were fastened to the walls as we went on;—some of us went into passages which the others did not explore, but they all conducted to extensive halls, from which many passages branched off, so that the risk of following these was excessive, and kept the party from losing sight of the directing-candles; still the extent, which took six hours to wander through, must have been very great; many English have visited Seveze, without perhaps knowing of this curiosity; but many had visited it before we did, and this paper may induce more to take a survey of it. It is certainly the greatest natural curiosity which I have met with, and, I might perhaps add, read of.

H. R. D.

MR. URBAN,

April 4.

THE notice which you have taken, in p. 244, of my "Reasons for the immediate Repeal of the Tax on Foreign Wool," calls for my sincere thanks; but in thus acknowledging them, I have to offer a few observations, which, if you think proper, I shall be obliged to you to insert in your valuable Magazine; they naturally arise from that tax. I shall confine myself to a statement of facts, without comment, leaving your readers, and the publick, to draw their own conclusions respecting the policy or impolicy of the Tax on Wool.

1. In order to counteract the effect of that tax, the Spanish Government reduced the duty on the exportation of Wool about four pence per pound; but, as that reduction is upon all Wool exported, whether to England or the Continental Markets, this step is of no advantage to the English Manufacturer, who feels the effect of Foreign competition; for, if it reduces the price of Wool fourpence per pound in England, it has a similar effect in France and Flanders, and the relative price will remain the same; the Englishman must still pay the amount of the tax imposed here, or sixpence per pound more than the Foreigner.

2. In consequence of the quantity of Wool which used to come to Eng-

land having been thrown upon the Continental Markets, the price of Wool (notwithstanding the reduced price here) is 15 to 20 per cent. lower in France and Flanders than it is in England.

3. In consequence of this low price of Wool, Foreign Merchants, both European and American, who formerly bought their cloth in England, now get their supplies in Flanders.

4. Orders have been offered to Manufacturers in England which would have given employment to extensive clothing districts (where the population is now suffering under the greatest distress from the want of trade, and where the poor-rates amount to twice the rental;) but the English Manufacturers could not undertake those orders, at the prices at which they are purchased abroad.

5. The consequence of the loss of foreign trade is the gradual depreciation of English Wool, which has constantly fallen in price since the tax was imposed; and as only two-thirds of the Wool grown in England is consumed here, and the remainder was exported when manufactured, it follows that, unless foreign trade revives, so that the demand shall again be equal to the growth, English Wool must continue to fall in price, until it is as low in England, as foreign Wool of similar quality is upon the Continent, and until the Manufacturer can again attempt competition with his foreign rival.

It is most distressing to be obliged to disclose these facts; but, as the subject will soon be brought before Parliament, it is necessary that Government and the Country should know the real state of the case, before the Trade in Woollens has taken its final leave, never again to return to Great Britain.

Yours, &c. JAMES BISCHOFF.

MR. URBAN,

April 3.

TO counteract what, in an article in your last Review, p. 244, may be interpreted as a sanction, or countenance given to *wilful and deliberate Murder*, I transmit to you a paragraph, from the London Chronicle, March 29, 1820, which will shew that means are taken to put a stop to the evil of Duelling in a foreign country:

"A Bill has passed its third reading in the Legislature of Alabama, to take effect

from the 1st day of March next, which subjects the party engaged to a term of three months imprisonment, and a fine of 2000 dollars, one half to go to the Public Treasury, the other to the Informer. The Offender to give security for his good behaviour for two years, and to be disqualified from holding any office in the State, and for being a Member of either House of the General Assembly. The Bill requires every officer of the state to take an oath that he has not since the passing of this act violated its provisions, and that he will not during his continuance therein."

The enactment, which imposes a new oath of office, is, in my opinion, objectionable; the others are calculated to put down a most disgraceful and wicked practice. A. R. F. R.

Comparative Remarks upon a few of the most eminent Writers of our own and a Neighbouring Country.

(Continued from p. 206.)

IN Mathematics, and Astronomical Discovery, if the services and the genius of *La Hire*, of *Huygens* (although not a native genius), and of *Cassendi*, are acknowledged by other nations beside their own to have been great, it may be alleged that they found a counterpart in the persons of *Hulley*, of *Ward*, and of *Hooke*, the latter of whom, as is well known, was highly instrumental in forming the Royal Society, and promoting its object and its advances by his active investigations.

If we carry our views forwards to that era of wit, of genius, and of the Muses, the reign of Lewis the Fourteenth (although indeed the advances of science were on the whole equally conspicuous), literary parallels may be found of closer resemblance, and partaking more intimately of the same characteristics of genius.

The graces and charms of brilliant wit, which are so conspicuous in *Moliere*, please also in *Congreve*, who in as high a degree partakes of them; and the simplicity of *La Fontaine* may be said to have been afterwards realized on this side the water in the muse of *Gay*, of *Parson*, or of *Prior*. The tender, the moving, and the pathetic of *Racine*, may be said to have been rivalled in the tragic effusions of *Otway*, whose "Orphan" and "Venice Preserved" may in many re-

spects be paralleled with the *Esther*, and *Attilius*. *Pope*, whose harmonious style and felicity of expression among us become proverbial, certainly found a powerful counterpart in the writings and kindred qualities of *Bolton*; their works in point of brilliancy, accuracy, and point nearly assimilate, and bespeak an affinity in the general standard of thinking and capacity in their authors. In originality of wit and of thinking, there may be traced no faint resemblance between *Swift* and *Pontenelle*. *La Bruyere* and *Shaftesbury* also may be said to be equally felicitous in delineating with sprightly humour the characters or the follies of the age; while the eloquent, often the sublime effusions of a *Bossuet*, or a *Massillon*, may be found paralleled, if not in compass and strength, yet in elegance and beauty of expression, and a certain ardour of imagination which is mutually apparent in their authors, in the works of *Barrow* and *Atterbury*, divines who flourished at the same, or within a short period of that time, which witnessed the talents of the former.

If the French Academy in the department of history produced a *Rollin*, in England there appeared about the same period a *Hooke*. But it would perhaps be departing altogether from that standard of propriety in resemblance which we have endeavoured to elicit, to compare, whilst extending our views through the 18th century, our great historians of later times, the *Humes*, the *Robertsons*, and the *Gibbon's* with any contemporary historians of the French school; unless in the boldness of his views, the philosophic temper of his genius, and the general dignity and originality of his sentiments, the *Abbé Raynal* may claim pretensions of equality, both in the meed of fame which individually attaches to his memory, and the particular contexture of his talent. It is likewise obvious that the splendid endowments of *Foellatre* (although his genius for History, and all the other purviews of literature, has been eulogized by his admirers,) were wholly incapable of affording him this honourable seat of rivalry; as indeed they are, when magnified in the most extravagant degree, to compete, either in extensiveness or accu-

ray of learning, brilliancy of invention, vigour of conception, and of thought, or force and sublimity of sentiment, with those of our *Johnson*, who was a contemporary in fame; and in the regions of criticism and literary taste shone as an established authority in his respective country with equal lustre, and who, in the extensive field of ethical disquisition and a just knowledge of mankind, may be said to have laboured as arduously for the prize of a literary immortality.

But there are no two writers eminent for their genius in their respective countries, who present, in many particulars, such striking traits of resemblance as *Addison* and *Fenelon*, who perhaps in their spheres have engrossed an equal share of the encomiums of posterity. Of admirable invention and fine discriminating taste, the former joined the mild virtues of Christian sentiments with the exquisite charms of the most poignant, and at the same time the most delicate satire, in order to produce the fascinating writer. He (as was once said of him), has made the graces of wit and the tone of ridicule subservient to the cause of virtue and truth, instruments which are too frequently and fatally levelled against it; and whilst he pleases the imagination by his well-delineated pictures of life and manners, and his classical judgment, he often elevates to a nobler sentiment, and inculcates the love and practice of religion by a lesson raised at once to beauty and sublimity. The genius of *Fenelon*, although extremely similar, was probably in some of his intellectual endowments inferior, in others different, from the *Raphael* (as he has, with considerable pertinence of allusion, been called) of English Essayists. As amiable and attractive in his general views and habits of moral thinking, he too shone in the paths of elegant literature through the legitimate channels of allegory and agreeable fiction: but whilst *Addison* chose the busy pursuits of public or social life, or the scenes of nature, of Providence, and of human condition in all their varieties, contingencies, and forms, which grow out of contemplation and solitude, working upon an observant and pious breast, as the vehicles of moral instruction, and

often of descriptive beauty—the distinguished Prelate whom we have here quoted, (caught by the splendour, and where applied to the purposes of correcting the heart, ameliorating and exalting the passions, and occasionally raising the fine emotions of our nature to objects of ennobling tendency, the novelty, which the incidents of antient fable held out to him,) adopted as the basis of delineation a series of adventures drawn from the antient epic, dependant upon the Greek mythology, and dressed out in all the idle and extravagant fictions with which it abounds.—With a mind actuated by the purest notions of benevolence and of Christian piety, he made these apparently discordant materials subservient to a lesson of elevated and signal virtue, alike addressed to our feelings and our judgments. While the singular beauty, propriety, and simplicity of his narrative, as unfolded and conducted by its judicious author, strikes and interests every reader, we realize again those scenes and teeming images of classic fiction with which our sympathies have been early wont to be associated, our passions excited, and our taste recreated. A secret pleasure steals through the mind when we perceive that the chimeras of the poets, and the traditions of the priests which we admire, but which our sober judgment rejects, are capable of being made subservient to high morality, exalted piety, and the inculcation of those principles which are most amiable and estimable in human nature, as fortitude, generosity, disinterestedness, courage in a right cause, and gratitude; and whilst we admire that descriptive beauty, and animated sentiment, which often challenges our attention in the course of his work, and claims for him distinguished rank as a man of polite literature, our acknowledgments are equally due for that discernment and knowledge of the human heart, which knew how to turn to high utility things in themselves incompatible with real knowledge, or with real virtue.

Between these two eminent and well-established writers, therefore, a very close and intimate resemblance may be deduced; not so much perhaps in the walk which they respectively chose in literature, nor in the mode which they adopted for the moral

ral instruction, or for the improvement of the understanding and the taste of their countrymen; as in the complexion of their genius, the scope and colour of their sentiments, and the general piety of their principles.

While reviewing this work, however, the Adventures of Telemachus, the mind of the student will spontaneously revert to the circumstances upon which its reputation is chiefly built. It is, as is well known to the classical reader, one of the few works of modern times, which takes the interesting but highly monstrous and absurd fictions of the antient poets as the basis of a moral work, wherein imagination, the dictates of sober reason, truth, luxuriant description, and the animated language of the heart, are all blended, for the most part perhaps, with admirable judgment and effect.

Imagination then, whilst contemplating the Telemachus of Fenelon, is apt to revert in the abstract to that prurieny and delight with which the generality of minds imbibe fictions of an imposing character, and diversified incidents, if they are in unison with the human affections and sympathies, to the rejection of things which have for their object an enlargement of the understanding, an inculcation of juster notions of men and things, and more correct views of human life and happiness,—if they contain a mere dry abstract only of the question itself, not diversified, illustrated, or relieved by fine pictures of imagination or of art, addressed to our livelier sensibilities. We recur with awakened sentiments of interest and of pleasure to the well-wrought and well-imagined fictions of the antients, which are wont at least to rouse us to stimulate curiosity; but we find that, neither among the antients or the moderns, were these fictions rendered (as in the present instance), subservient to the office of widening our sphere of thinking, correcting the passions, or amending the heart; they, in the Grecian and Roman ages of literature, can only be considered as the offspring of a vagrant and licentious fancy, addressed to the intellectual taste of their countrymen.—If the display of ingenuity of thought and of fancy, however, alone constituted their aims in writing, it must be, owned that, for the accomplish-

ment of their purpose, a field replete with characters of super-human, novel, and mysterious endowments, was opened, and partially displayed by their venerable prototypes, Homer and Hesiod. In the construction of their plan and outline, the disposition of their fable and machinery, and the endowment and proper animation of their personages, celestial and terrestrial, the antient poets had a range for imagination, an extent of ground unknown to him who writes with originality among the moderns. The wonderfully ingenious, but absurd system of cosmogony which prevailed among our classic antecessors, opened to genius a teeming and luxuriant field for the full employment of imagination and the play of fancy. With their indefinite privilege of using the interference of celestial deities, with all the mystic lore which forms an essential part of these antient legends, they found most powerful assistants, at once in the extensive theatre of action which it laid open for their machinery, and the scope for invention which was offered, and which would obviously have been incongruous and improper, if a faithful adherence to the nature of things as they actually exist, had alone guided their pen, and circumscribed their aspirations of thought.

Without these prodigious but beautiful fictions of preternatural appearances and influences, which the Pagan theology unfolded, the whole system of this eventful and diversified machinery, which is closely amalgamated through all the epic and tragic performances of antiquity, could never have had an existence, and the acts of mortal enterprise and valour, which would then alone have furnished out their fable, would have greatly failed in its power over the imagination. The opinion, therefore, on the other hand, of an elegant and judicious writer, that “the mythological stories of antiquity contain characters too gigantic to interest the feelings, and fiction too cold to animate the fancy,” may seem to be hastily adopted.—“The creatures of the antient poets,” says he, “were a superinduction on the popular creed. Their chimeras were the divinities of the vulgar. They addressed themselves, therefore, to imaginations heightened by enthusiasm, to the strongest passions of our

our nature, to the hopes and fears of man." "But these fictions," he continues, "have now lost their support, the foundation is removed, and the superstructure has crumbled into ruins." (To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF THE ANTIENſT SCULPTURES IN THE ROYAL MUSEUM AT PARIS; WITH REMARKS BY MR. FORBROOKE. No. III.

(Resumed from p. 199.)

WE now proceed to the "Saloon of the Roman Emperors."

No. XIX. A BACCHIC DEMI GOD.

A bronze bust. This mythologic personage of the race of Sileni has a long beard, and a kind of diadem confines his hair. The pedestal of the bust is a sepulchral cippus, below which is a fragment of a bas-relief, representing a woman seated, preparing garlands. Near her are placed two small figures, which represent statues. One, very remarkable, is a human skeleton. (Visconti, p. 10.) There are two sorts of Sileni (says Winckelman, *Art. iv. 2*); one, where he is seriously represented as the Tutor of Bacchus, under the form of a Philosopher with a long beard; the other, where he is drunk, mounted upon an ass. The former marbles are distinguished from the latter by not having a physiognomical character inclined to laughter; and they have a fine person in all the maturity of age. Of course, this bust belongs to the first kind. The human skeleton is justly supposed by Visconti to allude to the custom of throwing a skeleton on the table, during a festival, in order to recommend present enjoyment from the brevity of life. In Gori (*Inscr. Etrus. Tom. iii. p. 6*) is a sardonius, upon which is engraved a skull and a tripod holding viands, with this inscription in Greek, "*Drink and eat, and crown yourself with flowers! It is thus that we shall very soon be.*" This inscription explains the monument under discussion: and the garlands here allude to the *Funus Ferales*. The festoons so commonly sculptured on tombs are supposed to refer to the custom of adorning such monuments with flowers. (Gell's *Pompeiana*, 127, from Cuper.) The body was covered with flowers when conveyed to the funeral pile, and the tombs were dressed with them. They were renewed at the anniversary of the de-

ceased, who sometimes bequeathed a sum for the purchase of flowers, and mentioned it in his epitaph. At Ravenna, upon a sepulchral marble, is this inscription, "*Ut . quolannis . rosas . ad . Monumentum . ejus . deferant . et . ibi . epulentur . duntaxat . in . v . id . Julius.*" Almost the only monument of skeletons is one in Gori (*Mus. Florent. Tom. i. pl. 91. n. 3*), which is dancing before a peasant seated; and others in Stosch (*Gems*, 314, 317, *Tom. 5. p. 105*), where Prometheus is forming a man. But the Death's head of the later Hermit is no more than a copy of the annexation of it to the figure of a contemplative Philosopher, as appears from the painting of Styx in Bartoli and Moutfaucou.

XX. MARCUS AURELIUS. A statue, in a military habit. Busts, &c. of this Emperor are common.

XXI. A BARBARIAN PRISONER. A statue. The ancients (says Visconti, p. 10) had the custom of relieving, by the richness of the material, the statues they placed on the monuments of Triumphers. This statue has only the head and the hands of statuary marble. The rest is composed of rare oriental breccia. The reason why the ancients enslaved prisoners of war, was to induce the troops to abstain from carnage, on account of the profit derived from the labour of slaves, by means of whom they carried on considerable manufactories. As to prisoners of rank, their hair was cut off to serve as ornaments for the triumph. Thus Ovid, "*Nunc tibi captivos mittet Germanica crines.*" But if death prevented the prisoner from personally attending the triumph, an image of him was carried, as that of Cleopatra was in the procession of Augustus. (See Plutarch.) The statue under discussion was perhaps made for a similar purpose.

XXII. CAESAR DRUSUS. A bronze bust. This is Nero Claudius Drusus, son of Livia, &c. Visconti says (p. 11) that this bust, as well as that of No. 25, is known to be his by the coins. If so, they are rare; for no mention of them is made in the best known collection of Roman portraits, the Recueil of Mongez.

XXIII. VESPASIAN. A bronze bust. There is a marble bust at the Capitol: but his figures are rare.

XXIV. TITUS. A statue. The Emperor

Emperor is completely armed. The *corse* are remarkable. He seems to be represented in the act of haranguing his troops. The *adlocutio*. (Visconti, p. 11.) Portraits of this excellent Prince are rare. There are or were two marble busts at the Capitol and Florentine Museum; another and a colossal head at the Villa Albani. The Pio-clementine Museum had another head. See also No. XXXIV. The Florentine Museum contains a portrait of him upon a gem (*Gem. i. pl. vi. no. 7*), probably the work of Evodius, so celebrated at that time as a seal-engraver, who sculptured the beautiful Julia, daughter of this Emperor, now at Paris.

XXV. CLAUDIUS DRUSUS. See No. XXII.

XXVI. NERO, in the character of a Conqueror, at the Grecian Games; a statue. This figure, almost naked, according to the heroic costume, is very remarkable, because it offers us the known features of Nero, although flattered by the artist. His hair is confined by a *bandeau*, properly called a *diadem*, which formerly ornamented the heads of Kings, and was at the same time the distinctive sign of the Conquerors in the sacred games of Greece. (Visconti, p. 12.) Of this insane Emperor the portraits are very rare. Of the head at the Capitol called his, *only one single eye is original*, and, as Winckelman says, it is not easy to form an opinion of the state of the Arts in his day, from the paucity and inconsiderable character of specimens ascribed to his æra; it is dubious whether the head and statues at the Pio-Clementine Museum, the Ruspoli Palace, the Villa Borghese, &c. are justly appropriated.

XXVII. TRAJAN. A statue. The Emperor wears a cuirass, beautifully ornamented with chased work. The bust of Isis is placed on the breast, instead of Medusa's head. A long drapery falls from the left arm and covers the haunches. This figure is engraved in the Monumento Gabini, No. 19. The ancient head is restored. (Visconti, p. 13.) Of his busts see before No. X. Though we meet with another statue of this Emperor, No. XXXIII. in a cuirass, yet there was one different from the Pio-clementine Museum, where he is seated, in the costume of a philosopher.

XXVIII. CLAUDIUS. A bronze

bust. His portraits are not rare. The Capitol and the Florentine Museum have each a marble bust. The Pio-clementine Museum has a colossal head, found at Otricoli. The very fine bust, engraved by Montfaucon, and placed upon a richly-sculptured base, is at Madrid in the Retiro Palace.

XXIX. CALIGULA. A statue, clothed in a cuirass, found at Gabii (*See Monument de Gabies, No. 38*). Thus Visconti, p. 13. His busts are very rare: only two are known at Rome, that of black basalt at the Capitol, the other of white marble at the Villa Albani, where he is represented as Pontiff with the toga over his head. A bronze bust was found at Herculaneum (*Tom. v. 195*), and the Pio-clementine Museum has a statue found at Otricoli, where he is naked, in heroic fashion. But his finest portrait is on a gem, bought at Rome in 1766 by the Hanoverian General Walmoden. Winckelman puts this cameo in the rank of the most perfect specimens.

XXX. Two RHYTONS, or drinking horns. They terminate at the bottom in bulls' heads, and, widening upwards, are ornamented with leaves and branches of ivy. Perfectly void within, they were destined for the use of a fountain. An antique cistern placed between them, as if to receive the water running from the Rhytons, is ornamented with flutings and lions' heads. (Visconti, p. 14.) Of the various Rhytia of Terra Cotta brought by Denon from Magna Grecia, not one is pierced at the point. The two of marble at the Villa Borghese terminate in ox's heads. They were used by the Greeks in the ninth century. Some of them at the largest opening are 19 or 20 inches. This appropriation of them to a fountain is equivocal.

XXXI. SPAIN. Bas relief. It is a colossal head, crowned with grapes and olive branches, indicative of wine and oil. (Visconti, p. 14.) Spain, upon coins, is in a military habit, with a small buckler and two javelins. Sometimes she holds wheat-ears, symbolic of fertility.

XXXII. LARGE BAS RELIEF, representing a religious ceremony, celebrated before the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, of which the three gates indicate the three miles consecrated to three

three associated deities, Jupiter, Minerva, and Juno. The top of this trumeau is ornamented with many pieces of sculpture; among them is the fragment of a frieze which represents two griffins, with a vase, &c. between them. (Visconti, p. 4). The griffin was in fact an ancient Egyptian hieroglyph, meaning Osiris, and, being composed of the union of the eagle and the lion, perhaps was intended to represent the powerful action of the sun, when in the constellation of Leo. It was not only, however, the symbol of Apollo Sol, but was sometimes consecrated to Jupiter, and even Nemesis. Herodotus, Elian, Solinus, &c. really believed that there was such an animal.

XXXIII. TRAJAN. A statue. The cuirass is of excellent workmanship; and the mask of a Triton, instead of Medusa's head, may allude to the Roman Fleets, which appeared under Trajan in the Indian Seas, and the Trophy refers to the Dacian War. Visconti, p. 15. engr. *Monum. Gabini*, No. III.

XXXIV. TITUS, a bronze bust. See No. XXIV.

These are all the Sculptures in the "Salle des Empereurs Romains."

*Antient Anecdotes, &c.
from VALERIUS MAXIMUS,
by Dr. CAREY, West Square.
(Continued from p. 200.)*

MR. URBAN, *West square*, April 15.

MY present continuation I shall confine to the celebrated Cato, sometimes awkwardly mis-named "Cato of Utica," or, still worse, "Cato the Utican; the adjective "Uticensis" meaning nothing more (in conjunction with his name) than, "connected (in whatever manner) with Utica," or, as we might say in English, "of Utica celebrity." Thus Cicero (in Verr. act. ii. 5, 36) has "Uticense exemplum," i.e. "which occurred at Utica," (viz. the burning of a Roman governor alive in his own house.)

Here I am tempted to add a remark on Latin gentile adjectives, which, to some of your readers, may perhaps be not unacceptable. To Spain (for example) belong *Hispanus*, *Hispanicus*, and *Hispaniensis*, all different. *Hispanus*, a native Spaniard, of unmixed Spanish blood; *Hispanicus*, belonging to Spain

or the Spaniards, or of the Spanish fashion, as *gladius Hispanicus*, a Spanish sword, or a sword of the Spanish fashion: *Hispaniensis*, connected, in some way, with Spain, as *Exercitus Hispaniensis*, the Roman army in Spain; *Mercatores Hispanienses*, Roman merchants residing or trading in Spain. Children, also, born in Spain, of Roman parents, were *Hispanienses*: whence Martial (*lib. 12. prof.*) jocularly applies the term to a book written in Spain, "*Non Hispaniensem, sed Hispanum*;" as we might describe a native of the Western world, "not even a Creole, but a pure Barbarian, of unmixed Indian blood."

I am aware, that the Roman writers did not always observe such distinctions: but it may be well to notice their propriety in particular instances.—And now I proceed to Cato.

When he was yet a child, and living with his uncle Drusus, a deputation of the Latines came to Rome, in hopes of obtaining, for their countrymen, the freedom of the City, through the agency of Drusus, then tribune of the commons: and Poppedius, the chief of the deputation, was lodged and entertained in Drusus's house.—Availing himself of that intimacy, Poppedius requested young Cato to use his influence with his uncle in favor of the Latines: but the child steadily refused to comply, though repeatedly urged. At length Poppedius took him to the upper part of the house, and threatened to throw him down headlong, unless he would promise his compliance. But the threat proved ineffectual; and Cato still inflexibly persevered in his refusal.—*Lib. 3, 1, 2.*

Some years after this, but before he had attained the age of seventeen, he was conducted by his *pedagogue* (or guardian attendant) to pay his respects to the Dictator Sylla, then uncontrolled master of Rome, and lavishly indulging his vindictive cruelty in the indiscriminate proscription of all who had opposed him. On entering the dictator's house, young Cato was shocked to see the bloody heads of the murdered citizens brought into the hall by the wretches who came to claim the promised rewards for the perpetration of the murders: and, turning to his conductor, he asked, why there was not some person to be found, who would rid the world of

of so cruel a tyrant. Receiving for answer, that people wanted not the will, but the power, as Sylla's person was too well protected by a strong guard,—he requested that he himself might be furnished with a weapon, to destroy the tyrant; adding, that he could easily accomplish the deed, as he was accustomed, in his visits, to sit by his side: which declaration so seriously alarmed the pedagogue, that he never afterwards ventured to conduct the youth on a visit to Sylla, without previously searching him, to discover whether he had on his person any concealed weapon.—*Lib. 3, 1, 2.*

Of the respect which his fellow citizens entertained for him in the more advanced period of his life, a remarkable instance occurred on occasion of the Floral games, in which it was customary for the female dancers to exhibit themselves in a state of perfect nudity.—Cato happening to go to the theatre when those games were to be celebrated, the assembled spectators were ashamed to call for the naked exhibition in his presence. The sage, however, soon relieved them from their embarrassment; for, on being apprised of their delicacy by a friend who sat near him, he immediately quitted the theatre, that the people might not, on his account, be deprived of their customary entertainment.—*Lib. 2, 10, 8.*

A more flattering mark of respect was that paid to him, on another occasion, by the Senate.—In a certain debate in that assembly, Cato was making a very long speech, merely for the purpose of protracting the business, and preventing the adoption of a measure which he disapproved. His intention being evident, Julius Cæsar (then Consul, and friendly to the measure in question) determined to put an end to his obnoxious harangue; and, with that view, arbitrarily ordered an officer to take him into custody, and conduct him to prison. But no sooner was the order issued, than the entire assembly at once rose from their seats, to accompany him, and partake of his imprisonment: and Cæsar was thus induced, by a sense of shame, to revoke his imperious mandate.—*Lib. 2, 10, 7.*

The reader, who has seen Addison's celebrated tragedy of Cato, needs not to be informed, that, rather than he

would himself submit to Cæsar, or, by a fruitless resistance, subject the inhabitants and garrison of Utica to the resentment of the victor, he, with Stoic apathy, turned his sword against his own bosom.—Let me add, from Valerius, that, when Cæsar was informed of his death, he exclaimed, that he “envied Cato's glory, and that Cato had envied his” (or, rather, grudged him the opportunity of gaining new glory by pardoning such an adversary). It is indeed certain, that Cæsar would gladly have spared Cato's life: and Valerius observes, that he did not confiscate the property of his fallen enemy, but left his children in quiet possession of it.—*Lib. 5, 1, 10.* (*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN, *Newcastle upon Tyne,*
April 4.

THE sentiments of a Letter, signed “A Practical Politician,” p. 209, I regret to say, appear uncharitable to mankind, and levelled directly against the promotion of knowledge amongst the lower order of the people, which in all ages, and in all civilized countries, has been looked up to as the certain omen of a free and happy Constitution. I assure the Writer of the article, that, however I shall essentially differ with him on the subject he has thought proper to bring under public discussion, I am actuated by no principle—no party—no motive—but the only one which ought to actuate every honest heart; that is, charity and love to mankind. And since he has politely condescended to state that his mind is not quite made up on the subject, and that he will receive instruction from others, I shall first presume to remark, that had the education of the lower class of the community no object to be accomplished—no advantage to be gained beyond the mere reading of newspapers, blasphemous and seditious publications; then, I assure him, no man in the world, sooner than myself would depreciate the system of universal education, as tending to produce a great National evil. But surely it ought never to be insisted upon, that education, in any department of life, is the necessary instigator of sedition; much less ought it to be considered as conducive, in its nature, of blasphemy to God. We know that all classes of the community have always had, and ever

will have, their political and religious principles, and opinions. It is their right; and I cannot discover any law of equity which ought to go to deprive the meanest class of that community from forming and upholding theirs. I speak from conviction, and some knowledge of mankind, when I assert, that a happy and a peaceable state of Society can *never be obtained by the mere suspension of Education*. Setting aside the hardship of individual privation, which must inevitably be felt by the policy of such a system, it cannot, I think, be doubted, that Folly and Vice are the natural offspring of Ignorance; and however "dangerous a little learning may be" to some, general education ought never, in candour, to be charged with having such a tendency.

I have always considered that a National or universal education was of the utmost advantage to the State, as well as conducive to the happiness and comfort of mankind in general; for it is plain that men become better members of society as their minds become more enlightened to know the advantage of it:—What gives the European a decided pre-eminence over the savage Negro, but his education, and the resulting acquirements, which have taught him to respect his Maker, his Monarch, and the Constitution of his Country? On the contrary, we find the more uncultivated the mind, the more vicious in its operations; and the nearer a Nation approaches to complete civilization, we perceive invariably a better state of society and obedience amongst men. As a proof of this, we need only, perhaps, draw an inference as respects our own, and contrast our present state of society, as an educated and polished Nation, with the barbarism and vice which are found to abound in uncivilized nations, where education is unknown.

Admitting that the want of Education would prevent, in some degree, the reading of such dangerous publications as those issued by Cobbett, Wooler, Paine, &c.; can it be maintained that the lower classes would then feel no discontent? Can it be maintained too that, because Education has made Infidels and Deists, such as Hobbes, Spinoza, Voltaire, Gibbon, &c., the wisest policy of a Nation would be to suppress the same altogether?—regards the

first consideration I am inclined to think (admitting Seditious publications to have their desired effect on some minds) people in general, and those more particularly so who are uneducated, form their opinions of things in a *natural* way from the privations which they feel; and I am further of opinion that, thus judging from the *feelings*, their conclusions and opinions, however erroneous, would be found to be precisely, or nearly, the same as in a state of the grossest ignorance. As regards the second consideration, if it is admitted that Learning has been productive of general mischief in some few instances; must it not be admitted on the other hand that Education, teaching Religion and Morality, has had a very different effect on a larger majority of the people, by making them good Christians—good Subjects—and good Members of Society?

The Writer suggests a question, "whether universal Education would not render the press of England of necessity dependent upon Government, and in its consequence restrict its freedom?"—My answer is, *I sincerely believe not*; for I see no reason why it *should*, unless indeed it is proved that ignorance is essential to the happiness and prosperity of the British Constitution, and that Sedition, Blasphemy, and Immorality, emanate solely from a National Education. I hope, however, I have adduced some reason to think otherwise, and in conclusion I can assure the Writer, who signs himself "A Practical Politician," that whilst I lament as much as any man the existence of such characters as I have alluded to whilst—I am as conscious as the firmest supporter of our Church and Constitution of their tendency to corrupt the hearts and mislead the understandings of such as have the misfortune to read and believe in their publications—whilst I readily admit that Society has suffered much from the poison of their baneful doctrines—yet *I never in my conscience can believe that a National and Universal Education ought in justice to be attributed as the productive cause of the evil*. G. H. GILCHRIST.

*** We have since received several other Letters in answer to "A Practical Politician," which want of room compels us to omit. EDIT.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

68. *A Cursory Disquisition on the Conventual Church of Tewkesbury, and its Antiquities; with incidental Remarks on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of the Middle Ages.* 8vo pp. 119. Longman & Co.

A good History of the town of Tewkesbury was published by Mr. Dyde in 1790, and a second edition of it, improved, in 1800, (see our vol. LXI. p. 53; LXX. p. 371.) But the present volume, is by no means superseded by its predecessor.

The labours of the Rev. Mr. Knight, (we regret to say the late *) Vicar of Tewkesbury, are confined to the description of the fine old Church of Tewkesbury, a fabrick which combines the different styles of architecture of many centuries. This description is so scientific, and at the same time so intelligible, that the Reader who is but little acquainted with the difference between the Saxon, the Norman, and the Pointed (commonly called the Gothic) styles of architecture, will receive abundant information and amusement; the Church of Tewkesbury, in its present state, having many striking instances of each of these various styles of building.

Speaking of the "rich display of laborious nicety with which Churches and Cathedrals were finished, towards the close of the fifteenth century," Mr. Knight says,

"The tower of Gloucester is of this description: Somersetshire abounds with them, in consequence of the favour shewn to that county by Henry VII. who built their Churches,—in the florid style, as it is called,—to reward their steady adherence to the Lancastrian cause."

Mr. Knight adds, in a note,

"Mr. Milner having endeavoured, with considerable success, to apply the principles of the 'sublime and beautiful' to those sacred fabrics which are 'the undoubted master-pieces and glory of the pointed order,' very pertinently observes,

'I grant there is a greater profusion of ornament, and generally more exquisite workmanship, for instance, in the chapel of King's College, of Windsor, and Henry the Seventh, than in the cathedrals of York and Winchester; but I maintain that what was gained to our ecclesiastical structures, after the middle of the fifteenth century, in *beauty*, was lost in *sublimity*, which latter quality, I have intimated, forms their proper character.'

We take the following passage, as descriptive of what is of a perishable nature:

"The windows, enlarged in their scope beyond the dimensions of preceding times, and carried up into the vaulting, abound with different devices, executed in stone work, and resting upon the mullions, from the simple trefoil to the full-orbed catharine-wheel; but doubtless their principal purpose was to contain the painted glass, in which the figures and achievements of many of the patrons and benefactors of the abbey, enshrined under double canopies, and armed cap-à-pie, are still preserved; that on the North side, next the tower, shews us Fitz-Hamon, the founder, — Robert, his son-in-law, first Earl of Gloucester—one of the De Clare—and Hugh Despenser—all distinguished by their armorial bearings: on the opposite side, and in the same number of compartments, we may recognize, by similar insignia, the three other Earls of the line of De Clare, who inhabited Holme castle; and the Lord William Le Zouch, who, having married the sister and co-heiress of the last De Clare (relict of Hugh Despenser, sacrificed to the vengeance of the Barons in the reign of Edward the Second) became the patron of the Abbey, and was buried, with his wife's relations, in the chapel dedicated to the Virgin: in the other windows, on each side and at the end of the choir, are seen Daniel and Jeremiah, Solomon and Joel; leaving a considerable space to the occupation of more apocryphal personages, male and female, whose history is only to be found in the legends and martyrologies of the Church of Rome—many different escutcheons †, in a wretched state of preser-

* See our Magazine for October last, vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 377.

† "Besides those of the founder and principal benefactors, and those of the Abbey, Gules, a cross ragule Or,—we have, in different parts of these windows, the arms of Joan of Arc (married to the second Gilbert De Clare)—of Mortimer,—D'Amorie, and Le Zouch—to which may be added, as belonging to persons unknown, *Arg five bars Azure—Or, a lion Sable, crowned.*—Others might be discovered by skilful persons, acquainted

vation, from the ravages of time, and the patchwork of modern glaziers, are still visible in these windows; they belonged to persons of rank, some of them known, and some of them unknown; whose bodies the monks procured to be buried in their Church; not without liberal payment, we may imagine, for a deliverance from purgatory, and a passport to a better world."

"Thus the dead, no less than the living, were made to contribute to the replenishment of the coffers of the Abbey; candour, however, obliges us to acknowledge, whatever objection may be made to the means of their acquiring it, or to its consistencies with their monastic vow*, that they made a liberal use of their opulence, as well by their eleemosynary bounty and hospitality, as by the employment which they gave to a numerous class of artificers and labourers in the prosecution of those sumptuous undertakings which almost constantly engaged them: the wealth that flowed in upon them did not stagnate, but poured over the neighbourhood in copious and refreshing streams."

(To be continued.)

69. Mr. Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*.
Continued from p. 139.

The following extract is interesting, from the similarity of conduct recently manifested by the *Blanketeers*.

"At the time before mentioned, a crowd of the natives of Darnhall and Over fled to Hugh le Fren, Justice of Chester, as he was travelling by Harebache Cross in the neighbourhood of the Abbey, asserted themselves to be free-tenants, and not vassals of the soil, and laid their complaints before him respecting the oppressions of the Abbot. These proceedings terminated in the imprisonment of the ringleaders, by their Lord, until a proper submission had been made. The spirit of the natives was not, however, lessened by the confinement; and under pretences of a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas, at Hereford, they set out on an expedition to see the King in person; but this second attempt terminated likewise in imprisonment in the gaol of Nottingham, for some excesses which they had committed on the way.

"A third attempt was more successful; and Adam Hychekeyn, Henry Pymeson, John Christian, and Agnes his wife, suc-

ceeded in laying their grievances before the King in Parliament in London, and obtained a command to Henry de Ferrars, Justice of Chester, to enquire into the nature of their grievances and see justice done to them. The Abbot's Charters were produced, and his claims substantiated, and he received directions to inflict such chastisement on his natives as might prevent any further trouble being given to the King in the business.

"The Justice of Chester had now become an object of their hatred, and the rustics succeeded in again laying an information before their Sovereign at Windsor, that the Justice was corrupted by a hundred pounds, which the Abbot had raised by defrauding them, and a new precept was issued to Prince Edward, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, to render his assistance in any possible way, to men labouring under such seemingly unjust oppression. Under this strong protestation, thirty of the natives attended Chester, and prevailed on lawyers to prefer their claims against the Abbot, who likewise attended in person. Their success was the same as usual, and on losing their cause they fled with their families and goods, and threw themselves on the protection of Queen Philippa, as the tenants of her son the Duke of Cornwall. This application had the desired effect. The Queen entered into their cause as a personal insult to her son, and addressed a letter to the Abbot, conceived in terms which compelled him to take an immediate opportunity of making his peace at the royal court, by the exhibition of the charters of his foundation, and the decisions of the Justices of Chester.

"The Abbot was returning home through Rutlandshire, in the neighbourhood of Exton, when he perceived his way blocked up by his determined and exasperated tenantry, arranged under the command of Sir William Venables of Bradwall, who had a personal quarrel with the Abbot on his brother the baron of Kindertou's account. A skirmish immediately commenced, in which the attendant on the Abbot's palfrey, William Fynche, was shot dead with an arrow, and the rustics maintained the contest with considerable success, until the rest of the Abbot's attendants, under the direction of William Walensis and John Coton, rode up to his rescue, and effected it temporarily, but not without considerable bloodshed; the country however ('bestiales illi Rutlan-

quainted with the subject, and given to their right owners: but it cannot be sufficiently regretted that those, who have lately been employed to mend these windows, would have been allowed, in several instances, to make a blazoning of their own, out of the scattered bits of painted glass, which must put all heraldry at defiance. A stone was lately found on the outside of the Eastern end of the Church, on which were sculptured the arms of the De Warrens, Earl of Surrey.

* The monastic vow comprehended poverty, charity, and obedience.

dim bouines') was up in arms, and the Abbot was dragged, 'ignominiose satis,' before the King who was then at Stamford.

"The decision against the natives was here confirmed for the last time, and John Waryng, John Parker, Henry Pymn, Jack Blackden, Richard Blackden, Richard Bate, John Christian, junr. William Bate, John Christian of Ovre, Agnes his wife, Randle de Lutelovre, and William de Lutlovre, were indicted for the murder of William Fynche, before Geoffrey de Scrope, but were liberated with a forfeiture of all their goods to the Abbot. The matter was here brought to its termination; the greater part submitted, and the rest were taken by Henry Done, fosterer of Delamere, at Hockenhull; all of them expiated their insurrection in the stocks and Waverham prison, and Henry Pymn, the prime mover of the sedition,

incurred a forfeiture of all his lands in Dernhall, and was sentenced to offer up a wax taper for the remainder of his life, in the church of Vale Royal, during the celebration of mass on the festival of the Assumption." Pt. i. p. 71.

From among many instances of patient assiduity which might be adduced from these volumes, we transcribe the following detection of error in the Domesday-book.

"A third share, not noticed by Sir Peter Leycester, was retained by the Earl himself, the description of which is much more important than that of the other shares, and is here given below, in the form in which it is noticed in Domesday, with the account of Frodsham, which precedes it in the survey, and to which it will be necessary to refer.

* * IN ROELAV.

* * * * *
 * Ipse Com' ten' FROTESHAM. Edum' tenuit. Ibi iii hidæ g'ld'.
 T'ra e' ix. car'. In d'no sunt ii, et un' seru' et viii villi, et iii bord'.

In ROELAV N. D. Ipse Com' ten' AIRETUNE. Godric tenuit; ibi i virg' p'æ geld'. [cu' ii car'.
 T'ra e' dimid' car'. Wasta fuit et est.
 † Ibi p'br. et æcel'a h'nt i virg' p'æ et molin'. Ibi hiemale et ii pis-
 caria et dimid' et iii ac' p'ti, et silua i leuua l'g' et dimid' leuua
 lat' et ibi ii haie, et in wich dimid' salua seruens antæ
 tere' denari' de placitis ist' bund' p'tineb'. T. R. E. huic m.
 T'c val' b' viii lib', modo iii lib'. Wast' fuit.
 Ipse Com' ten' AIREDELEI, &c.'

"Presuming the whole of this description to refer to this inconsiderable share of Aletune, held by Godric, to which it has always been referred, and to which the present official rules for reading Domesday refer it, we find it to have had a *Church* of which no other record exists; a *mill used in winter only*, where the surface affords no solution for such various effects of the seasons; *two fisheries and a half*, where the nearest stream is a trifling brook; a *wood*, disproportionate to the extent of the land †; *two enclosures* for taking wild deer, where there is no forest in the neighbourhood; a *salt work* in the wich, set apart for the hall of the proprietor of scarcely a third of an obscure manor; and what is still more singular than any of the preceding statements, the *third penny* of the hundred pertaining to the said manor, in the Saxon period, when in the possession of this obscure proprietor.

"It appeared a probable conjecture, that this description was intended for the account of Frodsham (which immediately precedes it in the Survey), and that had been severed from it by some error of the Norman transcriber. Every thing here would be applicable, and would constitute a beautiful picture of the state of that place at the Conquest. It has been already remarked, that but for 'the omission of the Church' in the Domesday Survey,' the style of portions of its architecture might be referred to the Saxon period §. The *molinum hiemale* would be supplied by a mountain torrent descending from Overton Hill; the *fisheries* would be in the broad estuaries of the Weaver and the Mersey; the *wood* would be part of the line of natural forests then stretching along this district; the *deer toil* would be on the verge of the Chase of Mara, recently formed by the Earl ¶; the *salt-work*

* "Greater Domesday-book, p. 263, b, col. 1."

† "Ibid. commencement of col. 2."

‡ "See Ellis's Introduction to Domesday (printed by Royal command, in pursuance of an Address of the House of Commons, 1816), respecting the variation of the virgata and leuua of Domesday, p. l. li. The disproportion here observable will however exist in any of the calculations of these measures."

§ "See Frodsham, Edisbury Hundred, p. 32. col. 2."

¶ "As appears by the descriptions of nearly all the townships situated on the North and West side of the Forest Hills."

¶ "They occur on the ring of townships which stretched round the forests of Mara and Mondram, viz. in Kingsley, Waverham, Moulton, Menshull, Vernon, Church Minshall, &c. These haie were a hedged or paled part of the wood, into which beasts were driven for the purpose of being taken, and are noticed chiefly (as Mr Ellis

would be correspondent with the other salt-work reserved for Earl Edwin's other manor at Acton *; and the *third penny* of the hundred would be appropriately due to a manor held by Earl Edwin before the Conquest, and constituting one of the free burgs of the earldom after it.

"On referring to the original survey, these conjectures (founded on the copy printed by parliamentary authority) were fully confirmed; and an additional circumstance was observable, which greatly corroborated them. *The two lines describing Alretune were inserted below the regular line, at the foot of the column, having been apparently omitted by the transcriber in the first instance, and afterwards added without a consciousness that he was transferring to Goderic's petty estate the privileges of the great lordship of Frodsham, the description of which became divided by this interpolation.*

"An error generally extends itself beyond the first subject of it. After Alretune, and before the notice of another hundred (Dudestan) come descriptions of the vills of Alredelie, Done (supposed Utinton), and Edesberie. Mr. Squire, in the very accurate copy of Domesday, given in Leycester's Antiquities, states the first to be described in Bochelau, and the hundred of the two next to be omitted. This, however, was his conjecture, and was what *ought to have been, but was not the fact.* The general title of Roelau hundred must be supposed continued, according to the official mode of reading Domesday †, and the marginal note of Bochelau to relate to Alretune only; and in this case, Aldredelie ‡ will be severed from the adjacent towns in Old Bochelau Hundred, and transported to the other side of the county into Roelau, or Edisbury Hundred. If we invert this, and make the marginal notice of Bochelau apply to all that follows, until another Hundred is mentioned, similar violence must be offered in the removal of Utinton and Edesbury from the hundred of Roelau into Bochelau.

"The errors here pointed out are presumed not to be matter of mere curiosity; the proof of antient demesne rests with Domesday; it is also appealed to in the courts, (among other things) in proving the contiguity of mills, and in setting up prescriptions in *non decimando* §. The accuracy of the original surveyors is not here questioned, but it is presumed to be proved that descriptions have been severed from the parts to which they refer, by inattention or the want of local knowledge in the transcribers of those surveys; and how is this to be rectified. Can a judge be supposed to possess local knowledge, or could antiquarian conjecture, however accurate, be produced as legal evidence? Could it shake, if necessary, the antiquity of a 'molinum hiemale' at Alretune, or transfer it to its proper place at Frodsham? If it could not, it is presumed that no more reliance can be placed on Domesday than on any other work of patient labour and judgment, and that it must descend from the rank it holds in the Courts of Law, to a subordinate but high situation, to be considered the royal foundation-stone of English Topography." Part vii. p. 391.

(To be continued.)

70. *Observations on the State of Ireland, principally directed to its Agriculture and Population; in a Series of Letters, written on a Tour through that Country.* By J.C. Curwen, Esq. M. P. 8vo. 2 vols. pp. 822. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

UPWARDS of forty years since, the indefatigable Secretary of the Board of Agriculture (Mr. A. Young), published his celebrated 'Tour' through Ireland; in which he did not present the most delightful view of the state of agriculture and of the peasantry, though many pleasing exceptions occurred, of enlightened cultivators, who diffused plenty, happiness, and a spirit of industry around

Ellis observes, p. xxxvi. † in the Domesday description of Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire."

* "See Acton, in Nantwich Hundred. The Domesday description of Acton, states it to have in Wich, 'unam domum quietam ad salem faciendam;' and the description of Nantwich says, that Earl Edwin had there 'unam salinam propriam quam adiacebat suo manerio de Acatone. De hac salina per totum annum habebat comes salem sufficientem suæ domini.' Earl Edwin is noticed as having other salt-works, one of which was of course the salt-work above alluded to, but it is not recapitulated in the account of the wiches by name."

† "Information of J. W. Clarke, esq. in whose custody the record is deposited at the Chapter-house, Westminster."

‡ "Inelson and Warford, now in Macclesfield Hundred, as well as Alderley, were surveyed in Domesday under Bochelau, as a portion of Aldredelie here mentioned was intended to be. The other part of Alderley, held by the Baron of Halton, was in the adjoining part of Hameston Hundred."

§ "Ellis's Introduction, p. cv."

them.

them. In the long interval which has elapsed, much important information has at different times been communicated to the publick respecting the Sister-Island: but an account of its *actual* state, by a candid and intelligent agriculturist has hitherto been a desideratum. This deficiency is now supplied by Mr. Curwen, to whom (though we differ *toto cælo* from him in many of his political views,) we are happy on the present occasion to award our approbation, and our thanks for the mass of interesting statistical information which he has here collected.

• Mr. Curwen's Tour was performed in the Autumn of 1813. Having traversed part of Scotland, he embarked at Port-Patrick and landed at Donaghadee, whence he proceeded through the principal agricultural districts of Ireland.

As indicated in the title-pages of his volumes, Mr. C. directed his attention chiefly to the state of agriculture, and of the lower classes. The result of his investigations is by no means agreeable; poverty and wretchedness, filth and ignorance, are the general characteristics of the Irish cottiers or cabin-holders; for which our Author assigns the following causes, in different parts of his work, viz. Inadequate *active* employment for the male population; the great demand and consequent competition for small farms, which necessarily enhance the price of land; *improvident* and *early* marriages; the oppressive manner in which tithes are collected (from which, however, Mr. C. honourably acquits the Clergy); the prevalence of illicit distillation; and the great number of absentee land-owners, who spend in other countries the rents which their tenants can with difficulty pay. These statements are substantiated by numerous heart-rending facts, which we will not pain our Readers by relating. The remedies he suggests, are, the furnishing of suitable occupation for the large mass of persons at present unemployed (amounting nearly to five-sixths of the entire population), by the judicious introduction of cotton and woollen manufactures, in addition to the staple manufacture of Ireland,—a better mode of letting lands, a general commutation of tithes, and above all, the residence of absentee

proprietors on their estates. These various topics are discussed with much temper and moderation; and many pleasing instances are introduced of *resident* land-proprietors, whose examples and encouragement of industry have in a great degree improved the condition of their peasantry. We extract, with much pleasure, the following brief account of the Bishop of Meath.

“The attention paid to the comforts of the lower orders surrounding the palace does great credit to the feelings and humanity of his Lordship. Greatly is the possessor of wealth to be pitied whose pursuits are exclusively directed to the search after gratifications of a sensual description. To confer and promote the happiness of others, is to a benevolent mind the most enviable prerogative of riches. The warmth which emanates from the sun gives an animation to all created beings, in which every eye luxuriates! Gratitude for kindness received conveys to the heart of him who bestows a substantial self-gratulation which the sensualist has no power to conceive or means to procure!”

“The practice of this house is highly becoming the sacred office executed under its roof. Prayers are read by his Lordship, morning and evening so entirely without affectation, and with so proper a regard to what is fit and right to be done, that the service cannot be attended without inspiring an earnest desire that the custom prevailed in every family. The time occupied is not of such duration as to interfere either with the pleasure or business of the heads of the house, or the duty of their dependants and servants.”

This eminent prelate of the Irish Church does not confine his attention exclusively to the comforts of his dependants: his efforts have also been directed beneficially to revive and promote the interests of the Established Church in his Diocese.

“The disorders which had so long prevailed in the Established Church had been a source of regret to its friends;—the obstacles to a correction of them, many and powerful. Notwithstanding the odium and unpopularity attending the attempt, the Bishop of Meath has, in his diocese, done much towards a reform. Above thirty churches and parsonage houses have been built and repaired. The strict regularity with which residence has been enforced, has obtained his Lordship the approbation of every candid individual.”

In the course of his tour, Mr. Curwen

wen passed through most of the principal towns and cities of Ireland; his accounts of Dublin and Cork, as well as of his visit to the Lakes of Killarney, are very interesting, but do not admit of abridgment: and they would suffer by partial extracts. Generally speaking, the state of Agriculture is but indifferent, though some gratifying exceptions occur, in the estates of the public-spirited resident land-proprietors above alluded to. Filthiness, exorbitant charges, want of order and comfort, and execrable wines, are stated to be the characteristics of most of the inns in Ireland. Education is described as being at a low ebb; though the people were in many places desirous of procuring instruction for their children.

Mendicity prevails to an enormous extent; and the beggars are not more remarkable for their importunity than for the ingenuity with which they urge their requests, we had almost said *demands*, for charity. While Mr. Curwen was at Derry he noticed, what he considers as a singular custom, but what the writer of this article has seen in other towns, in the South of Ireland. A number of beggars was permitted to take their stations by turns in the vestibule or lobby of the principal inn, for a certain time. Two or three changes of these wretched objects took place while Mr. C. stopped. From some cause, however, which he could not ascertain, he observed but few beggars at Dublin.

Many curious facts relative to the Natural History of Ireland, and to the character and manners of its inhabitants, are interspersed through these volumes, which we have not room to specify. While they contain much that will gratify the general reader, they present much to engage the most serious attention of the Irish members of the Parliament of the United Kingdom; under whose consideration the affairs of Ireland will probably come, in the ensuing Session.

71. *The Monastery: a Romance.* By the Author of *Waverley*. 3 vols. 12mo. Longman and Co.

THE amazing fertility of the pen of the Author of *Waverley* is once more brought to our astonishment, and with such quick succession, that

the *Monastery* must have been on the stocks of Mr. Ballantyne, at the time of the publishing of *Ivanhoe*. This latter production, for which an unprecedented demand has been made, and which, at this present time, has hardly reached the remote corners of the empire, is so full of theatrical episode, that both the patentee theatres, as well as some of the minor ones, are contending to pick up the best tale, and turn it to the best advantage. This eagerness of the theatrical caterers may answer their views, but shows a dearth of historical subjects for tragedy, and comic authors capable to find in our present manners sufficient opportunities of handling the whip of satire: and from thence the prevailing bad taste of encouraging none but mongrel dramas founded upon old ballads, or antisocial and barbarous manners of former centuries. This, however, is no disparagement to *Ivanhoe* as a novel or romance; on the contrary, it shows that the author knows so well the road to the heart, that, if we dare make use of the simile, not unlike our most renowned pastry-cook near the Royal Exchange, he seasons his mince pies so well, that, as they come out of the oven, they are eagerly bought, and greedily devoured. Such has been the destiny of nearly thirty volumes, which, in the short space of little more than six years, have come from the wonderfully-prolific pen of the Author of *Waverley*.

The *Monastery* is preceded by an introductory letter to a Captain Clutterbuck, which, with the answer, forms almost a third part of the first volume. From the latter we are informed, that these most interesting and delightful novels are not due to the happy combinations of fortuitous circumstances:

"No, Captain, the funds from which I have drawn my power of amusing the publick, have been bought otherwise than by fortuitous adventure. I have buried myself in libraries, to extract from the nonsense of antient days, new nonsense of my own. I have turned over volumes, which, from the post-hooks I was obliged to decipher, might have been the cabalistic manuscripts of Cornelius Agrippa, although I never saw 'the door open and the devil come in' *. But all the domes-

* "See Southey's *Ballad on the young man who read in a Conjuror's Book.*"

the inhabitants of the libraries were disturbed by the vehemence of my studies ;—
From my research the boldest spider fled,
And moths, retreating, trembled as I read."

We most cordially give our assent to this declaration, being aware that none but one deeply read in the early records of former centuries, could introduce, amongst the seducing images of fiction, such store of learning and erudition.

We do not intend to give a sketch of the fable or drama which constitutes the principal incidents of the *Monastery*: 1st, because our *Journal* embraces too many topics to allow us room enough to do justice to the Author; next, because we conceive, that giving the plan of the Work, and engrossing it, as some contemporary *Journals*, to above fifty pages of close print, is hurting the sale of the book, or at least diminishing by anticipation the pleasure of the Reader. We shall, however, as in the bill of a new play, name the dramatic personæ, not in the order in which they are presented, but as we conceive their importance in the novel before us.

The character of the good Abbot Boniface is perfectly well contrasted with the thin palid-checked Eustace, Sub-Prior of the convent of St. Mary; that of Edward and Halbert Glendinning, the two sons of Simon Glendinning, and of Elspeth Drydone their mother, are drawn after nature; the first, a mild well-disposed boy; and Halbert, a high-bred youth; "Gentle if you speak him fair, but cross him and he was a horn devil."

The next and not the less amusing personage, is one Sir Pierce Shafton, who is brought, as a friend of Julian Avenel, to spend three or four days in the tower of Glendearg, the habitation of widow Elspeth, and her two sons, Edward and Halbert: the interest of the novel begins with this coxcomb or dandy, who belongs to a set of fashionable English youths, at that time called or denominated Euphuist. As a specimen of the absurdity of their talking:

"Credit me, fairest lady," said the knight, "that such is the cunning of our English courtiers of the hodiernal strain, that, as they have infinitely refined upon the plain and rustical discourse of our fathers, which, as I may say, more be-
seemed the mouths of country roisterers

in a May-game than that of courtly gallants in a galliad, so I hold it ineffably and unutterably improbable, that those who may succeed us in that garden of wit and courtesy shall alter or amend it. Venus delighteth but in the language of Mercury; Bucephalus will stoop to none but Alexander; no one can sound Apollo's pipe but Orpheus."

"Pretty and quaint, fairest lady," answered the Euphuist. "Ah that I had with me my *Anatomy of Wit*, that all-to-be unparalleled volume—that quintessence of human wit—that treasury of quaint invention—that exquisitely-pleasant-to-read, and inevitably-necessary-to-be-remembered manual of all that is worthy to be known—which indoctrines the rude in civility, the dull in intellectuality, the heavy in jocosity, the blunt in gentility, the vulgar in nobility, and all of them in that unutterable perfection of human utterance, that eloquence which no other eloquence is sufficient to praise, that art which, when we call it by its own name of Euphuism, we bestow on it its richest panegyric."

But we forget that we did not intend giving any extracts; and it is well that we have come to that determination, otherwise we might have copied nearly half of the second volume.

The subordinate characters are Mary Avenel, and her uncle Julian Avenel, who had taken a forced possession of the estates of her father; Henry Warden, an humble teacher of the Holy Word, whose enthusiasm, fanaticism, and audacity, were equal to those of any of the first martyrs in the early ages of Christianity; one Christie of the Clint-hill, a bold ruffian dependent of Julian Avenel; and a Missie Harper, the daughter of Hob Miller, as he was called, although his name was Harper, who plays the part of a page to our favourite Sir Pierce Shafton, after having clearly rescued him from the dangers which were threatening him in the tower of Glendearg.

The ground-work of this novel is in a great measure founded on the superagency of a mysterious White Lady, who is often consulted by Halbert and his brother, and seems to direct all the events, by misleading all the actors. Although we did not approve of the agency of such ideal beings, we were reconciled to it, by transporting ourselves to the superstitious times to which the novel alludes; and we can assure our Readers that far from diminishing the interest

of the scenes, it gives to them a kind of solemnity, which keeps up our attention, and consequently enhances our pleasure. As to the style of writing, it is throughout a master-piece; and far above the standard of common novel writers.

72. *Letters on the Events which have passed in France since the Restoration in 1815.* By Helen Maria Williams. 8vo. pp. 199. Baldwin and Co.

THE literary reputation of Miss Williams has long been fully established; and her warm admiration of the French Revolution, unappalled by the darkest scenes of which she was a frequent witness, are well recollected. She is now nearly thirty years older, and her former ardour is somewhat abated. Still, however, she says,

"The interest I once took in the French Revolution is not chilled, and the enthusiasm I once felt for the cause of Liberty still warms my bosom. Were it otherwise I might perhaps make a tolerable defence, at least for a woman, by reverting to the past, and recapitulating a small part only of all I have seen, and all I have suffered. But where the feelings and affections of the mind have been powerfully called forth by the attraction of some great object, we are not easily cured of long cherished predilection. Those who believed as firmly as myself in the first promises of the Revolution, have perhaps sometimes felt, like me, a pang of disappointment; but no doubt continue, like me, to love Liberty, '*quand même.*'—to use the famous unfinished phrase of an Ultra, applied to the King—it may have given some cause of complaint.

"I am yet to learn, however, what there may be in common with the abhorrence of military despotism expressed in my last letters, and the renunciation of liberal principles. The strange *prestige* for our Imperial Ruler that prevails in England often renews an accusation which has long since been brought against our Country by Foreigners, that she considers Freedom as a home production, chartered for her own use, and resigns with great equanimity the government of the rest of Europe to Monarchs—'*qui montent à cheval*;' the French term for a conqueror."

The Letters have certainly great merit. They describe with fidelity what the Writer of them has seen and known; and her reflections on passing events are the result of attentive observation.

Amongst other subjects of discussion are the persecution of the Protestants, and a supplementary Letter in their Defence; Chamber of Deputies; Law of Elections; Liberty of the Press; Concordat; Mandement; Literature; Science; Bible Society; Missionaries; Education; Recruiting Law; Catholic Processions; Aix-la-Chapelle; and the Proposition to change the Law of Elections.

73. *Chronicon Mirabile; seu, Excerpta Memorabilia e Registris Parochialibus Com. Pal. Danelm.* Pondere non Numero. 8vo. pp. 26. Garbutt, Sunderland.

THIS is a Tract, which (similar to "Jacob Bee's Book," noticed in 1819, Part ii. p. 614.) if it had no intrinsic merit, is of sufficient variety to make it valuable, only 25 copies having been printed. But it possesses other attractions.

The "Prologue," from the pen of the Editor, Sir Cuthbert Sharpe, will be found in our Poetry for the present month.

The extracts from many of the Registers are curious, and most of them may be useful to Genealogists. A few specimens shall be given.

"From St. Oswald's, Durham.

"March ye 27, 1666. The vicaridge of St. Oswalds, Durham, was this day betowed upon mee by the Dean & Chapter of the Cathedrall Church of Durham. A. D. 1691, I was deprived of it for not swearing allegiance to William & Maria, as king & Queen of England.—Deo gloria. Amen. John Cock."

"John Slater, one of the bailiffs, from St. Nicholas, bur. 8 July, 1722.

"Memo. Ye River was risen so high yt they could not bring the corps up New Elvet, but were obliged to carry it up Old Elvet & ye Ratten Row. It was ye greatest flood yt had been in ye memory of man."

"7 June, 1725. 'All communication between Shincliff and ye Town was stopped by a great flood, which yet rose not so high (by near a yard perpendicular) as yt of July 8, 1722, commonly called Slater's flood.

"June 21. Towards night there was another flood very near as high as ye former, but did not last so long: for yt kept to ye heighth near 12 hours; but ye brooks did more harm yn in ye former flood—The public news give an account yt most counties of England have suffered as much or more by water yn wee; & yt a great part of Europe have been equally
suffered

sufferers by Rain and (as we felt not so much of,) hail and lightning."

"1568. Md^m. that a certaine Italian brought into the cittie of Durham, the 11th day of June, in the yeare above sayd, a very great strange & monstrous serpent, in length sixtene fete, in quantitie & dimentiones greater than a great horse; which was taken & killed by speciall pollicie in Ethiopia, within the Turkes dominions. But before it was killed, it had devoured (as it is credibly thought), more than 1000 p'sons, and destroyed a whole countrey."

"From Norton.

"The Reverend Mr. Thomas Forster, A. M. Parochial Curate of Barnard Castle, son of the worthy and Reverend Mr. Joseph Forster, present Vicar of this place, bur. 29 May, 1743. Comeliness and cheerfulness shone brightly in him: his expressions were handsome, facetious, and mild: to all easy and just: to his friends particularly respectful. In short, he wanted no quality or virtue to make him a compleat gentleman and good Christian. He died universally lamented by all that knew him, or had the happiness to be of his acquaintance, in the 35th year of his age.

"Mrs. Mary Forster, wife of the Rev. Mr. Joseph Forster, Vicar, bur. 27 April, 1744. It may be truly said of this gentlewoman, that none ever excell'd, & very few equall'd her, in the true social virtues which adorn human life. She employed her whole time in continual acts of piety & charity. In her, the poor never wanted a friend to relieve them in their various distresses, nor her neighbours a willing & impartial mediator in their differences. In short, the whole pleasure of her life was doing good, & her death is a general loss."

We are led to hope for continuation of this "Chronicon Mirabile."

74. *Remarks on The General Sea-bathing Infirmary at West Brook, near Margate; its public utility and local treatment.* By Christianus. Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 130. Simpkin and Marshall.

TRULY this is a very singular publication, interesting in many respects, although compiled from documents chiefly of a controversial nature, and even of an angry complexion in some particulars.—"*De tirant reges, plectantur Achiivi*," i.e. in plain English, The Governors of a noble Institution dispute, and its poor inmates suffer of course.—We unfeignedly regret whilst we record the melancholy fact. Not inattentive

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spectators of the bustling scene, yet cautious not to mix in the fray which we lament, we consider ourselves qualified to offer some impartial thoughts on the subject; and we do here offer them accordingly, in the spirit, and (we should be happy to add) with the power, of conciliation. With almost all the known parties engaged in the controversy we live in habits either of intimate friendship or of courteous acquaintance and sincere good-will: and, respecting each gentleman concerned for the purity of his separate motives, and for the uprightness of his intentions, we yet cannot but own our reluctant conviction that every disputant in his turn, and in proportion to his means, seems to have erred from the practice of Christian charity. Throughout the unnatural contest, we have sought anxiously and in vain, to discover, if possible, one direct and steady overture towards peace; we have tried to trace in the muddy road one step distinguished for the regularity and precision of its onward course; we have listened to many conversations, and have perused many papers, with this view to no purpose; and now we terminate our enquiries with a brief Review of the book before us, still cherishing hopes that men of character and worth will ere long mutually forgive their heats, and forget their estrangement.

The Work is pleasingly dedicated, thus:

"To the friend of man, who shews forth the praise of God, not only with his lip, but in his life; to James Taddy, esq. of Hartsdowr, V. P. of the General Sea-bathing Infirmary; these REMARKS, in testimony of his virtue, are respectfully and gratefully dedicated, by Christianus."

A concise Preface informs us, that

"Throughout the following pages the Compiler is not aware of any misrepresentation on his part:"

an information which we will not allow ourselves to doubt, since we perceive the Author to have preserved with scrupulous and laudable fidelity every authentic document produced by both parties, no matter whether such document made for or against his own side of the question.

We shall state the rise of the debate.—A Clergyman, whom to name and to honour for his discharge of parochial

parochial duties we consider inseparable acts of justice, on the 29th of August, 1814, commenced an attack on the management of THE INFIRMARY; that attack occasioned a most elaborate defence: and the war of words ended in the exclusion of the interests of that Establishment from the public benefit of the Clergyman's pulpit, and every other Church-pulpit in the whole island of Thanet, ever since. This we deem rather a strong measure: and in the pamphlet before us it is made the theme of animated argument. On Sunday, 1st of October, 1815, a disgraceful counter-expedient was adopted, and two gentlemen were taken into custody: the illegality of their detention led to a law-suit, &c. &c.—“*Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*” Fresh troubles occurred in August, 1819. Every circumstance is narrated in the present publication in warm, but gentlemanly language on the part of its Compiler. We should have been glad to have discovered, however, less of party zeal and more of charitable forbearance in certain glowing passages.

FOR THE GENERAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY itself, and its present Directors and Governors we entertain sentiments of grounded esteem. ESTO PERPETUA.

75. *A Letter to the Author of a Tract, entitled, “The Stage,” &c. By James Plumtre, B. D. Vicar of Great Gransden, Huntingdonshire, &c. 12mo. pp. 21.*

IN p. 6 of this pamphlet, we find the following passage:

“The Fathers of the Christian Church, by conspiring to suppress the Theatres of Greece and Rome, re-barbarized Europe, and condemned the victims of their tuition to a millennium of ignorance, vassallage and woe.”

And in p. 7, we are told that the Theatre has been a palladium of liberty, wisdom, and civilization. We coincide partly with these highly-coloured statements; and we are certain that the Drama is a strong support of our national good sense, especially in checking foppery, frivolity, and nonsense. It has, *inter alia*, in Tartuffe and Mother Cole, properly exposed canting hypocrisy; and the furious desire of the Methodists to abolish its delightful, and often very instructive powers of entertainment,

has produced this pamphlet, in which Mr. Plumtre very properly recommends expurgation only. By what authority do the Methodists call upon a learned and enlightened Nation to adopt their trash, when rational piety alone *justly* exhibits the glory of God, and *safely* interferes in human affairs? Does not a late Quarterly Review state, that they have propagated nothing but dirt, idleness, and groaning, as true Religion, among the Hottentots? Does not this pamphlet state their Gothic hostility to taste and the fine arts, when (p. 8) they grumble at a statue of *Apollo* being placed on Drury-lane theatre? When our manufacturers are distressed, are our public places of amusement to be abolished, which occasion an expenditure probably of more than two millions, in dress, toys, and jewellery, because those who attend them must appear in superior apparel. Did this brave, this highly-informed, this opulent and philosophical Nation, learn to acquire its glory, its wealth, and its science from itinerant preachers? and is it thought that we can be reduced to barbarism, and be priest-ridden like Spain and Portugal? We speak not in an intolerant spirit. We admit the high merit of the Moravian missions. We respect the learning of numerous excellent Dissenters. We esteem the general virtue and benevolence of the Quakers: but we *will* oppose bare-faced folly and mischief, from an assured principle, that Christianity is not hostile to Reason. Furthermore we deprecate the conversion of plays into sermonizing school-books, where the only *dramatis personæ* are good papas and mamas. Sensible adults do not need to be treated like children. Wit and good writing highly aid the intellectual taste, and generate a preponderant regard for mind and sentiment. The licence *desipiendi in loco*, is not only a necessary relaxation, but much more favourable to charity and brotherly love, than the insulting contracted egotism and disputatious narrow-minded pertinacity of Un-God-like Fanaticism.

76. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Weston-under-Penyard, on Sunday, July 18, 1819, in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. By Richard Walond, M. A. Rector of the said Parish; and Treasurer*

Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Hereford. 8vo. pp. 24. Rivingtons.

77. *A Discourse addressed to Unbelievers; or an Astronomical View of the Existence of the Deity.* By the same. 8vo. pp. 23.

TWO instructive and sound Discourses, where new matter is happily produced on subjects apparently trite. Take the following specimens:

"Whatever is temporal was made by a superior eternal power, that produced it according to His will. The Cause therefore is an intellectual Being. For, supposing a Cause to be entirely the same, and not to produce an effect that afterwards it produces, without any preceding change, it is evident that it operates not by necessity of nature, but voluntarily, and therefore with understanding; as a man who speaks (if we may so say), that before was silent, according to the liberty of his own will." 2d Sermon. p. 13.

Mr. Walond concludes with extracts from Professor Vices's Refutation of Atheism. The following passages must, we think, be deemed highly interesting.

"The Universe is also found to contain phenomena, very unlike to any that we have hitherto described. With the best glasses, objects have been discovered, under the appearance of round well defined bodies, of a faint light, some of which have a luminous point situated in the centre; and in respect to their magnitude they cannot be less in diameter, than that of our own planetary system, including the Georgium Sidus. But the most remarkable and singular phenomenon is under the form of an elliptical ring, of a magnitude immense, and beyond the power of all calculation. p. 20.

"When astronomers, with their best telescopes, penetrate into the depths of the Universe, and arrive at the visible boundary of the creation, when apparently nothing is beyond but void space, we might expect darkness to be the termination. In this vast concave expanse however, there are several faintly-illuminated spots, and one of considerable extent; appearing like openings in the dark back-ground into more distant regions. And in all these the boundary of light and darkness is very well defined—whence then the source of this light? and why confined to parts of the expanse?" p. 20.

"The extent of our views, great as it now is, probably comprehends but a very small part of the Universe. To admit a time when there were no created beings, we must suppose the Deity to have existed an eternity of ages by himself, and inactive; a supposition very

hard to be admitted; and if creation had no beginning it can have no bounds. The account of Moses applies to our own system only. Objects have been discovered, whose distances are estimated to be such, that their light must have been nearly two millions of years in travelling down to us: for that length of time, therefore, we are enabled to trace back the existence of the Material Creation."

78. *Unitarians not Infidels; or The Principles of Unitarian Christians stated and explained, and erroneous views respecting them corrected. A Sermon preached before an Association of Unitarian Christians at Hull, September 20, 1818; in which are also defined the Nature and Objects of the Association.* By John Platt, Unitarian Minister at Doncaster. 4th Edit. 12mo. pp. 12.

The Title explains the Contents.

79. *Tottenham. A Poem.* By J. A. Hebraud. 8vo. pp. 40. Nichols and Son.

This Poem is pleasing and harmonious. The hero of it is Bruce, founder of the Castle which bears his name.

80. *God's Revenge against Rebellion: an Historical Poem. With copious Notes, illustrative of the present State of Ireland. Occasioned by a late Edict from Rome, and a Circular Letter of a Titular Bishop in the West of Ireland, against Bibles and Protestant Schoolmasters.* By the Rev. John Graham, M. A. 8vo. pp. 24. Duncan at Glasgow.

IN this animated Poem the misery of the lower class of the natives of Ireland is strongly depicted, and one primary cause of it pointed out:

"Near where the Boyne runs babbling thro' the dale, [vale,
Where Spring in all her glory decks the
Where tuneful birds, inspired with joy
and love,

Raise to the skies the music of the grove,
See where the pardoned rebel's cottage
stands, [ing lands!

To shame the beauty of the neighbour-
'Thro' all the roof, with soot and ashes
foul,

The melancholy blasts of winter howl:
'Together on the earth, in this damp sty,
His dog, his wife, his swine, and children
lie.

An unfenced garden, emblem of his sloth,
Exhibits weeds of wild luxuriant growth:
Vile are the marks on this abode of sin,
Dunghills all round, and filthiness within.
The wretched owner once was young and
gay,

And no mean talent marked his early day;
Tall in his stature, cheerful in his air,
Smooth were his manners, and his visage
fair; But

But Superstition, foe to human kind,
Had laid strong hold upon his youthful
mind;
Taught him to tremble at a Bigot's word,
And kept him from the SCRIPTURES OF THE
LORD."

"STRANGERS visiting Ireland are apt to charge a considerable portion of the filth and misery of the Popish peasantry, either to the Government, or the landed proprietors; and to represent them in the tours they publish, as an oppressed and broken-hearted people, rendered indolent by extreme ill usage. But those best acquainted with Ireland, know, that the wretchedness of these deluded people proceeds almost exclusively from causes which are unhappily beyond the controul of either the Government or landed proprietors. The poor Irish Roman Catholics are, in the first instance, most oppressively taxed and fleeced by their own clergy; without whose purchased permission, they can neither be baptized, instructed, married, buried, nor even rest in their graves, —not to mention the continued drain, by purchased absolutions and permissions to commit what they are taught to consider sins, venial or mortal; and, beside, this mendicancy is in a manner interwoven with the very frame and constitution of Popery."

81. *Britannia's Tears over her Patriot and Hero, the late illustrious and benevolent Duke of Kent and Strathearn, Field-Marshal, &c. Earl of Dublin, K.G., G. C. B., K. G. V., who departed this life January 23, 1820, in the 53d year of his age; an Elegy, descriptive of his Life and Last Hours; with Engravings of the Duke and Duchess and of Kensington Palace. To which is added, A Biographical Memoir. By a Clergyman, late of Oxford. 8vo. pp. 30. G. Greenland.*

THESE "hasty effusions of the heart," we are told, are the production of one who "admired the virtues, felt the personal kindness, and will ever retain a lively remembrance of the high moral worth, and transcendent benevolence of the Royal Duke."

The Author justly observes that

"He was educated by his Royal Father in Christian Principles. The seeds of virtue sown in him expanded, as he grew up, into blossoms and fruit, resembling those which adorned the youth, the manhood, and the old age of our late venerated Sovereign. He had rank and affluence. There was no need for him to practice hypocrisy to serve his interests; he loved religion for its own sake; he practiced

virtue from choice; he venerated the Bible, because he was convinced it was the inspired word of God; he performed his duty as a soldier, as a husband and a father, and as a member of society, from a principle of regard to the divine authority, and from a benevolent wish to serve his country and his fellow-creatures."

82. *Chefs-d'Œuvre of French Literature, consisting of interesting Extracts from the Classic French Writers, in Prose and Verse, with Biographical and Critical Remarks on the Authors and their Works. In two volumes. Vol. I. Prose. 8vo. pp. 391. Longman and Co.*

FROM the intimate connexion which naturally subsists between the two countries, the study of the French language, whether for ornament or utility, must always be important to an Englishman.

"In every department of Literature, France occupies a lofty pre-eminence.—Her Divines, her Historians, her Statesmen, and her Poets are all of the first order. In Divinity, the sermons and funeral orations of Bossuet, Massillon, Flechier, and Fenelon breathe the sublimest eloquence, the purest morality, and the most ardent and unaffected piety.—In History, Rollin and St. Real are justly admired for their truth and perspicuity.—In Statistics, the writings of Montesquieu and D'Aguesseau contain the soundest principles of Government with the finest sentiments of Liberty—while in Poetry, a host of illustrious names presents itself, from which it is difficult to make a selection.—The Satires of Boileau and the Fables of La Fontaine have never been surpassed—there is a strength and brilliancy in the one, a terseness and naïveté in the other, that defy competition.—Florian and the Abbé Delille are entitled to the reputation of elegant and descriptive Poets, and the *Henriade* is eminently distinguished for two of the grandest characteristics of Epic Poetry, Sublimity and Pathos.—But it is the Dramatic genius of France that constitutes her greatest glory! The dignity of the tragic muse has been nobly upheld by Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire; while the inimitable Molière, in comedy, has so completely formed a school of his own, that some of the best writers of our own country have not scrupled to adopt him for their model, and to borrow from his resources—his plays are the most finished productions of the comic muse; in the delineation of character, he must however rank second to Shakespeare, for the world never produced three such exquisite originals as Mercutio, Benedick, and Falstaff.

"The following Extracts have been selected

lected with the greatest care—they are taken up from an early period, that those who have a desire to trace the gradual progress of French Literature may have an opportunity of gratifying their curiosity—for it is one of the most pleasing occupations of the scholar, to observe how time, the great Teacher! silently improves a language, corrects its barbarisms, and brings it to that state of refinement, which, under a liberal and enlightened Government, it is certain to arrive at.

"The Biographical sketches that accompany each extract are as copious as the limits of the work would allow.—They are derived from the most authentic sources."

The Work now before us is not only designed for the library of the scholar, but for the amusement and instruction of youth; and an assurance is given in the Preface, that

"It may be safely placed in the hands of the student, to guide his course of reading, and to stimulate him to explore those treasures which an attentive perusal of the most celebrated French Authors will open to his view.—Nothing has been admitted, however distinguished for ability, that can possibly give offence either to morals or to religion—for genius loses all claim to respect when it basely descends to mislead the judgment or corrupt the heart."

The Authors from whom the several extracts are selected (and a biographical sketch of each is given) are,

"D'Aguesseau, D'Alembert, Bailly, Barthélemy, Bayle, Berquin, Bonnet, Bossuet, Boursault et Babet, Bruyère, Buffon, Condorcet, Crébillon, Diderot, Duclos, Du Paty, Fénelon, Fléchier, Florian, Fontenelle, Frédéric II. Guibert, Helvétius, La Harpe, Mably, Maitenon, Marmontel, Massillon, Mercier, Montaigne, Montesquieu, Pascal, Patru, Raynal, Rochefoucauld, Rollin, J. J. Rousseau, Le Sage, Saint-Evremond, Saint-Égal, Sévigné, Thomas, Vernet, Vertot, and Voltaire."

The Second Volume is announced as in the press, containing extracts from sixty of the best French Poets, with a Memoir of each.

83. Cornelius Nepos, *De Vitâ Excellentium Imperatorum. Interpretatione et Notis illustravit Nicolaus Courtin, Humanitatis Professor in Universitate Parisiensi, juris Christianissimi Regis, in usum Serenissimi Delphini. Undevicesimam hanc editionem curavit Joannes Carey; LL.D. 8vo. pp. 244. Scatchard.*

DR. CAREY is most certainly an intelligent writer, and indefatigable in his endeavours to promote the cause of Classical Instruction.

The present useful edition of Cornelius Nepos is thus introduced:

"However inconsistent it may appear, Gentle Reader, to address you here in the vulgar tongue, after having used the Latin in those occasional Notes which I have scattered through the following pages, I have chosen to pen this advertisement in plain English, as the more likely to be read: for I am desirous that it should be read, in order that you may rightly understand, what you have to expect in the present publication.

"In the latter editions of the Dauphin Nepos, the text had been rendered, in many places, very corrupt, partly by the accidental inaccuracies of typography, partly by intentional, but unauthorised and injudicious alterations. The Proprietors, therefore, wishing to have the work republished from the original quarto edition printed for the use of the Dauphin in the year 1675, intrusted me with the care of editing it from a copy of that edition; with an injunction to follow it *verbatim*, without making any alteration beyond the bare correction of typographic errors—which, by the bye, I found much more numerous than I could possibly have expected in a work printed by the express order of Louis XIV, for the instruction of his son and heir apparent.

"Pursuant to the tenor of my commission, I have closely adhered to my original, both in the text and notes—only correcting the typographic inaccuracies—but otherwise abstaining from alteration, or any exercise of my own judgment, except in the orthography of a few words, and in the punctuation, which I have studied to render more conducive to perspicuity, and more satisfactory to the learner.

"Having done thus much, I have fully acquitted myself of the task which I had undertaken; and am no further responsible for any word or phrase, either in the text or notes, which is but faithfully copied from the Dauphin editor, on whom alone the responsibility must rest; since I was bound by my instructions to follow him as my guide and pattern.

"In several cases, however, I have added short Notes*—some containing various readings from the *Bipontine*, *Van Staveren's*, and *Harless'es* editions, which I occasionally consulted; though I did not think it necessary to enter upon a regular collation of the text; considering the li-

* "All marked with my initials (J. C.) to distinguish them from those of the Dauphin editor."

mitted

mitted nature of my undertaking, and that even a desultory reference to them was a work of supererogation. In some other instances, I have either animadverted on the Dauphin editor's Interpretations, or quoted examples from various authors, to prove or elucidate doubtful or difficult passages in Nepos's text. And if, Gentle Reader, you should regret that I have not uniformly pursued the same practice in various other cases, where equally necessary; let me observe, that, although I could have added many more useful observations which have at different times occurred to me in reading Nepos with my pupils, I found it inconvenient to make too great a sacrifice of time and labour in the performance of a service which was neither required nor expected of me.

"With respect to the *Index*—as it could not be copied from the original quarto edition, on account of the disagreement in the numbers of the pages, I have taken that of the first octavo edition, printed in London in the year 1700, as being free from the numerous errors, gradually accumulated in the seventeen succeeding editions.

"On the whole, Gentle Reader, I think I may safely venture to say, that, however few and slender my improvements, I here nevertheless present you with a better edition of the *Dauphin Nepos*, than was originally presented to the Dauphin himself, by order of the *Grand Monarque*."

A slight perusal of the Volume will shew that Dr. Carey's Notes are neither few nor unimportant.

84. Gay's Chair. *Poems, never before printed, written by John Gay, Author of "The Beggar's Opera," "Fables," &c. with a sketch of his Life from the MSS. of the Rev. Joseph Baller, his Nephew. Edited by Henry Lee, Author of "Poetic Impressions," "Caleb Quotem," &c. To which are added, two New Tales, "The World," and "Gossip." By the Editor. 8vo. pp. 148. Longman and Co.*

MR. LEE is already known to the publick as the Author of that laughable character Caleb Quotem—Poetic Impressions—and some other Poems that exhibit considerable depth of thought on subjects connected with the human mind.

Our limits will not permit us to enter far into the history of Gay's Chair; but, in the simple and perspicuous Preface to the little book, quite sufficient evidence, we think, is given to satisfy the most suspicious that the Chair really was the property

of the Poet Gay *—that there was in it a concealed drawer, undiscovered till it came into the hands of the present possessor; and that the little pieces now given to the world were found in that drawer.

That these productions will brighten the lustre of Gay's reputation, it might perhaps be too much to assert: we do not, however, think they will tarnish it; and to the admirer of departed genius, this kind of literary resurrection is peculiarly pleasing.—

That Gay was born at Barnstable, and not at Exeter, as stated by several writers, appears now sufficiently established by the authority of the Rev. Joseph Baller, nephew to Gay, and author of the short memoir of the Poet's Life that is prefixed to the work. A note following the memoir will no doubt attract attention, since it brings into question the claim of Sir John Denham to the honour of having produced "Cooper's Hill."

The first and longest of the poems is entitled, "The Ladies' Petition to the Honourable the House of Commons," and is decidedly in the style of Gray's lighter productions.

The equivoque in the concluding word of the following lines we think very neat.

To Miss JANE SCOT.

"The Welch girl is pretty,
The English girl fair,
The Irish deem'd witty,
The French *debonnaire*;
Tho' all may invite me,
I'd value them not;
The charms that delight me
I find in a Scot."

A similar playfulness of fancy distinguishes the succeeding:

"Augustus, frowning, gave command,
And Ovid left his native land;
From Julia, as an exile sent,
He long with barbarous Goths was pent.
So Fortune frown'd on me, and I was
driven [happy Devon!
From friends, from home, from Jane, and
And Jane sore grieved when from me torn
away;—
I loved her sorrow, tho' I wish'd her—GAY!"

The greater part, however, of the book, and we think, that part most likely to be generally pleas-

* An account of the discovery, with a wood engraving of the Chair, have been already given in our last Volume, part ii. p. 294.

ing, consists of the two new Tales by the Editor. A deficiency of plan may perhaps be objected to them; and we must confess we do not see the connexion between the name given to the first ("The World") and the tale which forms the bulk of it; there are, however, many good lines to be found in them, and indications of an intellect that has not been inattentive to the workings of the mind and the passions of man.

The subject which gives name to this first Tale is soon abandoned, and the poet proceeds to sketch the character of "Emanuel Glebe," the village pastor; in contrast with which we have that of the modern fashionable divine. There is considerable humour in the winding-up of this story, though it may perhaps be thought a little overcoloured.

The next, and last Tale, entitled, "Gossip," will, we think, frequently remind the Reader of the style of Crabbe; it has a good deal of his unaffected manner and minuteness of delineation. In the yeoman Leasehold is exhibited the operation of those prejudices which give rise in the same mind to the most inconsistent and contradictory feelings and sentiments: that make man alternately humane and brutal, "he knows not why—and cares not wherefore:"

"Where heedlessness, or vacancy, appears,
All-powerful Prejudice most domineers.
So lived the yeoman, Leasehold; harsh,
or kind,

As Prate or Custom influenced his mind.
To brutes an ingrate, tho' they food supplied;

Tho' woollen clothed him, fur increased his
A foe to insects;—why, he could not tell;
The bee he spared not,—robb'd the honied
cell:

Not sun-born worms could this rude passion check,
E'en tho' their silky bounties 'dorn'd his
His ire oft reach'd the fawn, the rabbit,
mole,

Tho' use, or ornament, from each he stole:
If he the fox preserved, 'twas for the chase;
And often wore the brush as honour's grace.

"His favourite horse he'd yield, without
a sigh,
Whene'er a tempting dealer offer'd high:
The ass he'd shut without his hovel door
To browse on thistles, tho' man's God it
bore!

Nay, his pet lamb, the type of all that's
good,
For gain he'd sell—or shed himself its

"The kinder bosom oft with pity glows,
Feeling for man how numerous others'
woes!

For his caprice, pride, pleasure, or supply,
How many creatures labour, suffer, die!
But Leasehold reck'd not this; nor e'er felt
pain

To have his wethers, hogs, and heifers
He coolly view'd, torn from the plough or
stall,

The ox that with him toil'd, by slaughter
"With sportsman eye, he'd mark, e'en
while he work'd,

Whence sprung the partridge,—where the
pheasant lurk'd;

When leisure served, he'd shoot with steady
aim;—

Wing death to many,—but still more would
His generous steed he'd goad o'er fallow
grounds,

And, after, mount him at the cry of hounds.
The stag he'd rouse, by pack infuriate
sought,—

By man pursued with eagerness—till

The two antient sisters, Anna and
Alice, are amusingly drawn.

"Anna was oft admir'd by men of
taste,—

She all her sex excell'd—in making paste!
Her cake and tarts, so frosted and embel-
lish'd!

And then her custards every body relish'd!

"No epicure e'er at a table carved,
But priz'd whate'er she pickled or pre-
served;

In these nice points none Anna could out-
shine:—

Her sipping guests extolled her currant
It was delicious, and of brilliant hue—
One glass seem'd exquisite,—but what
were two?

"Alice was famed for finely-flavour'd
tea,

Green, Hyson, Gunpowder, Souchong,
And, at a pinch, could sport the best Rap-
pee!

Select their parties,—tonish their regards;
Conspicuous each at compliments and
cards!

Great nobleness of mind by both was
shown,—

A partner's good considered as their own!
Alive to all the *rubs* that others feel,
'They seldom lost a trick, or miss'd a
deal!"

The story of Martha, whose hap-
less fate illustrates the pernicious ef-
fects of "Gossip" and Scandal, is
simple and pathetic: but for this we
must refer our Readers to the Work
itself.

cies of Don Juan. By the Author of "Hypocrisy," a Satire. 8vo.

FEW Writers are better able to appreciate the talents of the Noble Bard, or to point out the brilliancy and the mischievous tendency of "Don Juan."—Of the Author of these Remarks, and his admirable Satire, on "Hypocrisy," we have spoken fully, in vol. LXXXVI. ii. 380. 386.

86. *Death—the inevitable lot of Man — ! Reflections suggested by the Demise of His Late Venerable Majesty George the Third, who expired at Windsor, January 29th, 1820, in the 60th year of his Reign, and in the 82nd of his Age, including a Character of the deceased Monarch; and a Brief Eulogy on his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. Delivered Wednesday, February 16th, the Day of Interment, at Worship-street, Finsbury-square. With an Appendix, containing an Account of his late Majesty's last Walks, on the Terrace of Windsor Castle. By John Evans, LL.D. pp. 49. Sherwood and Co.*

DR. EVANS has certainly the pen of an easy and a flowery writer. Nor is he less prompt, on all public occasions, in the pulpit. He could not therefore but lament "the demise of a venerable Monarch, whose private virtues all parties recognise and celebrate."

"The decease of a King, who swayed the sceptre during a longer period than any preceding Monarch in the annals of British History, is no ordinary event, and may be pronounced a legitimate source of moral improvement."

From Genesis v. 27. "And all the days of Methuselah were nine hundred sixty and nine years: and he died,"—Dr. Evans very properly expatiates on mortality; and also draws a just character of our late excellent Sovereign.

"There are," he says, "three traits, however, which distinguish the reign of George the Third, on which the benevolent mind must dwell with unmingled satisfaction. The first is the Abolition of the SLAVE TRADE."—"The second trait in his late Majesty's reign is the personal interest he took in the education of the poorer classes of his subjects."—"The third trait in the reign of GEORGE the Third is the extension of Religious Liberty, a blessing of inconceivable magnitude."

87. *The Foundations of a Kingdom endangered by Iniquity, and its Ruin prevented by Righteousness. A Discourse Preached in the Parish Church of Dudley, On Sunday, March the 5th, 1820. By the Rev. Luke Booker, LL.D. 8vo. pp. 25. Hatchard.*

THE good Vicar of Dudley, from Psalm xi. 3, has here given to his Parishioners, and since to the Publick, an impressive and manly exhortation to the important duties of a good subject and a good Christian.

In the words of his text are expressed "an anxious alarm for the safety of what constitutes the bases of something valuable to man;" and "something like reproach, concerning supineness in those who might avert the threatened danger."

"Without, however, says the Preacher, attempting to unfold the critical meaning of the passage, I shall apply it to Great Britain, at the present crisis; to the dangers which threaten the State, with every excellent establishment and institution connected with it; and to an investigation of what has been done, or is doing, by persons gifted with the means of averting those dangers."

"That the times have a double aspect may be discerned by the most superficial observer. In one point of view they are fearfully portentous; in another they are singularly cheering. While one side of the political horizon is dark with gathering clouds, apparently surcharged with storms of moral evil, ready to burst on our devoted heads; on the other side, every thing is radiance and peace; whence a broad ægis seems extended to overshadow the good, until the violence of the tempest shall pass away. Indeed, if ever there was a period when the energies of moral good and of moral evil were in open and able conflict with each other—the one endeavouring to bless and the other to curse mankind—this is the period."

88. *Letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Harrowby, President of the Council, &c. &c. on the Discovery of the late Atrocious Conspiracy. 8vo. pp. 30. Simpkin.*

A serious and respectful Address to the Noble Earl and his Right Honourable Colleagues; exhorting them to discountenance every species of vice and immorality; and particularly to enforce, both by their authority and example, a religious observance of the Sabbath. He also strongly deprecates the continuance of Lotteries, and the publication of Sunday Newspapers.

89. *Letters from a Mother to a Daughter at or going to School: pointing out the Duties to her Maker, her Governess, her Schoolfellows, and herself.* By Mrs. J. A. SARGANT. Pocket edit. pp. 121. Wetton and Jarvis.

THIS little compendium of advice may be safely recommended, as well adapted to impress on the minds of young ladies a proper attention to their respective duties. A book of this kind (and we know of none superior to the present) should never be omitted in packing up the essential articles of the School-trunk.

90. *The Scholar's Remembrancer: containing Tables Arithmetical, Historical,*

Geographical, Botanical, Chemical, and Biographical. Carefully selected from the highest Authorities, for the Use of Schools, Classical and English. By M. SEAMAN. 12mo. pp. 81. Holdsworth.

"TO prevent the rapid destruction of more valuable books, and also to avoid the inconvenience and irregularity occasioned by frequent reference to a multiplicity of volumes, are the sole objects in presenting the following useful Tables to the experienced Tutors of the age. Every reputable Seminary being divided into classes, the Compiler, who has a considerable number under his tuition, humbly suggests the most advantageous plan for committing them to memory."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

It appears by a summary of the Members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in their Calendars for 1819 and 1820, that the following is the number:—

1819.	<i>Oxford.</i>	
Members of Convocation.....	1874	
— on the Books.....	3984	
1820. — of Convocation.....	1873	
— on the Books.....	4102	
1819.	<i>Cambridge.</i>	
Members of the Senate.....	1495	
— on the Boards.....	3698	
1820. — of the Senate.....	1558	
— on the Boards.....	3395	

Ready for Publication.

Erdeswick's Survey of Staffordshire. A new and improved Edition, by the Rev. T. Harwood.

A brief History of Christ's Hospital, By J. I. Wilson.

Christian Union without the Tunes of Popery; a Letter to the Bishop of St. David's, in reply to his Lordship's Letter, entitled, "Popery incapable of Union with a Protestant Church," &c. By SAMUEL WIX, A. M. F. R. & A. S. Vicar of St. Bartholomew the Less, London.

A series of important Facts, demonstrating the Truth of the Christian Religion, drawn from the Writings of its Friends and Enemies in the first and second centuries. By JOHN JONES, LL. D. Author of a Greek Grammar, &c. &c.

The Converted Atheist, or a Narrative of the early Life of a Reclaimed Infidel, written by himself, and revised and edited, with practical Remarks, by W. ROBY.

The first Part of a Story exhibiting The Sorrows of Mæstus, and the Wrath of God, in visiting the sins of parents on their children. *GENT. MAG. April, 1820.*

dren. By the Rev. WILLIAM SHARP, a respectable Staffordshire Divine.

Memoirs of the Rev. Sam. J. Mills, late Missionary to the South Western Section of the United States, and agent to the Colonization Society deputed to explore the coast of Africa. By G. SPRING D. D.

The Huntingdon Peerage; comprising a detailed account of the Evidence and Proceedings connected with the recent restoration of the Earldom; together with the report of the Attorney General on that occasion. To which is prefixed, a Genealogical and Biographical History of the Illustrious House of Hastings, including a Memoir of the present Earl and his family. By HENRY NUGENT BELL, esq.

A Narrative of the late Political and Military Events in British India, under the brilliant and liberal administration of the Marquess of Hastings. By HENRY T. PRINCE, Esq. With Plates.

A Journey in Carniola and Italy, in the years 1817, 1818. By W. A. CADZELL, Esq. F. R. S.

An interesting Journal, under the title of "Annals of Oriental Literature," to be published quarterly.

The History of the late War in Spain, by ROBERT SOUTHBY, Poet Laureat.

The Topography of Athens, with some Remarks on its Antiquities, by LIEUT.-COL. LEAKE.

A Practical Guide to the Quarter Sessions, and other Sessions of the Peace, adapted to the use of young Magistrates, and professional gentlemen at the commencement of their practice. By WILLIAM DICKENSON, Esq. Barrister-at-law.

A picture of Margate.

The Orientalist, or Electioneering in Ireland; a Tale. By MYALL.

Fall of the Priory. By Mrs. HALYON. *Preparing*

Preparing for Publication.

The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Stoke Newington, Middlesex. Containing a particular Account of the Parish and Prebendal Manor of Stoke Newington, from the earliest periods of our Annals.—The Church, the Charities and Charitable Institutions, Schools, Meeting-houses, &c. &c. By WILLIAM ROBINSON, F. S. A. author of *"The History of Tottenham," "Edmonton," &c.*

A volume of *Selections from the Athenian Oracle; consisting of Questions and Answers in History and Philosophy, Divinity, Love and Marriage.*

Lucian of Samosata, from the Greek, with the Comments and Illustrations of Wieland and others. By WILLIAM TOOKE, F. R. S. Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, and of the Free Economical Society of St. Petersburg.

Travels in Sicily, Greece, and Albania. By the Rev. T. S. HUGHES, Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

A Picturesque Tour of the English Lakes, illustrated with 48 coloured Views. By Messrs. T. H. FIELDING and J. MALROW. In 12 monthly parts.

Travels in England, Wales, and Scotland, in the year 1816. By Dr. SPIKER, Librarian to his Majesty the King of Prussia. Translated from the German.

Mr. MURRAY's *"Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Asia."*

Mr. FRASER's *Travels in the Hunala Mountains.*

Captain BATTY's *Account of the Campaign in 1815.*

Dr. BROWN's *Antiquities of the Jews.*

A *Memoir of his late Majesty and the Duke of Kent, as a companion to those published of the late Queen and Princess Charlotte.* By T. WILLIAMS.

Lacon, or many Things in few Words. By the Rev. C. COLTON, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

A *Report on the present decayed and dangerous state of London Bridge, with descriptive plans for a New one, and Sentiments on National Monuments.* By Mr. RALPH DODD, Civil Engineer, who 22 years ago made Two Designs for a new London Bridge, under the Direction of a Select Committee of thirteen scientific Members of the House of Commons. It is not for sale, but for the inspection of Members of Parliament.

A *Series of Letters addressed to a Friend, upon the Roman Catholic Question.* By ANTONIUS.

A *System of Education intended for the Kings of Rome, and other Princes of the House of France; drawn up by the Imperial Academy of State, under the personal superintendence of the Emperor Napoleon, and finally approved by him.*

This extraordinary production was found in the Cabinet of Napoleon at St. Cloud.

A *Grammar of the Arabic Language*, by JAMES GRAY JACKSON, Professor of Arabic; late British Consul at Santa Cruz, in South Barbary; resident Merchant upwards of sixteen years in a country where the Arabic is the vernacular language.

GALPIN's *Synoptical Compendium of British Plants*; a new edition, enlarged and corrected by a distinguished Member of the Linnean Society. The chief addition is the introduction of the class Cryptogamia.

Canon Blethyn; being the first of a Series of Tales, illustrating Welsh peculiarities. By W. S. WICKENDEN, Author of *"Count Glarus of Switzerland."* See p. 308.

Winter Nights. By NATHAN DRAKE M. D. Author of *"Literary Hours," &c.*

Mrs. OPIE's *"Tale of the Heart."*

Montrose; a national Melo-Drama, in three Acts.

A Letter, dated December 23, 1819, from A. Mai, the principal Librarian of the Vatican to the Pope, giving an account of Cicero's *Treatise de Republica*, has excited great expectation.

"I have the honour and satisfaction," says M. Mai, in his Letter to the Pope, "to inform your beatitude that in two re-written Codices of the Vatican, I have lately found some lost works of the first Latin classics. In the first of these MSS. I have discovered the lost books *de Republica* of Cicero, written in excellent letters of the best time, in three hundred pages, each in two columns, and all fortunately legible. The titles of the above noble subject, and of the books, appear in the margin; and the name of Cicero, as the author of the work, is distinctly legible. The other re-written codex presents various and almost equally precious works. It is singular that this MS. contains some of the same works which I discovered and published at Milan, and I have here found what was there wanting. I perceived this at first sight, not only from comparing the subject, but also from the hand-writing, which is precisely the same as that of the Milan MS.

"The contents are:—1. The Correspondence between Fronto and Marcus Aurelius before and after he was Emperor. This is an instructive, affectionate, and very interesting collection; the first and second books, containing epistles to M. Aurelius, were published from the Milan MS.; that now found in the Vatican contains the third, fourth, and fifth books, as well as the supplement to the second, and some other works by Fronto, Latin and Greek. 2. The fine commentary of the ancient inedited scholiast on Cicero, begun to be published by me at Milan, and now

to be increased by five other orations, with the supplements to those already printed at Milan. 3. A fragment of an oration, by Q. Aurelius Symmachus, with the supplement of two by the same author, already published by me. 4. The supplements to the homily, or Gothico-Ulphilan commentary, a portion of which was also found at Milan, together with an

essay of Ulphilas. These valuable works, mixed into two volumes, which were taken for writing parchment in the middle ages, were sent partly to Rome, and partly to Milan, from the Convent of St. Colombanus at Bobbio. They will now be again united in a Roman edition of them, which I shall lose no time in publishing."

(Signed)

ANGELO MAI.

ANTIQUARIAN AND PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCHES.

EGYPT.

It is expected that the discoveries of M. Cailliaud in Egypt will shortly be published. This Work will doubtless contain many interesting particulars not hitherto known.—This gentleman some years ago fortunately discovered near Mount Zabarah, the famous emerald mines which were previously known only by the writings of the ancient authors, and the stories of the Arabs. They had been almost forgotten for a long lapse of time, and were totally unproductive to the Government of the country. They were discovered by M. Cailliaud nearly in the same state in which they had been left by the engineers of the Ptolemies. He penetrated into a vast number of excavations and subterraneous canals, some of which are so deep, that 400 men may work in them at once. In the mines were found cords, levers, tools of various kinds, vases, and lamps; and the arrangement of the works afforded every facility for studying the ancient process of mining. M. Cailliaud himself set about working the mines, and he has presented six pounds of emeralds to Mahommed Ali Pashaw. In the vicinity of the mines, the ruins of a little town has been discovered, which, in ancient times was probably inhabited by the miners: among the ruins are the remains of several Greco-Egyptian Temples with inscriptions. M. Cailliaud has twice visited Zabarah; during his second journey he was accompanied by a considerable number of armed men, miners, and workmen, whom the Pashaw had placed under his directions. On his way to the emerald mines, the French traveller crossed one of the antient routes for the trade of India, by the way of Egypt. He observed stations, enclosures for the union and protection of caravans, cisterns, &c. M. Cailliaud learnt from the Arabs of the tribes of Ababdeh and Bycharyn, that this road led to the ruins of a very extensive town, on the banks of the Red Sea, situated about the 24th degree of latitude, near the mountain of Kibé. This town has since been visited by MM. Belzoni and Brugshe, and will probably be better described by them than by M. Cailliaud. On the banks of the Red Sea, the traveller

discovered a mountain of sulphur on which some diggings had been made; in the neighbourhood of this mountain, traces of volcanic eruptions were observable, and a quantity of puzzolane, and other igneous substances were found. M. Cailliaud carefully observed the mountains which separate the Nile from the Arabian Gulf, as well as the calcareous tracts of ground, and chains of mountains between the Nile and the Oasis, which all belong to the primitive soil. Here he examined several antient Egyptian structures, and others of more modern date; he discovered several very antient vaults, thermal springs, &c. Among the Greek and Latin inscriptions which he met with in his excursions, was one containing 70 lines, and about nine thousand letters; it is more copious by at least one-fifth, than the Greek inscription on the Rosetta stone. By dint of vast patience and labour, M. Cailliaud succeeded in copying this inscription in three days.—Though it is of recent date compared with the Rosetta monument, since it belongs to the age of the Emperor Galba, it presents some new and curious facts relative to the internal administration of Egypt. M. Cailliaud returned last year to Paris, bringing along with him a vast number of drawings, notes, and antiques, found principally in the hypogea of Thebes, &c. These treasures have been purchased by the French Government. The antiques are deposited in the Cabinet of medals and antiques of the King's Library, and the drawings will be engraved and published with descriptions in two vols. folio. M. Cailliaud has again set out for Egypt. In November last he was at Bony, Souey, 25 leagues from Cairo. He was about to depart for the Fayoum, and to proceed towards the Oasis of Sivah. He must, ere this, have made many new and interesting observations. At a quarter of a league from one of the pyramids or Sakkarah, he descended into a hypogeum sacred to the deity Apis, where he found, in a kind of labyrinth, several bulls embalmed and preserved like mummies.

The following is an extract of a Letter from M. Caviglia, addressed to

to the Editor of the Journal des Voyages, dated Nov. 23, 1819:

"In noticing the voyage of M. de Forbin, in the Levant, in your Number for July, you express his concern, that he was unable to profit by the discovery of the Temple of the Sphinx, which an unpardonable egotism, he says, had caused to be buried up or covered again. As this leads to an implication, that it was M. Saltalis discovered that beautiful monument, I think it right to exculpate this gentleman from the above charge of egotism.

"It was I, and not Mr. Salt that caused the temple to be covered up again, and here are my reasons for it. I had already removed obstructions from the newly-discovered passages, and from the new subterranean chamber of the great Pyramid, and finding nothing all around but the live or natural rock stone, I set about exploring the base of the Sphinx, in hopes of lighting on some communication that might lead to any new points of the Pyramid. After having been at work, for several months, with a hundred and fifty Arabs, and not infrequently at the risk of being buried in the downfalls of sand, I was at length enabled to clear out the area of the Temple of Osiris; its site at about the depth of 40 feet, and within the very claws of the Sphinx. M. de Forbin is within the limits of strict truth, when he asserts that this is one of the finest monuments of the power of the arts in ancient Egypt.

"After having taken the dimensions, and the most correct designs of all these antiquities, I was concerned to find a number of Arab women, allured by superstition, coming at first to worship and kiss the images, on their first view of them, but not content with this proceeding afterwards, to break off fragments or pieces, to serve as amulets or charms; in this way, several hieroglyphics have been already disfigured. At length, being apprehensive that this fine workmanship, which it had cost me so much labour (even at the hazard of losing my sight) to explore, should come to destruction, I resolved to enter it anew, till circumstances more auspicious might authorize the disclosure of it to every eye.

"The Learned will, I hope, be shortly enabled to appreciate these antiquities, whether deserving or not of the care expended for their preservation. It is intended to publish, as soon as possible, the result of my discoveries, in a periodical journal. The plan of the temple, and a brief notice of my labours, have indeed already appeared, in one of these for January last."

"It appears to me that the whole ag-

gregate of Egyptian antiquities would speedily be laid open for the investigation of European Archaeologists, were it not for a sort of jealous rivalry that has crept in among the explorers of these scientific riches. The most valuable, and indeed the most proper instrument for these purposes, in respect of his physical force and capabilities, I mean M. Belzoni, is about to leave Egypt. A report prevails that, on his return to Cairo from his last expedition, one of the agents of M. D. assaulted, and actually fired a pistol at him. This circumstance was mentioned to me, by M. Briggs, on his arrival from Alexandria.

"In Upper Egypt, above the province of Esne, there have been lately discovered, besides the sulphur mines found some time ago iron and lead mines; the latter are said to be very rich. The Pacha has sent to those parts several persons to look for the gold and emerald mines, which have been neglected for some centuries."

ROYAL COSTUMES.

There will be a change in one particular of the Royal equipages, interesting to those who care about such things. The Royal carriages have been for a century or more painted of a deep reddish brown colour, and ornamented with carved and gilded mouldings. They will now be bright yellow, and decorated with silver or brass plating. Formerly, the junior branches of the Royal Family had their carriages painted a rich deep green; this had been changed to yellow since the demise of the late Duke of Gloucester.— Their crimson, green, and white liveries, which distinguish them from the King, Queen, or Hen Apparent, remain. Those who are possessed of Antiquarian lore on this subject, know that scarlet, first the Royal Household colour, and now the national colour for the army, is taken, not from the Plantagenet red rose, but from the field *gules* of the Royal standard, and from Henry's adoption of the scarlet dresses of the Yeomen of the Guard, which at their institution were in shape and colour similar to those of a portion of the French King's household. Admirers of costumes delight in seeing that it makes the most brilliant regal appearance of any of the European Court uniforms. On this account the Emperor Alexander was induced to have a number of the waiting servants in his palace habited after the same pattern and colour, with the exception of dark green for facings, by London tailors. Scarlet is said to have been the national colour of the Spartans. It was the colour of the robe called *chlamys*, worn by Roman Consuls in war, and by the Emperors. That robe is said to have been borrowed from the Gauls. It is not quite

quite certain whether the borders called purple, which edged the robes of the Roman Senators, were scarlet, or what we commonly call purple, a tint combined of crimson and dark blue, which was perhaps an episcopal or pontifical colour originally. They have been represented in each tint on the Stage: the Italians used the red one. What was the Tyrian dye, the imperial purple, is not decided; but from the passages in which the word is used, it appears to have been a tint of great richness and splendour. Cardinals are said to be raised to the purple, though their dresses and hats are red, as may be seen in Wolsey's hat at Strawberry-hill. The Pope's state carriages are, or were, covered with red velvet, and he has many rooms in the Vatican so lined. Bernardin St. Pierre, in the "*Études de la Nature*," maintains red to be the perfection of colour, as a circle is of form, and says that both are preferred by children and uncivilized nations. As to the colour among the ancients, possibly the name of the Red Sea, *Mare Purpureum*, may have some weight in so grave a question. Buonaparte took the amaranthine hue for his and his Empress's Coronation robes; but his household were in dark green. The

King of England's Coronation robes are of deep purple, like Kings' and Bishops' mourning; and lined and bedecked with ermine. They are as old as the Stuarts, and the colour is now very dark. The best print of them is in a whole-length portrait of James the First. It is gratifying to a profound Antiquary to know, that shortly after the accession of George the First, a book was published, giving some general account of Great Britain and of Hanover, in which the pious author mentions, as one of the providential signs, or coincidents, in favour of the Brunswick line, that the Elector and the King of England had guards dressed in exactly the same colours! With a view to further valuable information it may be noticed, that the households of all the Bourbon Kings, and of the Portuguese, Prussian, Swedish, and ~~Netherlandish~~, and of most of the German Princes, wear blue; those of the Emperor of Austria black and yellow, those of Russia dark green; but those of our Monarch alone blaze in scarlet. In China yellow belongs to the Imperial family alone, like the dragons with the additional claws; and in Mahometan countries green appertains only to the faithful.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

CENOTAPH TO THE LATE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

This monumental groupe is finished, with the exception only of the figure of the infant, which is to be borne in the arms of one of the angels which accompany the spiritual form of the Princess. The arrangement of this part of the groupe admits of the most interesting display of her likeness and form, whilst it is strongly contrasted by the part beneath, where the mortal remains are laid lifeless on a bier surrounded by four figures, quite enveloped in solemn drapery, expressive of the deep lamentation of people from every quarter of the globe; whilst blind mortals are seen weeping over the earthly remains, celestial virgins accompany the pure spirit, which for corruptible has put on incorruption, and for mortal has put on immortality.

The whole groupe will shortly be ready for public inspection, and an engraving will be published of it by Mr. Wyatt.

SIDEROGRAPHY.

The chief merit of this invention consists in its power to multiply engravings of the most exquisite, as well as those of inferior kinds, and substituting steel in place of copper plates, in certain cases. This process of stereotyping the fine arts,

is simple, and easily understood, and is effected in the following manner:—Steel blocks or plates are prepared in a peculiar way, of sufficient softness to receive the tool of the engraver, who is able to produce upon them even better and sharper work than upon copper. This block or plate is then hardened by a new process, without injury to the most delicate lines. A cylinder of steel, of proper diameter and width, is then prepared to receive the impression on its periphery in relief; this is effected by being applied to a singularly constructed press, invented expressly for the purpose. The cylinder is then hardened, and facsimiles may be produced upon steel or copper plates *ad infinitum*; and in this way, bank note plates may have the talents of the most eminent artists in England transferred to them. The great advantage of this invention, as applied to secure bank notes from forgery, is, that it produces perfect identity in all the notes, and admits of a test, whereby each note may be identified, as all the notes may be perfectly alike except the denomination; and every individual who will take the trouble to furnish himself with an original impression from any one of the test dies, may, by comparison, determine whether the note is genuine or not.

SELECT POETRY.

JUVENILE POEM,

By the late Mr. SHENSTONE, of the Leasowes.

THE ROSES RECONCILED.

BY party rage and stern debate
Idalia's realm was tore;
 Two beauties sought to rule the State,
 And rival *Ages* they wore.

The gentle *Cloe* soft and kind—
 The Rose she bore was pale;
 The rival *Dian* hop'd to find
 Her crimson buds prevail.

'Pity Love's gen'rous train should grow,
 Or shou'd continue foes;
 Go forth, my dear, my *Delia*, go,
 These civil feuds compose.

Soon wilt thou see thy pow'r divine,
 O'er ev'ry eye extend;
 Since ne'er did cheek so soft as thine
 The varying Roses blend.

W. S.

RESPECTFUL CONGRATULATIONS TO J. N.
 On his Birth-Day Lines *.

HAIL, veteran Bard! thy Muse I greet,
 Choice are her notes, divinely sweet!
 Joys such as these of "green old age,"
 At "Seventy-five" illumine thy page;
 No peevish plaints corrode her lay;
 Joyous she notes thy natal day:
 With gratitude reviews the past;
 "Enjoys this day;—nor fears her last!"
 True, "Age hath pains" and ills to grieve;
 But Heaven, and hope, those pains relieve.
 "My strength in age!" expels the ill,
 We lean on Him—are happy still.
 Submissive bow to God's behest,
 All He appoints, is (doubtless) best.
 Thus tacit sang thy pious Muse;—
 Thoughts she transmits that thought infuse;
 Impels a distant Muse's lay,
 To gratulate thy natal day—
 And chase her own dark glooms † away!
 Say, can the Muse such glooms divert?
 No! she but hints a near support.
 Religion's aids, and counsels kind,
 Alone can soothe the anxious mind;
 Alleviate the poignant woes,
 Which from a wounded spirit flows.
 Digression done—thy strains amend—
 Felicitate thy worthy friend!
 Let gratulations, warm, sincere,
 Suppress awhile thy rising tear!
 Though "long bereft of early loves"—
 And dashed friendships—heavenly doves,
 Calm, and serene his evening proves.

* See page 359.

† Occasioned by the severe illness of a beloved and only brother; now labouring under the heavy affliction of a paralytic stroke.

Bright was his noon, and gay his morn;
 Nor will his night be dark *, forlorn:
 For Piety still cheers the good;
 And Faith perceives a present God †!
 Whilst "children's children" round him
 play,

Blessing their grandsire's natal day!
 With harmless sports, and Birth-day wine,
 Prophetic hint of eighty-nine!
 I join their wish, ideal see,
 Fresh "pledges" mount great-grandsire's
 knee—

As scions grace the parent tree.
 Ah! Vice! could'st thou such scenes re-
 view— [true?]

Would'st thou not own chaste Virtue
 And like thy *Sure* on Eden's plain,
 "Pine thy sad loss"—but pine in vain!

Shipton on Stour,
 March 6th, 1820. A. C.

TRANSLATIONS FROM HORACE.

By HENRY RIDER, M. A. of Cambridge,
 published in 1644 †.

BOOK I. ODE V.

TO PYRRHA.

The misery of them that dote on her.

WHAT tender boy upon a rosie bed,
 Being with liquid odours overspread,
 Within some pleasant bow'r, doth to the
 sue

(O *Pyrrha*) for thy love? for whom doe you
 Bind your gold locks, plain in your orna-
 ment?

Alas, how oft shall the proud boy repeat
 Thy false faith, and contemned deities,
 And look with wonderment on those thy seas
 Made rough with black winds, who (too
 credulous Boy)

Does thee now as some golden prize enjoy?
 Who hopes thou'lt still be free to him, still
 Ignorant of thy all-deluding aire? [faire,
 Wretched are they to whom untride you
 shine;

The wall, by sacred tables made divine,
 Shewes I have hung my ship-racht robe on
 Unto the Ocean's potent Deitie. [high

BOOK II. ODE III.

TO GELLIUS §.

Since we must die, the minde must neither be
 Dejected in adversity, nor puffed up in
 prosperity.

REMEMBER, *Gellius*, since thou must
 To keepe a strong mind in adversitie, [die,

as "God is Light."

† "He (*Satan*) saw, and pined his
 loss."—Milton.

‡ See our present Number, p. 317.

§ *Vulgo* *Gellius*.

And

And in best state from haughty glorying
free,

Whether thou all thy life time pensive be,
Or whether that thou do'st thine own self
feast,

Being in some secret Arbour laid to rest,
With long stor'd liquor of the *Falerus* vine
On every holiday, where the tall pine,
And white leav'd poplar, with their boughs
do love

To knit in one an hospitable grove.
What's here to do? the gliding river
prides

To run with murmurs by his winding sides.
Goe bid the boyes bring wine and odours
hither, [ther,

And fragrant buds of roses that soone wi-
While our estates, and yeeres, and blacke
threed-skeanes

Of the three sisters doe afford us meanes.
You purchas'd fields, and house, and farms
shall lose

By which the yellow-sanded Tiber flows;
These you shall part from, and your heire
shall reape

Your riches raised to a mighty heape.
It skils not whether you be rich in store,
Descended from old *Inachus*; or poore,
And of the meanest ranc' ith' fields dost
dwell;

Thou'rt but a feast for all-devouring hell:
Thither we all are driven, all men's fate
Is shaken in one box, that soone or late
Must have an end, and, as in *Charon's*
wherrie,

To everlasting banishment must ferry.

ODE VI.

TO SEPTIMIUS.

*He commendeth the sweetness of the aire
about Tibur and Tarentum; that he would
willingly end his dayes with Septimius in
one of them.*

*Septimius, that must goe to Cales with me,
And to the Spaniards that unused be
To beare our yokes, and to the barbarous
shoares*

Where still the Mauritanian Ocean roares:

Would Tibur, by the Argive builder laid,
Might be the mansion of my old age
made;

Be that the bound to him that's wearied
quite

With navigations, travellings, and fight,
Which if the obvious destinies denie
Unto *Galius* pleasing streames ile hie,
Among the well-fleec'd sheepe, and to the
Rul'd by *Laconian Phalantus* hand [land
That plat of ground above all plesses me,
Whose bonies no worse than *Hymettian*
bee, [and;

Whose olives with green *Vesuvian* con-
Where Jove long springs, and winter's
warne doth send;

And Aulor, loving to the fertile vines,
Yields but a little to the *Falern* wines.
That portion and those glorious buildings
too,

Together with my selfe, doe wish for you;
There with true teares you the warme dust
shall blend

Of me that am thy poet and thy friend.

PROLOGUE TO CHRONICON

MIRABILE, &c.

[Reviewed in p. 246.]

WHAT mingled scenes our motley page
displays

Of human life, the party colour'd maze!
Here weal and woe, birth, marriage, death,
appear, [y ar.

And various fortunes crowd the rolling
Here infant Riddells, without name, or
sire,

In feeble wailings hopelessly expire *:
Here the young blood, some tale of horror
thrills; [Mills †.

The fate of Brass, the stob of Andrew
Here Ferdinando feels dark Fenwick's
knife ‡, [his wife:

And here the Knight of Holmside § slays
Brave Timothy I by wedlock three times
bound,

And thrice he snapt the chain the villain
priest had wound.

* *Vagitusque infantum in limine primo. Æneid VI.* An endless succession of infant Riddells (without any other designation) occur in the Register of St. Nicholas, Newcastle.

† On the 28th of January, 1683, Andrew Mills murdered three of the children of his master, John Brass, for which he was hung in chains near the spot. Part of the gibbet is still visible, and bears the name of *Andrew's stob*. See *Merrington Register*.

‡ Mr. John Fenwick, of Rock, stabbed Mr. Ferdinandoe Forster, esq. Parlyment Man for Northumberland, the twenty-second day of August, 1701, betwixt the Whit Cross and the Thorn Tree. *St. Andrew's Register, Newcastle. Appendix.*

§ Sir Timothy Whittingham, son of Dean Whittingham, is reputed to have slain three wives; and the tradition certainly derives some accession of strength from the following entry in the Register of All-Saints, Newcastle.—“*Dame Whittingham, usur-thered by her husband, bur. 17 April, 1604.*”

Sir Timothy lived long after this fact it be; and he was appointed Provost Marshall to the Levies in the county of Durham, being recommended by the Bishop, as an ancient Knight and a severe justice!!

George the First? None in the reign of Queen Anne or of King William? Beyond the Revolution I will not go; but I have always heard, that British Liberty was established long before the commencement of the late reign; nay, that in the late reign (according to popular politicians) it rather sunk and retrograded; and yet, never till that reign was such an abuse of popular meetings dreamt of, much less erected into a right not to be questioned by Magistrates, and not to be controlled by Parliament.

"Do I deny, then, the general right of the people to meet, to petition, or to deliberate upon their grievances? God forbid! But right is not a simple, abstract, positive, unqualified term. Rights are in the same individual to be compared with his duties; and rights in one person are to be balanced with the rights of others. Now let us take the right to meet in its most extended construction. The persons who called the meeting at Manchester tell you, that they had a right to collect together countless multitudes to discuss the question of Parliamentary Reform; to collect them when they would, and where they would, without consent of Magistrates, or concurrence of inhabitants, or reference to the comfort and convenience of the neighbourhood. Now may not the peaceable, the industrious inhabitant of Manchester say, 'I have a right to quiet in my house; I have a right to carry on my manufactory, on which not my existence only and that of my children, but that of my workmen and their numerous families depends. I have a right to be protected in the exercise of this my lawful calling. I have a right to be protected, not against violence and plunder only, against fire and sword, but against the terror of these calamities, and against the risk of those inflictions; against the intimidation or seduction of my workmen; against the distraction of that attention and the disturbance of that industry, without which neither they nor I can gain our livelihood. I call upon the laws to afford me that protection: and if the laws in this country cannot afford it, depend upon it, I and my manufactures must migrate to some country where they can.' Here is a conflict of rights, between which, what is the decision? Which of the two claims is to give way? Can any reasonable being doubt? Can any honest man hesitate? Let private justice or public expediency decide, and can the decision by possibility be other than that the peaceable and industrious shall be protected, the turbulent and mischievous put down?

"It is not in consonance, but in contradiction to the spirit of the law, that such

meetings have been holden. The Law prescribes a corporate character. The callers of these meetings have always studiously avoided it. No summons of freeholders—none of freemen—none of the inhabitants of particular places or parishes—no acknowledgment of local or political classification. Just as at the beginning of the French Revolution: the first work of the Reformers was to loosen every established political relation, every legal holding of man to man, to destroy every corporation, to disperse every settled class of society, and to reduce the nation into individuals, in order, afterwards, to congregate them into mobs. How monstrous it is to confound such meetings with the genuine and recognized modes of collecting the sense of the English people! Was it by meetings such as these that the Revolution was brought about, the great event to which our antagonists are so fond of referring? Was it by a meeting in St. George's-fields? in Spa-fields? in Smithfield? Was it by untold multitudes collected in a village in the North? No; it was by meetings of corporations in their corporate capacity; by the assembly of recognized bodies of the State; by the interchange of opinions among portions of the community known to each other, and capable of estimating each other's views and characters. Do we want a more striking mode of remedying grievances than this? Do we require a more animating example? And did it remain for the Reformers of the present day to strike out the course by which alone Great Britain could make and keep herself free?

"Gentlemen, all power is, or ought to be, accompanied by responsibility. Tyranny is irresponsible power. This definition is equally true, whether the power be lodged in one or many; whether in a despot, exempted by the form of government from the controul of law; or in a mob, whose numbers put them beyond the reach of law. Idle, therefore, and absurd to talk of freedom where a mob domineers! Idle, therefore, and absurd to talk of liberty, when you hold your property, perhaps your life, not indeed at the nod of a despot, but at the will of an inflamed, an infuriated populace! If, therefore, during the reign of terror at Manchester or at Spa-fields, there were persons in this country who had a right to complain of tyranny, it was they who loved the Constitution, who loved the Monarchy, but who dared not utter their opinions or their wishes until their houses were barricadoed, and their children sent to a place of safety. That was tyranny! and, so far as the mobs were under the controul of a leader, that was despotism!

And

And it was against that tyranny, that despotism, that Parliament at length raised its arm.

"Perhaps a moderate Reformer or Whig will observe, that he means only to restore the House of Commons to what it was at some former period. I then beg to ask, and to that question also I have never yet received an answer, 'At what period of our history was the House of Commons in the state to which you wish to restore it?'

"The House of Commons may, for the purpose of this argument, be considered in two views: first, with respect to its agency as a third part in the Constitution; secondly, with respect to its composition, in relation to its constituents. As to its agency as a part of the Constitution, I venture to say, without hazard, as I believe, of contradiction, that there is no period in the history of this country in which the House of Commons will be found to have occupied so large a share of the functions of Government, as at present. Whatever else may be said of the House of Commons, this one point, at least, is indisputable, that from the earliest infancy of the Constitution, the power of the House of Commons has been growing till it has almost, like the rod of Aaron, absorbed its fellows. I am not saying whether this is or is not as it ought to be. I merely mean to say why I think that it cannot be intended to complain of the want of power, and of a due share in the Government in the House of Commons.

"I admit, however, very willingly, that the greater share of power it exercises, the more jealous we ought to be of its composition; and I presume, therefore, that it is in this respect, and in relation to its constituents, that the state of the House of Commons is contended to want revision. Well, then, at what period of our history was the composition of the House of Commons materially different from what it is at present? Is there any period of our history in which the rights of election were not as various, and in which the influence of property was not as direct, in which recommendations of candidates were not as efficient, and some boroughs as close, as they are now? I ask for information: but that information, plain and simple as it is, and necessary, one should think, to a clear understanding, much more, to a grave decision of the point at issue, I never, though soliciting it with all humility, have ever yet been able to obtain from any Reformer, Radical or Whig.

"The Radical Reformer, indeed, to do him justice, is not bound to furnish me with an answer to this question, because, with his view of the matter, precedents (except one which I shall mention pre-

sently) have nothing to do. The Radical Reformer would probably give to my first question an answer very different from that which I have supposed his moderate brother to give. He will tell me fairly, not that he means to bring the House of Commons back either to the share of power which it formerly enjoyed, or to the modes of election by which it was formerly returned, but to make it what, according to him, it ought to be, a direct, effectual representative of the people; representing them not as a delegate commissioned to take care of their interests, but as a deputy appointed to speak their will. Now, to this view of the matter I have no other objection than this—that the British Constitution is a limited Monarchy; that a limited Monarchy is, in the nature of things, a mixed Government; but that such a House of Commons as the Radical Reformer requires, would, in effect, constitute a pure democracy, with which I am at a loss to understand how any Monarchy, or any limitation could co-exist. I may have great respect for the person who theoretically prefers a Republic to a Monarchy.

If Government be a matter of will, all we have to do is to collect the will of the Nation, and, having collected it by an adequate organ, that will is paramount and supreme. By what shadow of argument could the House of Lords be maintained in equal authority and jurisdiction with the House of Commons, when once that House of Commons should become a mere deputation, speaking the people's will, and that will the rule of the Government? In one way or other the House of Lords must act, if it be to remain a concurrent branch of the Legislature. Either it must uniformly affirm the measures which come from the Commons, or it must occasionally take the liberty to reject them. If it uniformly affirm, it is without the pretence of authority. But to presume to reject an act of the deputies of the whole Nation!—by what assumption of right could three or four hundred great proprietors set themselves against the National will? Grant the Reformers; then, what they ask, on the principles on which they ask it, and it is utterly impossible that, after such a Reform, the Constitution should long consist of more than one body, and that one body a popular assembly.

"Why, Gentlemen, is this theory? or is it a theory of mine? If there be among those who hear me (as any man in the generous enthusiasm of youth may blamelessly have been) any man who has been bitten by the doctrines of Reform, I implore him, before he goes forward in his progress to embrace those doctrines in their radical extent, to turn to the history of the transactions in this country in the year

year 1648, and to examine the bearings of these transactions on this very question of Radical Reform. He will find, Gentlemen, that the House of Commons of that day passed the following Resolution :

“ Resolved, That the people are, under God, the original of all just power ! ”

“ Well, can any sentiment be more just and reasonable ? Is it not the foundation of all the liberties of mankind ? Be it so. Let us proceed. The House of Commons followed up this Resolution by a second, which runs in something like these terms :

“ Resolved, That the Commons of England assembled in Parliament, being chosen by and representing the people, have the supreme authority of this Nation.”

“ In this Resolution a leap is taken from the premises of the Radical Reformers to a conclusion which I know not how they are to deny, especially with such a precedent before them. But the inference did not stop there. The House of Commons proceeded to resolve (and I wish I could see the logical discrepancy between the premises and the conclusion),

“ That whatsoever is enacted and declared law by the Commons of England assembled in Parliament, hath the force of law, and binds the people of England, *without the consent and concurrence of the Lords or of the Crown.* ”

“ Such was the theoretical inference of the House of Commons in 1648, the logical dependance of which upon the premises laid down by them, I say, I should be glad to see logically disproved. The practical inferences were not tardy in their arrival, after the theory. In a few weeks the House of Lords was voted useless ; and in a few more we all know what became of the Crown.

“ Such, I say, were the radical doctrines of 1648, and such the consequences to which they naturally led. If we are induced to admit the same premises now, who is it, I should be glad to know, that is to guarantee us against similar conclusions ?

“ I have no sort of objection to doing, as Parliament has often done (supposing always the case to be proved), to disfranchising a borough, and rendering it incapable of abusing its franchise in future. I will take away a franchise, because it has been practically abused, not because I am at all prepared to inquire into the origin, or to discuss the utility of all such franchises, any more than I mean to inquire, Gentlemen, into your titles to your estates. Disfranchising Grampound (if that is to be so), I mean to save Old Sarum.

“ I am for the House of Commons as a part and not as the whole of the Government. And, as a part of the Government,

I hold it to be frantic to suppose that, from the election of Members of Parliament, you can altogether exclude, by any contrivance, even if it were desirable to do so, the influence of property, rank, talents, family connexion, and whatever else, in the radical language of the day, is considered as intimidation or corruption. I believe, that if a Reform to the extent of that demanded by the Radical Reformers were granted, you would, before an annual election came round, find that there were new connexions grown up which you must again destroy, new influence acquired which you must dispossess of its authority, and that in these fruitless attempts at unattainable purity you were working against the natural current of human nature.

“ I would have by choice—if the choice were yet to be made—I would have in the House of Commons great variety of interests, and I would have them find their way by a great variety of rights of election ; satisfied that uniformity of election would produce any thing but a just representation of various interests. As to the close boroughs, I know that through them have found their way into the House of Commons men whose talents have been an honour to their kind, and whose names are interwoven with the history of their country. I cannot think that system altogether vicious which has produced such fruits. I cannot think that there should be but one road into that assembly, or that no man should be presumed fit for the deliberation of a Senate, who has not had the nerves previously to face the storms of the hustings.

“ But, Gentlemen, though the question of Reform is made the pretext of those persons who have vexed the country for some months, I verily believe that there are very few even of them who either give credit to their own exaggerations, or care much about the improvements which they recommend. Why, do we not see that the most violent of the Reformers of the day are aiming at seats in that Assembly which, according to their own theories, they should have left to wallow in its own pollution, discountenanced and unredeemed ? It is true, that if they had found their way there, they might have endeavoured to bring us to a sense of our misdeeds, and to urge us to redeem our character by some self-condemning ordinance : but would not the authority of their names, as our associates, have more than counterbalanced the force of their eloquence as our Reformers ?

“ But, Gentlemen, I am for the whole Constitution. The Liberty of the Subject as much depends on the maintenance of the Constitutional Prerogatives of the Crown, on the acknowledgment of the legi-

legitimate power of the other House of Parliament, as it does in upholding that supreme power (for such is the power of the purse) which resides in the democratical branch of the Constitution. Whatever beyond its just proportion was gained by one part, would be gained at the expense of the whole; and the balance is now, perhaps, as nearly poised as human wisdom can adjust it. I fear to touch that balance, the disturbance of which might bring confusion on the Nation.

"I remember that most excellent and able man, Mr. Wilberforce, once saying in the House of Commons, that 'he never believed an Opposition really to wish mischief to the country; that they only wished just so much mischief as might drive their opponents out, and place themselves in their room.' Now, Gentlemen, I cannot help thinking that there are some persons tampering with the question of Reform something in the same spirit. They do not go so far as the Reformers; they even state irreconcilable differences; but to a certain extent they agree and even co-operate with them. They co-operate with them in inflaming the public feeling not only against the Government, but against the support given by Parliament to that Government, in the hope, no doubt, of attracting to themselves the popularity which is lost to their opponents, and thus being enabled to correct and retrieve the errors of a displaced Administration. Vain

and hopeless task to raise such a spirit and then to govern it! They may stimulate the steeds into fury, till the chariot is hurried to the brink of a precipice; but do they flatter themselves that they can then leap in, and, hurling the incompetent driver from his seat, check the reins just in time to turn from the precipice and avoid the fall? I fear they would attempt it in vain. The impulse once given, may be too impetuous to be controlled, and, intending only to change the guidance of the machine, they may hurry it and themselves to irretrievable destruction.

"May every man who has a stake in the country, whether from situation, from character, from wealth, from his family, and from the hopes of his children,—may every man who has a sense of the blessings for which he is indebted to the form of Government under which he lives, see that the time is come, at which his decision must be taken, and, when once taken, steadfastly acted upon—for or against the institutions of the British Monarchy. The time is come at which there is but this line of demarcation. On which side of that line we, Gentlemen, shall range ourselves, our choice has long ago been made. In acting upon that our common choice, with my best efforts and exertions, I shall at once faithfully represent your sentiments, and satisfy my own judgment and conscience."

TRIAL OF HENRY HUNT AND OTHERS AT YORK.

The Trial of Mr. Hunt and nine others, charged with a Conspiracy to alter the legal frame of the Government and Constitution of the Realm, and with Meeting tumultuously at Manchester, on the 16th August last, with 60,000 persons, many armed with sticks, &c. commenced at the York Assizes on Thursday, March 23, before Mr. Justice Bayley.—Mr. Scarlett conducted the prosecution.—Mr. Hunt conducted his own defence. The persons prosecuted were Henry Hunt, Joseph Johnson, John Knight, James Morehouse, Joseph Healey, John Thacker Saxton, Robert Jones, Samuel Bamford, George Swift, and Robert Wilde. The number of witnesses put down for the prosecution exceeded 80; for the defence 105. The defendants' witnesses, in two bodies, marched from Rochdale by way of Huddersfield and Halifax. They joined at Leeds, where they slept. They carried two banners, inscribed "The Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth."

The Examination, as far as it went the first day, related to facts antecedent to the 16th of August, particularly to the drilling at White Moss, on the 15th, where

Murray and Shawcross were so outrageously assaulted. Hunt took an objection to this evidence, and Mr. Justice Bayley doubted whether it could be received; but Mr. Scarlett proceeded to shew that some of the persons who were in training, and who assaulted Murray, attended the meeting on the 16th; the evidence was then allowed to be given.—This important investigation continued Friday and Saturday. Their evidence was designed chiefly to prove that the Manchester meeting excited terror, alarm, and danger in the town, and therefore was illegal: while Hunt, who cross-examined witnesses in his bold, fearless manner, endeavoured to substantiate that the meeting was perfectly legal, that the people committed no breach of the peace, and that when attacked they offered no resistance. The Judge objected to have evidence gone into as to the conduct of the Yeomanry, because they were not trying their conduct.

Mr. Scarlett entered into a luminous detail of the circumstances connected with the Manchester proceedings; and Mr. Hunt defended himself in an energetic speech
of

of considerable length; but as Mr. Justice Bayley's admirable and impartial charge to the Jury contains the substance of the whole evidence, we shall content ourselves with presenting a copious abstract from the same.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in summing up, said, it was his duty to lay down the law, and to make such remarks on the evidence as might assist them in forming their judgment. They were to put entirely out of view, on the present occasion, the conduct of the magistrates and military, whether right or wrong, and to confine themselves to the consideration of the character and conduct of the meeting, and those of the defendants as connected therewith. The indictment against the defendants contained a charge of conspiracy, a charge of unlawful assembly, and a charge of riot. The last-mentioned charge might be, in this case, put entirely out of consideration. There were different counts; one charging the defendants with conspiring to meet, and causing others to meet, for the purpose of disturbing the public peace; another charged them with having met together for the purpose of raising and exciting discontent and disaffection in the minds of the subjects of our Lord the King, and also to incite them to contempt and hatred of the Government and Constitution, as by law established. Another count set forth, "That the defendants met and assembled, together with divers others, to a very great number, in a threatening and menacing manner, with sticks and other offensive weapons, and with divers seditious ensigns and flags, on which there were various inflammatory inscriptions and devices, to the great terror of the peaceable subjects of our Lord the King." It would be for the Jury to consider whether the conduct of the defendants fell under any, and which of these charges. It had been laid down by Serjeant Hawkins, that bodies of armed men meeting to consider of grievances, or numerous bodies meeting, though unarmed, under such circumstances as could not but endanger the public peace, and raise fears and jealousies among the King's subjects, were unlawful assemblies. In applying this doctrine to the case under consideration, the Jury were to look to the purpose for which the people met, the manner in which they came, and the means which they were using to effect their purpose. A great number of persons might meet under such circumstances as were not calculated to raise terrors, fears, or jealousies, in the minds of the people in the neighbourhood. But, in an assembly so constituted, and met for a perfectly legal purpose, if any individuals introduced themselves illegally, in order to give to that meeting an undue direction,

which would produce terror in the minds of his Majesty's subjects, although 59,000 persons out of a meeting of 60,000, were completely innocent, yet there might be twelve or twenty illegally met there, and those twelve or twenty would be liable to be tried on the ground of having illegally assembled. The case, as it was stated by Mr. Serjeant Hawkins, seemed to contemplate the event of immediate danger resulting from the meeting. He, however, was not prepared in his own mind to say that the appearance of immediate danger was necessary to constitute this offence. If the Jury conceived that, from the peaceable demeanour of the people at the time, and the association of the women and children on the ground, the meeting was not sufficient to produce a feeling of immediate danger, though it might of future danger, he would recommend it to the Jury to find a special verdict. With respect to the subject of conspiracy, it was necessary to observe that the defendants were not liable to be found guilty, although they were seeking the same end, if the Jury were not of opinion that they were acting in pursuance of one common design, with the privity of all. It might be, that, in a case of this kind, twelve or twenty persons might go to a meeting, each of them intending to sow sedition; yet, if such person intended to sow that sedition, from the mere motive and impulse of his own mind, and not in common with the other parties, they could not be found guilty of conspiracy. On the other hand, to prove conspiracy, there was no necessity to show the absolute meeting together of the parties accused. If the circumstances were such as to induce the Jury to believe that they could not have occurred without the previous concert and combination of the parties accused, it was sufficient. But if the Jury were of opinion that they might have met together by accident, without previous arrangement, then the charge of conspiracy must be dismissed from their minds. A party expressing an intention to go to this or any other meeting might induce other persons who heard of it through him, to attend also, without any previous design. They could only implicate, in the offence of conspiracy, those persons who the evidence showed either actually were, or from circumstances must have been, parties to the formation of the original plan. Those who joined in a plan, though at a late period of the transaction, could not be distinguished from those with whom it originated, because they agreed to all that had previously been done, and thus became conspirators. As to the question of assembling it might be, that the avowed object of the meeting was lawful, but it might be attended by twelve persons intending or attempting to give an improper

improper direction to the conduct of those who were lawfully met; in that case such persons would be guilty of unlawfully assembling, though there should have been no conspiracy. With respect to banners bearing inscriptions, their illegality did not extend to every man present at the meeting, but only to those particular persons who adopted those banners, and the sentiments inscribed on them; or who, with a full knowledge of their existence, gave perfect confidence and co-operation to the meeting. So also in case of drilling. It could only affect those who knew that drilling was practised for illegal purposes. To show whether terror was or was not produced, he would state the testimony on both sides in this case. They would find in the evidence on the part of the prosecution a great deal which imported that no apprehension of immediate danger existed; and the circumstance of women and children being present, would be worthy of their consideration in that respect. It was admitted that an attempt was made to keep peace at the meeting. But this might have been done in order to forward future objects. It might have been hoped, that, by this means, the prepared seed would be sown, while those who pursued this course would wait till the time of harvest to reap the benefit of it. The Learned Judge then proceeded to recapitulate the voluminous evidence adduced in the course of this interesting trial, briefly commenting on it as he went on. He observed, that a meeting of 60,000 persons, if they all came to a certain point, with a common knowledge of what was to be done, might create terror. With respect to the banners, he again observed, that those only who showed that they were favourable to any motto inscribed on them, by carrying, or immediately marching under them, could be considered as liable to any penalty which the illegal nature of any of their inscriptions might warrant. It was given, he observed, in evidence, that Moorhouse was a religious man, and constantly read the Bible to his family—a fact stated to induce the inference that he would not be guilty of an illegal or immoral act. It was also stated that Mrs. Moorhouse, though in the family-way, went through the crowd; and it was not likely, if danger had been apprehended, that her husband would have permitted her to attend. With respect to persons walking in the military step, to which several witnesses had sworn, it could not affect the persons charged, unless they were proved to have been cognizant of the fact. With respect to the inscription, "Equal Representation or Death," if it meant that those who adhered to such a standard would lose their lives unless they procured what they deemed "Equal Re-

presentation," it amounted to sedition; but if, as Mr. Hunt explained it, the inscription merely meant, that if the people did not procure "Equal Representation," they would be starved to death, it would not come within the character of sedition. Again, the inscription of "No Corn Laws" left the Jury to consider whether the meaning of it was that the corn laws were so oppressive, that every means, legal or illegal, were to be taken, in order to get rid of them; or whether it was a mere expression of disapprobation. In the former case it would certainly be sedition, in the latter it would not. As to the cap of liberty, it was one of the insignia of the crown; and when the King went to Parliament, an officer of state always bore it before him. It did not, therefore, of necessity, mean any thing seditious. With respect to any stoppage of business occasioned by the meeting, it was positively sworn, by a great mass of evidence for the defendants, that it was not at all interrupted. The phrase sworn to by one of the witnesses, as having been used by a person going to the meeting, namely, that they would "make a Moscow of Manchester," seemed to be inconsistent with the general intention expressed by the reformers on that day. There was every reason to believe that Mr. Entwistle was mistaken in the expression of Hunt about their enemies, as applied to the soldiers. With regard to the shout set up when the military appeared, it might be the shout of consciousness of innocence, and a determination to remain on that consciousness, or it might be the shout of intimidation. Its nature was to be determined by the circumstances in which it was uttered. There was no other witness that spoke to threatening expressions but Mr. Francis Phillips. The multitude round the hustings appeared to this witness disciplined troops, ready to protect Hunt in case of any molestation. If he had a false impression in this case he might in another, and there seemed to be no evidence that the multitude were ready to fight, as the majority of them had no arms, most of them being even without sticks. With regard to Mr. Hulton, the magistrate, it was to be considered that he was not in that situation which enabled him to observe so accurately what passed as many of those whose evidence negated the throwing of sticks, stones, and brick-bats. Situated as Mr. H. was, and having heard of drillings, &c. he might be agitated and not cool during the time he was considering that he might become highly criminal if he suffered such proceedings to go to such length as to endanger the peace of the town. The depositions submitted to Mr. H. had there been a million of them, could be of no avail, for the Jury were bound

alone to attend to *viva voce* evidence, given in open Court. Nadin's statement to Mr. Hulston might justify the latter in issuing the warrant, but Nadin had not been produced to prove the circumstances under which he acted; neither had any of the magistrates been brought forward in corroboration of Mr. Hulston's evidence; and sitting there, as he (the Judge) was to administer equal justice to all, it was his duty to tell them, if the omission were calculated to raise a doubt in the minds of the Jury, the defendants were most certainly entitled to the benefit of that doubt.

His Lordship then went on to recapitulate the leading points of the defence, as it bore on the defendants generally. As to Saxton, the Crown has very properly given up the case against him. The character of the meeting was decidedly peaceable, and no proof had been adduced that terror was excited in the town of Manchester; but it had been suggested that future and not immediate disturbances were in contemplation; this was for the consideration of the Jury. He then repeated his observations as to what would constitute the meeting, or any part of it, illegal or otherwise. The meeting, it was said, had been called by 700 housekeepers, but of this no proof had been given. It did not appear what resolutions Mr. Hunt intended to propose; if the same as at Smithfield, and that the Jury conceived they were calculated to excite discontent and disaffection, then *quoad* Mr. Hunt, the meeting would be illegal; and if he communicated such intentions to any others, and that they approved of them, then there would be a conspiracy; and if any three of them went to the meeting with such intent, the meeting would, as far as they were concerned, be illegal. He then stated the mottoes on the different banners, with the interpretation put on them by the defendants and the prosecution. If any of those banners were meant to convey to the eye what in such a meeting no voice could convey to the ear—if they meant that the people should be affected or discontented till they had obtained those objects—then the parties who bore the flags, and those who marched with them, would be guilty of an illegal act, and the meeting, so far as they were concerned, would be illegal. The training and drilling, if intended merely to produce greater order and regularity in those who attended the meeting of the 16th, was perfectly harmless; but if it was intended, by giving this regularity, to give a greater degree of strength to the party, and thereby to overawe the Government, or to gain confidence to any seditious opinions to procure a legal effect by motives of fear, then it would have been illegal, and the

meeting at which they assembled, after such training, would be illegal also, as to those privy to such purpose, though it might have been attended by thousands of innocent persons. The Learned Judge then took a brief view of the evidence on both sides, as it affected the defendants individually.

He would now leave the case to them, with this one observation—not to give a verdict of guilty, unless they were fully satisfied of the sufficiency of proof—nor a verdict of acquittal, while such proof existed in their minds. If they had any doubt, they would give all the defendants the benefit of it.

It was very near twelve o'clock when his Lordship concluded; and, in a few minutes after the Jury retired, and, after consulting together for five hours, returned into Court at five o'clock. The Foreman held a paper in his hand, and said the Jury had agreed upon their verdict, which he read as follows:—

“Moorhouse, Jones, Wild, Swift, Saxton—*Not Guilty*.—Henry Hunt, Joseph Johnson, John Knight, Joseph Healy, and Samuel Bamford—*Guilty* of assembling with unlawful banners an unlawful assembly, for the purpose of moving and inciting the liege subjects of our Sovereign Lord the King into contempt and hatred of the Government and Constitution of the realm, as by law established, and attending of the same.”

Mr. Justice Bayley. “Do you mean that they themselves intended to incite?”—The Foreman. “Yes.”—Mr. Little-dale. “This verdict must be taken on the fourth count.”—Mr. Justice Bayley. “Let the verdict be so recorded. You find, gentlemen, on such counts as the words of your verdict are applicable to. You do not mean to find that they created terror, or incited it in the minds of the liege subjects of our King.”—The Foreman. “We meant, my Lord, to find on the first count, omitting a few words.”—The Learned Judge then requested they would retire and look over the counts of the indictments again, and say to which count they meant to apply their verdict.

The Jury withdrew for a few minutes, and returned with a verdict of Guilty generally on the fourth count, and Not Guilty upon the remaining counts.—Mr. Justice Bayley. “I take it for granted the defendants are still under recognizances.”—Mr. Hunt. “We are, my Lord.”—Mr. Justice Bayley. “Then let them now additionally, in Court, enter into their own recognizances to keep the peace and good behaviour for six months, Mr. Hunt in the sum of 2000*l*. Mr. Johnson of 1000*l*. Knight, Bamford and Healey 500*l*. each.

The parties immediately entered into their several recognizances.

ABSTRACT

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Letters from Angoulême contain the following account of a horrible outrage committed near Confolens:—A young couple, who were on the point of being married, went together to invite their relations to the nuptials. The girl was mounted upon her lover's horse, followed by him on foot. On their arrival at a village where the young man wanted to see some person, he left his destined bride to wait his return in the road. Immediately after three ruffians arrived, who, after grossly insulting the young girl, obliged her to alight from the horse, stripped her naked, committed outrages on her person which decency will not permit us to relate, and threatened to murder her; they then killed the horse, cut open his belly, took out the entrails, and in their place put the unfortunate young woman, sewed up the animal's skin, and made off. Some children who were passing by afterwards heard cries issuing from the bowels of the horse, and immediately ran in great fright to tell their parents that the devil was in a dead horse lying in the road. In the mean time the young man arrived and heard the groans of his expiring mistress. She was dragged out of the horrid situation where the villains had placed her, and transported to the nearest barn, where every attention was paid to her. The police set directly about pursuing the horrid monsters who had committed an offence new in the annals of crime, and were fortunate enough to arrest them. They were recognized by the young woman upon confrontation. The unfortunate victim could not survive the outrages which had been perpetrated upon her, and expired five days afterwards.

SPAIN.

The Revolution in Spain has received its consummation by the acceptance, on the part of Ferdinand, of the terms proposed to him by the Constitutionists. The following interesting particulars describe the circumstances which led to this most important event. From the beginning of March to the 3th, but especially from the 6th to that day, dispatches arrived at Madrid in rapid succession from the provinces, which convinced the Government of the impossibility of supporting any longer the system of arbitrary power. They were too well apprised that the insurrection which broke out in the Isle of Leon was making a ge-

neral progress throughout the nation, and the intelligence was assuming every instant a character more alarming. The troops under the command of Joseph O'Donnell had passed over to Riego. Three before the Isle of Leon had joined Quiroga, while the Count of Abisbal, who had secretly left the capital for Ocaña, abandoned the Royal Cause, and proclaimed the Constitution, which was sworn to by him and his troops, and also by a regiment of cavalry quartered at the latter place. The news of these events was accompanied by information, not less conclusive, from Galicia, Leon, Old Castile, and Murcia. It was known, also, that the fine regiment of Malaga, with its Colonel, Picquero, had taken the oath to the Constitution in Ciudad Rodrigo, and was marching upon Astorga. These important events burst upon Ferdinand like a clap of thunder.—Baltastros was sent for from Valladolid, whither he had been banished, and vested with the command of the army of the centre. On receiving this charge on the 5th instant, he observed to the King, that, under existing circumstances, it would be necessary to convene the Cortes, and the powerful reasons he gave had great effect on the King's mind. As a preliminary step, however, the decree, calling on the various branches of the Administration for their opinions, was issued; but it was not satisfactory, and created general murmurs. The people openly declared they would not be satisfied with anything short of the Constitution of 1812. Such was the state of things when Abisbal's defection threatened the capital, if the King did not instantly proclaim the Constitution. Scarcely was this known, when two expresses brought advices that Arragon had revolted, as well as Valladolid, the moment Baltastros left the latter city. These incidents caused a confusion that pressed a Revolution in the Capital, which might have been extremely serious. In order to prevent it Baltastros went to the Palace, and firmly told the King, that, between the acknowledgment of the Constitution and his dethronement, or perhaps worse, no alternative was left. He must now choose one extreme or the other, but not a moment was to be lost. Such was the dilemma in which the King stood at the moment, and thus in fact was he brought to his senses. He consented, and Baltastros instantly went forth to tranquillize the people,

people, already assembled on all sides, and calling out for the Constitution. As soon as the popular ferment was allayed, the King ordered Ballasteros to proceed to Aranjuez to inform Abisbal of his consent, and to notify the same to the troops; but Ballasteros plainly told the King, that it would not be so easy to pacify the latter as it was the people of Madrid; and that it would be useless for him to go, unless he could carry some positive proof of the King's sincerity. For this purpose he aided, it would be necessary to put the national code into operation at once; this alone would satisfy the public mind. In consequence of this, the King sent for the Inquisitor General and told him, that from that moment his functions ceased, and ordered him to set all his prisoners at liberty. This was done, and among the inmates of the infernal dungeons was found the Count de Montijo, who it was supposed was at Santiago. The decree of the King, convening the Cortes, according to the Constitution, &c. was made out, notified to the various departments of State, &c.; and furnished with all this, Ballasteros set out for Aranjuez.—On the day of the King's acceptance of the Constitution, the whole city wore the appearance of a great public festival, rather than a national revolution, or change of the form of Government; and all ranks participated in the general joy. The reflection that this beneficial change had been effected almost without the effusion of blood was common to all; and even the lower classes spoke of the circumstance to each other with pride and triumph.

THE CONSTITUTION OF SPAIN.

The following is an abstract of the Constitution of the Cortes; from which our readers will be enabled to estimate the respective powers of the King and of the Cortes:—

Art. 2. The Spanish nation is free and independent, and is not, nor cannot be the patrimony of any person or family.

3. The Sovereignty resides essentially in the nation, and the right of enacting its fundamental laws belongs exclusively to it by this same principle.

27. The Cortes consists in the union of all the Deputies that represent the nation, nominated by the citizens, in manner as hereinafter stated.

28. The basis of national representation is the population.

31. For every 70,000 souls there shall be one Deputy to the Cortes; any odd number exceeding 35,000 shall name a Deputy for themselves. St. Domingo names a Deputy; and the Ultra Marine population, viz. that of North and South America, elects Deputies in the same proportion as that of Old Spain.

104. The Cortes to assemble every year in the capital of the kingdom, with power (by Art. 103) to remove to any place, not more distant from Madrid than twelve leagues.

108. The Session to begin on the 1st of March, and continue three months.

109. The Deputies shall be renewed entirely every two years.

110. A member is not eligible to two successive Parliaments.

117. The Deputies swear to preserve the Roman Catholic religion, to protect the political constitution, and to conduct themselves faithfully to the nation.—N. B. All reference to the King is omitted in this oath.

The powers and duties of the Cortes are—

1. To propose and decree the laws; and to interpret and alter them on necessary occasions.

2. To take an oath to the King, to the Prince of Asturias, and to the Regency, as is pointed out in their places.

3. To determine any doubt of fact or right, that may occur in order of the succession to the Crown.

4. To elect a Regency or Regent of the kingdom, when the Constitution requires it, and to point out the limits within which the Regency or the Regent must exercise the Royal authority.

6. To nominate a guardian to the King minor, when the Constitution requires it.

7. To approve, previous to ratification, the Treaties of offensive alliance, of subsidies, and the particulars of commerce.

8. To permit or refuse the admission of foreign troops into the kingdom.

9. To decree the creation and suppression of offices in the tribunals established by the Constitution, and also the creation or abolition of public offices.

10. To fix every year, on the proposal of the King, the land and sea forces, determining the establishment in time of peace; and its augmentation in time of war.

11. To issue ordinances to the army, the fleet, and to the national militia, in all their branches.

12. To fix the expenses of the public administration.

13. To establish annually the taxes.

19. To determine the value, the weight, the standard, the figure, and description of money.

22. To establish a general plan of public instruction in the whole monarchy, and approve that which is intended for the education of the Prince of Asturias.

24. To protect the political liberty of the press.

25. To render real and effective the responsibility of the Secretaries of State, and other persons in public employ.

Lastly, 26.

26. Lastly, it belongs to the Cortes to grant or refuse its consent in all those cases and acts which the Constitution points out necessary.

The King enjoys the following powers under Article 171.

He watches over the prompt and perfect administration of justice throughout the kingdom; declares war and ratifies peace, subject to the approval of the Cortes; nominates Magistrates; presents to ecclesiastical dignities; is the fountain of honour; has the command of the army both by sea and by land; regulates all diplomatic and commercial relations with other States; appoints Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls; can pardon criminals, except in certain cases; proposes to the Cortes such projects of laws as he may think necessary, but it is for the Cortes to deliberate or not upon such propositions; has the power of appointing Ministers. The King cannot, under any pretence, prevent the convocation of the Cortes; nor when assembled can he suspend or dissolve them, nor in any manner interfere with their sittings or deliberations; and all persons who shall advise him to act contrary to this article shall be deemed traitors to the country. The king cannot leave the kingdom without the consent of the Cortes; nor can he without their consent form any *offensive treaty*; nor private treaty of commerce with any foreign power; nor furnish subsidies to a foreign power; nor impose any taxes or duties; nor can he of his own authority deprive any individual of personal liberty, or of property, without due course of law. Before he contracts marriage, he shall communicate his intention to the Cortes, for the purpose of obtaining their consent, without which *he shall be considered to have abdicated his throne*. Should a law have passed the Cortes and fail on three successive applications to obtain the Royal consent, on the third refusal, the sanction of the King shall be supposed to have been obtained, and the law shall be in full force. A permanent Committee is to be nominated before the close of each Session, and to continue sitting in vigilant attention to the proceedings of the Government, until the next assembly of the Cortes. This Committee has the prerogative of summoning an extraordinary meeting of the Cortes, when the Crown shall become vacant, or the King incompetent, or when his Majesty may be desirous of convoking them.

Letters from Cadiz, dated the 14th of March, confirm accounts in the French papers of an outrageous act of treachery at Cadiz, which has covered the streets of that city with its slaughtered citizens. It appears, that Gen. Freyre issued a proclamation on the 9th of March, declaring his attachment to liberal principles, and

professing his readiness, and that of his army, to take the oath to the Constitution, and avowing his intention of re-establishing it more sacred than ever. He also declared his intention of re-establishing the Constitutional Municipality as it stood in the year 1814;—yet on the same day, while preparations were making, according to the desire of Freyre, for the performance of the solemn act of adhesion, and while universal joy and confidence animated all ranks of the community on account of his proclamation, the troops suddenly fired upon the unarmed multitudes, and proved themselves worthy of rivaling in bloody execution the chief actors in the *Sicilian Vespers*, or the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. It is said, that an attempt had been previously made to entrap Quiroga; but that he escaped the snare, by declining to enter Cadiz on the invitation of Freyre.

The estimate of the victims of the atrocious scene at Cadiz on the 10th ult., is as follows:—372 men, 39 women, and 27 children, dead; the wounded are in number 500, a great many of them grievously.

It is a fact worthy of being recorded, and greatly to the honour of the Spanish soldiery at Cadiz, that when the guilty regiments, who took the lead in the atrocities of the 10th, arrived at their quarters in Port St. Mary's, their former companions in arms were drawn up to receive them, and expressed the utmost abhorrence at their conduct. They were then, as a mark of ignominy, deprived of their arms and other insignia of a soldier, and marched barefooted to a small village called Chipiona, there to remain all otherwise disposed of.

His Majesty has issued a decree, declaring all Spaniards who shall refuse the new oath to be incapable of holding public offices, and to be unworthy of remaining in the country.

The King has appointed the revenues of the late Inquisition towards liquidating the expenses of the state. Mina is appointed Captain General of Navarre.

The Spanish exiles who accompanied Joseph to France, are permitted by a proclamation of the Supreme Junta to return to their native country, and recover their sequestered possessions.

ITALY.

An article from Turin mentions an instance of judicial cruelty in the punishment inflicted upon a postillion, named Dunan; who, having been accused of stealing the ornaments of a Madonna, has been burnt alive at Chambery, after having had both his hands cut off.

GERMANY.

The Grand Duke of Hesse, influenced as is believed by events in Spain, has given a constitution to his subjects.

The King of Prussia has recently testified his sense of the kindness shewn by the British nation to his subjects, under the devastating consequences of the dreadful battles fought in the years 1813 and 1814, by presenting to the Honorary Secretaries of the subscription for that purpose, rings or gold snuff boxes elegantly ornamented with his Majesty's initials in diamonds. These were accompanied by letters written by his Highness Prince Haidenberg, by command of his Majesty, and were transmitted through the means of the Prussian Ambassador, Baron Bulow.

ASIA.

Letters from Batavia, of the 11th of December, state, that the expedition of the Dutch against Palembang had wholly failed in its object, and was returning to Batavia.

AMERICA, &c.

The naval force of the United States of America consists of 36 ships of the line of 74 guns each, 25 frigates of from 44 to

14 guns, 11 brigs of war of from 30 to 12 guns, 12 schooners, and a great number of gun-boats.

The disasters attendant on the operations of Lord Cochrane follow in quick succession. Accounts have reached London, from Chili, of Nov. 4, stating that the squadron under Lord Cochrane had been repulsed a third time off Callao.

A group of small islands has been discovered by Captain de Peyster, of the ship Rebecca, in the Pacific Ocean, lying in the track between Valparaiso and the East Indies.

New South Wales.—By a late return it appears, that in 1818 the land cleared and cultivated, consisted of 284,000 acres, or double the surface of Rutland. That the produce was 1543 bushels of wheat, and 42,000 of maize; and the stock, 700 horses, 6500 cattle, 700 sheep, and 700 hogs; while the total population was 25,000. In the year 2000, perhaps, the Republic of New Holland may sway the Eastern Archipelago.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

As some men were lately making a drain on the premises of a gentleman in St. Giles', Norwich, they accidentally discovered a well 76 feet deep: on a stone was the date of its construction, 1222 (598 years ago).

The latter end of last month, the College stables at Hereford were destroyed by fire. On the 2d inst. during divine service, a part of the roof of the college was discovered to be on fire by Mr. Hayter, the organist, who hastened to the part, and with assistance succeeded in extinguishing it. On the flames being extinguished, it was discovered that the beams and joists where they commenced had been partly saturated with spirit of turpentine; a quantity of brushwood from beams taken from a room near the place; hay, straw, and some matches, were also disposed of so as to spread the destructive element.

April 8. At Chester Assizes, James George Bruce, and Jacob M'Innis, were tried for shooting at Birch, the Stockport constable, on his return thither after arresting Harrison, the preacher, at the Smithfield meeting. According to the evidence, while Bruce kept in front of Birch, holding him in conversation, M'Innis, who stood behind Bruce, fired the pistol. They were both found Guilty. M'Innis on hearing the verdict, exclaimed in a stern tone, "Bruce is innocent: I am the man that shot at Birch; and Bruce knows nothing of it, nor any other person."

Bruce likewise solemnly declared he was innocent and totally unacquainted with M'Innis. On being brought up to receive sentence, Monday morning, Bruce presented a petition to the Judge, protesting his innocence.—M'Innis, the other prisoner, said—"Bruce is innocent. I never spoke to the man before I shot at Birch. And though I did shoot at him, and I had many reasons for doing so, every man who swore against me swore falsely. Bruce swore falsely, Pearson swore falsely. No man living knew a word about it but myself. I shot at him; this man is innocent."—Mr. Warren (Chief Justice of Chester) then passed sentence of death on both, and ordered M'Innis for execution. M'Innis—"Thank you, my Lord: it's a good cure for a spin of the head." This wretched man for a time refused all the consolations of religion, disbelieving the existence of a God! After returning to the gaol, however, it is understood that he was brought to a proper sense of his awful situation. He has been since executed.—Bruce, it is supposed, will not suffer.

April 10. At the Chester Assizes, Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart. and Joseph Harrison, were tried on an indictment charging them with intending to excite commotion at a meeting at Stockport, on the 28th of June last; with unlawfully assembling to disturb the public peace, and by seditious speeches to stir up the people of this realm to hatred and contempt of the Government and Constitution as by law established. Mr. Pearson addressed the Jury.

on behalf of Sir C. Wolsley. Harrison spoke in his own defence, and at great length; his speech was a strange and unconnected medley of politics and religion, given with a violent methodistical twang, which occasionally excited risibility. The Counsel for the prosecution next replied, and the Judge summed up to the Jury; who, after consulting about three-quarters of an hour, returned with a verdict of *Guilty* against Sir Charles Wolsley and Joseph Harrison.

April 13. Mitchell (denounced as a spy at the York Meeting) was tried at the *Pontefract* Sessions, for having, on the 4th of October last, made use of seditious words in a meeting at Halifax. He was found guilty, and sentenced by the Court to be imprisoned six months in York Castle, and find sureties, for two years, himself in 100*l.* and two sureties in 50*l.* each.

April 17. This afternoon Rainer, the celebrated Kentish pedestrian, ran half a mile down *Chatham Hill*, a very steep and bad piece of ground for such an exertion, in the short space of one minute and fifty-eight seconds; being two seconds within the time for which he was matched to perform the task.

April 18. Harrison, the preacher, was tried at the *Chester Assizes*, on two indictments, which charged him with uttering seditious expressions in sermons which he preached at Stockport in August and December last.—The following formed the substance of the second indictment;—‘Kings, Princes, Dukes, Lords, Commons, Parliaments, Archbishops, Bishops, Prelates, Rectors, High Constables, Constables, Sheriffs, Deputy Constables, and Bailiffs, are all corrupt; and the time is near at hand when they will be upset. The people should rise *en masse* to suppress such a tyrannical Government as the one of this country; and it will not be long, but very soon, that it shall be overturned, and many a bloody battle may be fought, and many a one incarcerated in prison before it shall be accomplished.’ He was found *Guilty*, and sentenced to one year’s imprisonment for each offence.

The election of sixteen representative Peers of *Scotland*, took place at Holyrood-house, Edinburgh. The following were returned:

Marquesses of Queensbury, Tweeddale, and Lothian; Earls of Home, Kellie, *Elgin, Balcarrais, *Stair, and Roseberry; Lords Forbes, Saltoun, Gray, Sinclair, Colville, Napier, and Belhaven.—Those marked (*) were new candidates, who have thrown out the Duke of Roxburgh and Vis. Arbuthnot.

Flaxman’s beautiful monument to the memory of the late Countess Spencer has just been erected in *Brington Church*,

Northamptonshire. It consists of a tablet with an appropriate inscription; on one side of which is a group representing Religion, personified by a female, whose eyes are fixed on high, holding in her right hand the New Testament, and in the left a Cross; Charity is represented on the other side of the tablet, by a mother fondly cherishing a sleeping infant to her bosom, while she is contemplating with maternal delight the caresses of its brother and sister.

OCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

His Majesty, it is said, has been pleased to appoint Mr. Colman, the popular dramatic author, Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the place of Captain Davis.

Mr. Foster is the only Commoner now alive who sat in Parliament in the first year of Geo. III. and is now returned to the first Parliament of Geo. IV.

Thursday, March 23.

A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall; when the Marquis of Camden being introduced, he received the Freedom of the City.

The following is the Speech of Mr. Chamberlain Clark on the occasion:

“My Lord Marquis Camden,—*I give you joy*; and in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, do admit your Lordship to the Freedom of the Metropolis of the British Empire.

“The pleasure and honour which I now receive from this official act of duty, arises from an unanimous Resolution of the Court—‘That being highly sensible of, and duly appreciating, the public spirit and disinterested conduct of the Most Noble Marquis Camden, in making, during his life, so large a sacrifice of his private fortune, as the giving up to the service and necessities of his country, in aid of the public revenue, for the exigencies of the State, all the fees, perquisites, or emoluments he might receive, in right of his patent office of one of the four Tellers of his Majesty’s Exchequer, beyond the sum which was enacted by Parliament, to be paid to him; do return the Noble Marquis their warmest Thanks for this munificent and praise-worthy act, so truly becoming the Patriot, and which will hand down to posterity, with grateful recollections, the illustrious name of Camden.’

“And the Court, with equal unanimity, resolved, ‘That the Freedom of This City be presented to the Most Noble the Marquis Camden in a box made of heart of oak, by the whole Court, in testimony of the high sense they entertain of his great disinterestedness upon this occasion.’

“My

"My Lord,—It was the advice of a great Roman poet to a person of distinguished birth :

*'Ergo ut miremur te, non tua, primum
atiquid da,
Quod possim titulis incidere præter ho-
nores.'*

"Your Lordship has happily profited by this advice, and furnished the best practical comment upon it, by adding to the honours of hereditary rank, the still higher glory of a disinterested patriotism; so that the character which was only imagined by the writer to whom I have alluded, and more fully portrayed by another distinguished Roman poet *, has been actually realized in the illustrious living example which is now before me.

"Before I retire from your Lordship's presence, permit me to indulge in the recollection of a great character, to whom I had the honour of being known, whom I have often witnessed dispensing justice from the highest seats of judicature in this country, with dignity, integrity, and a suavity of manners, that has often been acknowledged even by those to whom his decisions proved unfavourable. His Portrait now adorns one of the seats of justice in this City; and his memory will be long cherished by those, who from this day will have the honour to call your Lordship a fellow-citizen."

After being sworn in, the Marquis was conducted to the Alderman's Bench, where he received the congratulations of the Lord Mayor.

Thursday, March 23.

At half past nine at night, a fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Gye and Balne, printers, Gracechurch street; which in a short time entirely consumed the whole of their extensive establishment, and considerably damaged upwards of a dozen houses adjoining.

Wednesday, March 29.

A very shocking accident occurred this morning, among the ruins of the old Palace of the Savoy. Some labourers, employed in taking down an old wall, were undermining it, to shorten their work, when, although repeatedly cautioned of its dangerous state, they disregarded the advice, till it fell on them, crushed three to death, and also buried a horse and cart in the ruins.

Sunday, April 2.

The Persian Ambassador left town for the Continent, on his return to Persia.

Thursday, April 6.

The Royal Academicians elected Sir

* " ————— Et animus tibi
Rerumque prudens, et secundis
Temporibus dubisque rectus;
Vindex avaræ fraudis, et abstinentis
Ducentis ad se cuncta pecunie."

Hor. Lib. 4. Carm. 9.

Thomas Lawrence to be their President, in the room of the late Mr. West.

Thursday, April 20.

Mr. Brongham and Mr. Deuman came into the Court of Chancery, Westminster, this morning, soon after the Lord Chancellor had taken his seat, and were addressed by his Lordship in the following words:—"Gentlemen, I understand her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint you her Attorney-General and Solicitor General: you will please, in consequence, to take your seats within the bar, next to the King's Counsel."

Saturday, April 22.

The Catholic Chapel, in Moorfields, was opened for public service for the first time. The Chapel, which is capable of containing upwards of 2000 persons, was completely full; and among the congregation we observed several Catholic families of distinction, as well as most of the Ambassadors from Catholic Courts. The ceremonies of consecration and dedication were performed with all the pomp usually attendant on the proceedings of the Catholic Church. The ceiling of the nave is ornamented by paintings in fresco, in several compartments, representing the principal incidents in our Saviour's life. The altar, which is very handsome, is built of statuary marble, and is elevated upon seven spacious marble steps. The tabernacle is of statuary marble, and is very beautifully ornamented. The pulpit is very handsome, and bears an inscription stating it to be the gift of Lord Arundel. Behind the columns of the sanctuary is a panoramic painting in fresco, representing the Crucifixion. The time selected is that in which our Saviour yielded up the ghost. The chapel is, upon the whole, a very elegant building.

Sunday, April 23.

The public will derive equal gratification with ourselves, on learning that Ely Chapel has been bought and presented to the National Society, by one of its most zealous supporters, and ample provision has been made for the regular attendance of the children on public worship. The Bishop of London (in the morning), and the Archdeacon of London (in the afternoon), re-opened the Chapel with appropriate sermons. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of Ely and Landaff, &c. attended.

Monday, April 24.

In honour of the birth-day of our beloved Sovereign, the children of the London National Schools (to the number of 1000) dined together at their first school in Coleman-street. They partook of roast beef and plum pudding, and afterwards sang "God save the King."—The children of the Central School of the National Society in Baldwin's-gardens (upwards of 700) were also regaled in a similar way.

TRIALS

TRIALS FOR HIGH TREASON.*OLD BAILEY, Monday, April 17.*

This being the day appointed for putting Arthur Thistlewood upon his trial, for High Treason, the Session-House was surrounded at a very early hour by a multitude of anxious persons, and the applications for admission were numerous beyond all precedent.—At nine o'clock precisely the Chief Justices Abbott and Dallas, the Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Richards, the Common Serjeant and the Lord Mayor, entered the Court, and took their seats on the Bench. The Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland also sat on the Bench.

The prisoner, A. Thistlewood, having been placed at the Bar, the Clerk of the Arraigns proceeded to call over the pannel. Thistlewood seemed more composed and collected in his demeanour than when arraigned. The whole manner and deportment of the prisoner was characteristic of the respectable station in life which he once filled.

The Chief Justice observed, as there were several persons now about to be put on their trials, whose trials would come on one after the other, the Court thought it necessary to prohibit the publication of any one of the trials till the whole was finished*.

The prisoner was then called on to plead. Mr. Shelton read the indictment, and the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

At half past one the Attorney General addressed the Jury in a luminous speech of considerable length. The circumstances adduced relative to the Conspiracy were similar to those stated in p. *165 et seq. of the present Volume. His Address occupied about an hour and three quarters. Previous to entering on the examination of witnesses, all the other prisoners included in the indictment along with Thistlewood were brought to the bar, and remained there to hear the evidence adduced. The only witness examined was Robert Adams, who has been admitted an evidence for the Crown: his examination by the Solicitor General and Mr. Gurney occupied the Court four hours and a quarter. His cross examination by Mr. Curwood was short.

Tuesday, April 18.

The principal witnesses examined today were—Hall an apprentice of the prisoner Brunt; Hiden, who was connected with the party; the Earl of Harrowby; John Monument, one of the gang seized in Cato-street, admitted as King's evidence; his brother Thomas Monument; Thomas Dwyer, who gave information of

the plot to Lord Harrowby, a little after one o'clock the day on which it is alleged that it was to have been carried into execution; G. Kevlock, Richard Monday, and Elizabeth Westal—the three last inhabitants of Cato-street; and Ruthven, the police-officer.

Wednesday, April 19.

Mr. Adolphus addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoner; and in a speech which occupied nearly four hours in the delivery, contended that there was not evidence to support the charge of high treason.

The Jury after an absence of about twenty minutes, returned into Court, and delivered a verdict of Guilty on the third and fourth counts of the indictment.

Thistlewood, who appeared wholly unaffected by the verdict, was then removed from the bar, surrounded by several officers.

The Court adjourned to Friday.

Friday, April 21.

James Ings, the prisoner next for trial, was placed at the bar. The indictment was the same in terms as the one preferred against Thistlewood. The trial continued the whole of the day, and was adjourned to Saturday.

Saturday, April 22.

The prisoner Ings was again arraigned. Mr. Curwood addressed the Jury in his defence. The prisoner also addressed the Jury for about twenty minutes. After the Lord Chief Justice had summed up the evidence, the Jury retired at half past eight, and at a quarter to nine returned a verdict, finding the prisoner Guilty upon the first and third counts, of levying war on the King to depose him.

The prisoner heard the verdict unmoved, and was taken from the bar.

Monday, April 24.

The prisoner Brunt was arraigned at the bar on similar charges as Thistlewood and Ings. His trial was adjourned to Tuesday, when he was found guilty on the third and fourth counts of the indictment.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.*New Pieces.***DRURY LANE THEATRE.**

April 8. Shakespeare versus Harlequin, a Drama, in two Acts. The principal incidents and situations are taken from a celebrated piece of Garrick's, called *Harlequin's Invasion*. The scenery is good; the music chiefly selected. It has been attractive to the full extent of its deserts.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

April 3. Harlequin and Cinderella; or, the Little Glass Slipper, a Pantomime. The subject is well known, and the performance has been successful.

April. 22. Henri Quatre; or, Paris in the Olden Time, a Musical Romance in three acts, said to be written by Morton.

PRO-

* As the trials of the State Prisoners remain unfinished, we cheerfully comply with the directions of the Court, by abstaining at present from giving more minute details of them.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERENCES.

GARRETTS PROMOTIONS, &c.

March 25. J. Bomcester, esq. appointed British Consul in Sardinia.

Sir F. Armstrong, permitted to wear the insignia of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword; and Capt. Strachey, R.N. the insignia of a Knight of the Imperial Russian Order of St. Vladimir.

March 28. The 14th regiment of Light Dragoons to bear on their colours and appointments the words "Talavera—Fuentes d'Honor—Salamanca—and Orthes," in consequence of the distinguished services of that regiment in those battles; and the 53d Foot the words "Vittoria—Pyeniers—Nivelle—and Toulouse," for like services in those battles.

Major-general Sir H. Taylor appointed Military Secretary to the Comm. in Chief.

9d West India Reg.—Major Bradley to be Lieut.-colonel, and Capt. Lord, to be Major.

3d Royal Veteran Batt.—Major-gen. St. George, to be Major.

7th Ditto—Lieut.-colonel Ross, to be Lieut.-col.

STAFF.—Major-gen. Sir H. Torrens, to be Adjutant-gen. to the Forces.

April 1. The dignity of Baronet, granted to Walter Scott, of Abbotsford, esq. [the celebrated Poet] and his heirs male.

April 4. Royal Waggon Train—Lieut.-col. sir G. Scovell, K. C. B. to be Lieut.-col. Commandant.

April 8.—Lieut.-col. Miles, of the 89th Foot, permitted to wear the insignia of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword.

April 11. Right Hon. D. Boyle, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, sworn a Member of the Privy Council.

Major-gen. Sir B. D'Urban, appointed Capt.-Gen. and Commander in Chief of Antigua and Montserrat.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Thomas Cleave, B.A. to be Master of the Grammar School, Tonness.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERENCES.

Rev. Richard Mart, D.D. (Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Cant'burg,) to the Bishopric of Killaloe.

Rev. R. Hodgson, D.D. (late Dean of Chester,) to the Deanery of Carlisle.

Rev. P. Vaughan, D.D. to the Deanery of Chester.

Rev. John Harwood, A.M. Sherbourne St. John V. Wilts.

Hon. and Rev. Wm. Eden, son of Lord Henly, Beakesbourn V. and Hasleladown R. Kent.

Rev. Wm. Colby, Clippesby R. Norfolk

Rev. Samuel D'Oyley Pesball, Morton Bagot R. Warwickshire.

Rev. D. Williams, A.M. Bleadon R. Somerset.

Rev. John Hodgkin, Northmolton V. Devonshire

Rev. Kendrick Peck, Ightfield R. in Shropshire

Rev. Charles Crane, D.D. of Paddington, Perpetual Curacy, Middlesex

Rev. William Squire Rufford, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, Binton R. Warwickshire.

Rev. W. Forge, M.A. King's Stanley R. Gloucestershire

Rev. W. Vernon, B.A. Hanbury R. Worcestershire.

Rev. F. Wrangham, M.A. F.R.S. Thorpbasset R. near Market, Yorkshire.

DISPENSATION

Rev. H. Brown, to hold the Rectory of Aylestone, Leicestershire with the Rectory of Huby, in the same county.

BIRTHS

Feb. 11. At St. Helena, the lady of Lieut.-gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, K. C. B. a son.

March 2. At Stroxtan House, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. John Earle Welby, a son.—8. At Shottesbrook, the Hon. Mrs. Vansittart, a son.—14. At Brotherton, Yorkshire, the wife of Major Crowder, a son and heir.—26. At Hampstead Heath, the Countess of Huntingdon, a son, being her tenth child. [We are sorry to add, her Ladyship is since dead. See p. 378.]—28. In Berkeley-sq. Lady Har-

riet Clive, a dau.—29. The Duchess of San Carlos, a boy. Being the second son, he will bear the title of Comte de l'Union

April 3. At Putney, Lady Sarah Lytton, a son.—14. The wife of W. Robinson, esq. Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, a daughter.—At Arbuthnot House, Lady Arbuthnot, a son.—20. At Preshaw House, Hants, Lady Mary Long, a daughter.—At Beauchamp Lodge, near Gloucester, the wife of Major gen. Guise, a son.—Lately, at the Hermitage, Brompton, Lady Charles Bentinck, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1819.—Oct. 12. At Bombay, A.N. Riddell, esq. son of Col. John Riddell, to Mary Anne, dau. of Lieut.-col. Edwards, 73d Regt.

Nov. 18. At Prince Edward's Island, Hector Harvest, esq. of Shepperton, to

Susanna Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-governor Smith.

1820.—Jan. 15. At St. Helena, Capt. Guy Rotton, 20th reg. to Maria, daughter of Lieut.-col. South.

March

March 1. Alex. Jamieson, esq. to Miss Frances Thurtle, of Brompton, known in the literary world by her Histories of France and Spain.

10. At Suffolk, near Belfast, J. R. Park, M. D. of Bedford Square, to Mrs. Stoppé.

29. Lieut. H. F. Bowness, of the Madras Establishment, eldest son of Major-gen. Bowness, to Arabella, daughter of Dr. Hill, of Devizes.

Lieut. J. H. Porter, Royal Marines, to Harriet, daughter of J. Pratt, esq. of Faversham.

Robert Currey, esq. to Charlotte, third daughter of the Rev. Wm. Lipscomb.

27. G. Norton, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at Law, to the eldest dau. of J. Rose, esq. of Gray's Inn.

Thos. Wren, esq. Major in the Madras Army, to Letitia Montagu, youngest dau. of Vice Admiral Barton, of Exeter.

Rev. Thomas Dade, rector of Broadway and Brincombe, Dorset, to Jane, daughter of late Colonel Lloyd, of Bawdeswell.

28. Lord Kircudbright, to Miss Cantes.

Rev. B. H. Drury, of Eton College, to Catherine Sarah, eldest daughter of J. Bean, esq. of Clapham House, Sussex.

Lately, at Rome, Hon. William Dawson, to Patience, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Scott, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Edward Blackett, bart.

Charles Struth, esq. of Upper Harley-street, to Emma Louisa, daughter of J. Stracey, esq. of Harley-place.

Rev. B. M. Willan, of Queenborough, Kent, to Harriet, dau. of late Marcus Dixon, esq. of Barwell Court, Surrey.

Rev. F. T. Cookson, M. A. Curate of St. John's, Oxford, to Mary Kilen, dau. of Rev. R. Faucett, M. A. Vicar of Leeds.

John Benyon, esq. of Newcastle, Carmarthenshire, to Mary Ellen, dau. of the Rev. C. Russell, of Lydeard St. Lawrence.

April 3. Thomas Benwell, esq. to Mary, dau. of Sir Edward Hichings, of Oxford.

6. Rev. Richard Ellacombe, Prebendary of Exeter, to Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. John Swete, of Oxton House.

Edward Wells, jun. esq. of Wallingford, to Mary Anne, dau. of John Hedges, esq. Mayor of that borough.

Rev. Thomas King, of Wallington, Surrey, to Amelia, dau. of late Jas. Quilter, esq. of Hadley.

Maurice Swahay, jun. esq. of Langley Marsh, to Frances, only dau. of late C. Clowes, esq. of Delaford, Bucks.

Henry Francis Hough, esq. of East India Company's Service, to Eliza Paton Bruce, dau. of late Lieut.-Gen. Bruce.

Thomas Kithingman Staveley, esq. of Slingsford, Yorkshire, to Mary, only dau. of John Claridge, esq. of Pall-mall.

Rev. Edward Bankes, rector of Corfe Castle, son of H. Bankes, esq. M. P. to *Gen. Mag. April, 1830.*

Hon. Frances Jane Scott, daughter of the Lord Chancellor.

8. Rev. Henry Daniel Leedes, to Sophia Mary, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Haultain, of Bath.

Samuel Barlow, esq. of Middlethorpe, Yorkshire, to Harriet, daughter of the late Joshua Harner, esq.

Rev. Calvert F. Moore, to Catherine, dau. of Mr. and Lady Catherine Marley.

Charles Henry Stode, esq. of Stapt, near Tunbridge Wells, to Caroline, dau. of the late John Wombwell, esq.

11. Rev. Rob. Austen, rector of Newton, Haats, to Eleanor, daughter of Henry Jackson, esq. of Sloane Terrace.

Capt. W. C. Lampriere, Royal Artillery, to Harriet, dau. of Thos. Reid, esq.

13. Brigadier-Gen. John Pine Coffin, C.B. third son of the Rev. J. Pine Coffin, of Portledge, Devonshire, to Maria, dau. of the late George Monkland, esq. of Belmont.

Thomas Joseph Turner, esq. of Great Yarmouth, Captain E. I. C. service, to Jane, dau. of John Bawtice, esq. of Colchester.

15. Rev. Mordaunt Barnard, of Thornton, to Maria, dau. of late Major Bolton.

At Portsmouth, Capt. Harrison, R.N. to Catherine, daughter of Mr. Motley, of Portsmouth.

Thos. Jeffery Bumsted, esq. B. A. of Queen's College, Oxford, to Fanny, dau. of the late Roger Smith, esq. of Manor House, Walworth.

17. At Edinburgh, Lord John Campbell, to Miss Glassell, of Long Niddrie.

Cap. W. B. Dashwood, R.N. to Louisa Henrietta, dau. of Fred. Bode, esq.

18. At Wardour Castle, Lieut.-Col. G. Macdonnell, C.B., late J. F. Officer in Canada, to the Hon. Laura Arundel, second daughter of the late Lord Arundel.

George West, esq. Royal Engineers, to Louisa, daughter of Hen. Revell, esq. of Round Oak, Surrey.

Capt. Garth, R.N. to Charlotte, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Frederick Maitland.

Peter Dixon, jun. esq. of Carlisle, to Sarah Rebecca, daughter of Major-Gen. Clarke, of Upper Charlotte-street.

20. Hon. and Rev. W. Leonard Addington, son of Lord Viscount Sidmouth, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Young, rector of Thorpe, Northampton.

Edward Applewhace, esq. to Judith, dau. of the late Samson Tickell Wood, esq.

Rob. Belcher, esq. of Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, to Mary Sheldrake Kemmens, niece of the late Col. Sheldrake.

Rev. Thos. Clayton Glyn, of Falestad, Essex, to Jermina Julia, daughter of Wm. Hammond, esq. of St. Alban's Court, Kent.

24. Mr. Charles Baker, merchant of Southampton, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Thos. Witkie, of Paternoster-row.

- OBITUARY.

Viscount Baron Curzon.

March 31. In Lower Brook-street, in his 93d year, Asheton Curzon, Viscount and Baron Curzon. He was the youngest son of Sir Nathaniel Curzon of Kedleston, co. Derby, Bart. who died in 1758, by Mary, daughter and co-heir of Sir Ralph Asheton of Middleton, in Lancashire, Bart. and younger brother of the late Nathaniel, first Lord Scarsdale. He was born Feb. 2, 1729; married (first) Esther, only daughter of Wm. Hammer, esq. of Hammer Bettisfield and of Meoyd, Flintshire, by whom (who died July 21, 1764) he had issue, 1. Penn Asheton, born Jan. 31, 1757, married July 31, 1787, Sophia, Baroness Howe, eldest daughter of Richard, last Earl Howe, Knight of the Garter, and died Sept. 3, 1797, leaving issue Richard William, born Dec. 9, 1796, and other children;—2. Esther, married to the late Sir G. Bromley, Bart.;—3. Mary, married to Lord Stawell.—He married (secondly) Feb. 6, 1766, Dorothy, sister to Richard, first Earl Grosvenor, by whom (who died Feb. 24, 1774; he had, 4. Robert, born 1774; M.P. for Clitheroe;—5. Charlotte, married to Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, Esq. M.P. for Warwickshire; and other issue.—He married (thirdly) August 17, 1777, Anna Margaretta, sister of the late Sir W. Meredith, Bart. and widow of Barlow Trecothick, Esq., and by her (who died June 13, 1804) he had no issue.—He was elected M. P. for Clitheroe, 1754, 1769, 1768, 1774, and 1790; in which Parliament he was elevated to the Peerage by the name of Baron Curzon, Aug. 13, 1794; from whence he was advanced to be Viscount Curzon, Feb. 27, 1802. His Lordship was LL.D.; and is succeeded in his titles and estate by his grandson Richard William, the present Viscount, who is recently married (see p. 273) to Lady Harriet Georgiana Brudenell.

The will of Viscount Baron Curzon was proved in the Prerogative Court on the 8th inst. by his son, the Hon. Rob. Curzon, the sole executor (appointed in a codicil). The personala were sworn under 120,000*l*. Provision for his Lordship's children having been made in his late and former marriage, and by other settlements, they are by the will ratified and confirmed, and bequests to them are consequently of less amount. Fifteen thousand pounds are left to his daughter Elizabeth, and five thousand to his son Robert; and the house in Davies-

street, with all the furniture, plate, pictures, horses, carriages, &c. about the premises, are also left equally between them and another daughter, Lady Bromley. Similar articles about the house and premises at Hagley are given exclusively to Robert; to whom also, by codicil, are devised the freehold estates in the counties of Lancaster, Bucks, Middlesex, Nottingham, &c. Requests of 300*l*. are made in favour of several upper servants, and all are benefited according to degree and length of service. The residue is given in equal shares between the above children and his daughter Mrs. Dugdale. The will is dated 24th June, 1809. There are two codicils, one made in 1812, and the other in 1818.

REV. ISAAC MILNER, D.D. F.R.S.

April 1. At Kensington Gore, in the 70th year of his age, the very Reverend Isaac Milner, D.D. F.R.S. Dean of Carlisle, President of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in that University.

This learned Divine was born near Leeds, of parents who had neither to boast of wealth or pedigree. While he was a boy, his father, who was a weaver, died, leaving a widow and two children, Joseph and Isaac. The young Milners were obliged to be at the spinning-wheel by break of day in summer; and in winter they rose by candlelight, for the purpose of maintaining themselves and their aged parent. Such a course of unwearied application to a laborious calling might seem very unfavourable to study, and yet these youths devoted all the spare hours they could gain from their business to a few books which chance threw in their way. This disposition for literary pursuits, added to their sobriety and industry, made them the subject of general conversation; and at length a subscription was formed, by which the eldest was enabled to quit the loom for the grammar school. Here Joseph applied to the Classics with such diligence as to be soon qualified for the University of Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. On entering into orders he obtained the curacy of Trinity Church, Hull, and was appointed Master of the Grammar School in that town. In the mean time Isaac continued at the weaving business; but, when his brother was established at Hull, he became anxious to follow the same

same honourable course. Joseph complied with his wishes, and took him for his assistant; after which he sent him to Queen's College, where he made a rapid progress in the mathematics, as well as theology and the learned languages. In 1774 he was senior wrangler, at which time he also gained the first mathematical prize. In 1782, he served the office of Proctor; and in 1783, being then M.A. he was nominated one of the Taxors of the University, and also Professor of Experimental Philosophy. At the University he formed a close friendship with Mr. Wilberforce, which proved the occasion of an introduction to Mr. Pitt; and these three eminent men, about 1787, made a tour together on the Continent. In 1788, Mr. Milner was elected President of Queen's College, on which occasion he took his Doctor's degree. The same year he was advanced to the Deanery of Carlisle, and in 1792 served the office of Vice-Chancellor. In 1798, the Doctor was made Lucasian Professor of Mathematics on the death of Dr. Waring; and the duties of that Chair, as well as those of every other station, he continued to discharge with equal diligence and ability.

Dean Milner was in every respect an extraordinary man. In early youth he rose superior to difficulties with which few could have successfully contended. His academical career was eminently distinguished. By the splendour of his reputation while in the vigour of life, and by uncommon zeal and activity in the cause of Science, he gave a strong impulse to the study of Mathematical and Philosophical Learning in his University. With him, indeed, the season of vigour and activity was not of long duration; a morbid constitution of body, acted upon by a mind wounded by severe domestic affliction, deprived the world of his exertions at a period when they were the most valuable. The latter part of his life—and that a very considerable portion of the whole—he passed in retirement; but it was the retirement of a man of talents and of learning. The range of his inquiries was surprisingly extensive: abstract Science,—Philosophy, theoretical and experimental,—antient Literature,—History,—Theology,—by turns occupied his attention.

With regard to the intellectual faculties of this great man, he was most remarkable for the strength of his understanding. His mind seemed capable of grasping whatever was fairly within the sphere of human knowledge. At the same time, it may be doubted whether he possessed in a high degree that most

splendid of mental endowments, invention—the power of forming new combinations of ideas; and, in matters of taste and imagination, he certainly discovered little sensibility.

To this very imperfect notice of the life and character of Dr. Milner, we shall only add, that the remembrance of his friendly disposition and many virtues, as well as the never-failing delight which his conversation afforded, can cease only with the existence of those who knew him.

The Dean has published some papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and the following separate performances: "Animadversions on Dr. Haweis's History of the Church of Christ," 1800, 8vo. "Strictures on some of the Publications of the Rev. Herbert Marsh, intended as a Reply to his Objections against the Bible Society," 1813, 8vo.

DR. THOMAS BROWN.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Dr. Thomas Brown. It is not long since the name of Playfair was seen in our *Obituary*; and we have now the pain of adding to it that of Professor Dr. Thomas Brown, who, for amenity of manners, kindness of heart, and all the qualities which endear in private life, may well be styled the younger brother of Professor Playfair. They were both possessed of highly-cultivated minds; both ardent lovers of letters; and both had contributed to the progress of Philosophy and Science, the one in physics, the other still more eminently in the philosophy of the human mind; for Dr. Brown, we believe, has left few equals behind him in metaphysical acumen, and in the powers of analysis and generalization. As a poet, he is entitled to no small praise; but as a metaphysician, he displayed more originality, perhaps, than any one of his contemporaries; whose comprehensive surveys, elevated feelings and conceptions, and great powers, cannot be injured by doing him justice. Some of his friends, we know, were inclined to think that he carried his refinements and generalizations too far; but that is impossible, we think, when care is taken to be accurate in the process. In all the relations of domestic life, Dr. Brown was most exemplary. A most anxiously kind and tender brother, a sure friend, a delightful companion. To refinement of manners—to all that forms the gentleman, he added all that distinguishes the man. Every one, from the most fashionable, to the most lowly, knew where to find him, and how they would find him. He had none of that littleness which makes so many afraid of having

having any friendly communications with others less wealthy or less fortunate than themselves. He was elevated, not lowered; enriched not impoverished, by the acts of kindness which he showed—by the attentions he bestowed on others. He was loved by many, and respected by all; but his ambition was to add something to that "mass of useful truths which is eternal, and to which each individual carries his particular tribute, in the certainty that no power can retrench the smallest fraction from the great imperishable treasure." He wished "to bequeath to posterity, the most valuable portion of himself, the fruits of his intellect."

He published "Observations on Darwin's Zoonomia," 1798, 8vo; "Poems," 2 vols. 1804, 12mo; "A Short Criticism on the Terms of the Charges against Mr. Leslie in the Protest of the Ministers of Edinburgh," 1806, 8vo.

REV. ARTHUR MAHON.

Feb. 25. At Cavetown, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, the Rev. Arthur Mahon, vicar of Easter Snow and Kelcoid in the diocese of Elphin; descended from an ancient and ennobled family. The whole tenor of Mr. Mahon's useful life marked him as a Christian, a gentleman, and a steady friend to the Constitution of the Empire. Immediately on finishing his studies in a French College, the Rebellion broke out; and he joined a corps of Yeomanry in the city of Dublin, in which, as well as in his subsequent capacity of a Lieutenant in the Roscommon Militia, he was distinguished for his steadiness on many trying occasions; having been several times engaged with the rebel forces at that disastrous time. In the year 1799 he married the daughter of Major Waldron of the Roscommon Regiment; and soon afterwards retired to his hereditary property at Cavetown, where he took orders, and obtained a benefice. He lived in the practice of every Christian virtue, and died most sincerely deplored by a large family and a numerous circle of friends.—Mr. Mahon was the grandson of the Rev. Dean Mahon, author of the Latin Poem called "*Rus Delanianum*," in reply to Dean Swift's animadversions on the smallness of Dr. Delany's villa at Glasnevin. The original of which is printed in volume LXXIX. p. 447; and a translation by the Rev. Mr. Graham of Lifford, in volume LXXXIX. i. 635.

REV. WILLIAM HOLLINGS.

March 25. The Rev. William Hollings, of St. Owen's-street, Hereford, in

the 75th year of his age. He was a native of that city, brought up in the Grammar School there, and afterwards graduated in Brasenose College, Oxford. Taking holy orders, he officiated several years as Curate of Ullingswick, in that county, under Dr. Talbot; but left the situation in disgust, and under a vow that he would never resume his clerical functions. This resolution was strictly adhered to during the remainder of his life; and it originated in the disappointment and mortification which he experienced in the refusal of the patron to appoint him to the vacant benefice, on the recommendation of the parishioners, in the year 1788.

His understanding was good; his education respectable; and his conversation not unpleasant. Cleanliness did not distinguish his person, and his dress was singular and shabby. Avarice was the ruling passion of his mind, and its sway was never disputed but in the instance already mentioned, of his voluntary dereliction of professional emolument. His house and furniture strictly corresponded with the appearance of their master; no domestics of any description were admitted within his walls, lest they should rob him; and every office, culinary or otherwise, was performed by himself. His diet was cheap and homely—a few pennynorths of tripe and a quart of the water in which it had been boiled, occasionally constituted, with the aid of a sixpenny loaf, two meals of more than usual indulgence. The cookery was simple and efficient; it consisted in soaking the crumb hollowed out from the loaf in the liquor of the tripe, for the first day's repast; and in placing the tripe itself in the cavity of the loaf, for the next day's junket. A steak from the butcher was an extravagance of very rare occurrence; his gun and his fishing-rod afforded a casual supply; but his principal reliance was on the bounty of his relatives, or the donations of the numerous friends, who, from their own assiduities, or from his professions, considered themselves reasonable expectants of his property. He left his bed at the earliest hours, in search of some kind of game or other: if he was observed in a wood, his gun was his excuse; if near a river, his rod; whilst his fishing-basket on his back answered the double purpose of containing his plunder and concealing the hole in his coat.

The appearance of Mr. Hollings was grotesque in the extreme: the capacity of the pockets seemed to be the principal object in the construction of his coat; it was formed of cloth of the coarsest

coarsest texture, originally of a black colour, but the effect of time had strongly tinged it with the *verd antique*, so valuable in the eye of an Antiquary. His waistcoat was of similar material, and being prudently fitted up with long pockets, in compliment to his coat, was met above his knees by a pair of worsted boot stockings, and thus happily spares the description of any intermediate garment. His hat was round and black; his hair was sandy, and denoting the vain control of a black and bushy wig, acquired for him the appellation of "*Will with the golden whiskers*."

About six weeks since, he abruptly and harshly pressed immediate payment of interest and principal from a tradesman who had assisted another person with his name in borrowing an hundred pounds. The interest was paid, and an acknowledgment given on unstamped paper. The party feeling himself aggrieved, laid an information against him, and the penalty of five pounds was exacted.

This was his death-blow: in his own words, "from that moment he could neither eat, nor drink, nor sleep." Under this mental depression he lingered about five weeks, gradually declining in health and spirits, until the morning of March 26, when (his street-door being forced) he was found dead in a miserable house, in a miserable room, and on a miserable bed, without attendant, without fire, without sheets, without curtains, and without any other visible comfort!

On unfolding his will, it appeared, that with the exception of a few trifling legacies, his relatives were wholly excluded, his expectants disappointed, and a property of about 3000*l.* was divided, to their great surprise, between a respectable yeoman in the country, and a gentleman in the city, who had managed his pecuniary concerns. Of the hospitalities of the former he had occasionally partaken; and his favour towards the latter was particularly excited by the return of a 5*l.* note, which Mr. Hollings had deposited in his hands beyond the sum intended. On this occasion Mr. Hollings emphatically exclaimed, "Then there is one honest person in the world!"

Thus lived and thus died the Rev. William Hollings: he was buried at Wilkington under the salure of a merry peal of bells, as directed by his will, and ordered to be repeated on a suitable endowment, during twelve hours, on every anniversary of his funeral: if he be unentitled to the credit of much positive good, perhaps he cannot justly be

charged with the commission of much positive evil.—*Country Paper.*

EDWARD COOKE, ESQ.

March 13. In Park-lane, Edward Cooke, esq.—Mr. Cooke was one among the oldest and the best of the official servants of the Crown. He commenced his public life in the year 1778, and from that period until within a very short time, he was constantly and actively employed in the public service of his country. In the year 1797 he became acquainted with Lord Castlereagh in the Government of Ireland, having for many years previously held the office of Secretary in the Civil Department. He assisted and supported his Lordship thro' the very arduous period of the Rebellion in that country, and in the very important measure of the Union, and has ever since remained closely united with him, both in public and private life. He filled, successively, the offices of Under Secretary of State, in the departments over which his Lordship has presided, and accompanied him to the Congress of Vienna. He possessed his entire confidence, and was one of his most firm and attached friends. Mr. Cooke united to distinguished talents for public business, a most acute and comprehensive judgment, singular integrity and firmness of mind, a large and varied store of knowledge and erudition, and great diligence and application in all matters worthy of the attention of his superior understanding. He was, from deep research and consequent conviction, a most sincere and steady Christian. In 1817 his constitution was so much broken by his constant labours, that Lord Castlereagh was prevailed upon (most reluctantly) to allow him to retire from public business. Since that period his health has varied, but upon the whole, it had appeared to be improving; and his family and friends hoped that they should still be allowed for some years to enjoy the happiness and benefit of his society, when this severe attack seized upon his already debilitated constitution, and, baffling every medical effort, in 15 days put a period to his existence. Mr. Cooke was in his 65th year.

THOMAS KNIGHT, ESQ.

Feb. 4. At Manor House, Woore, Shropshire, awfully sudden, Thomas Knight, esq. one of the Managers of the Liverpool Theatre; and formerly a Comedian at Covent Garden Theatre. This gentleman was of a very respectable family in the county of Dorset, and possessed the advantage of a superior preparatory

preparatory education, being originally intended for the Bar; but a taste for the Drama, which he had imbibed in early life, diverted his elocutionary powers from Forensic to Theatrical application. We have heard that previously to his appearance on the stage, he applied, himself, to Mr. Macklin, for his opinion as to his capabilities, and for his advice as to the pursuit of his object; and that the veteran did not encourage him in his scheme. But, it appears, the advice had not been asked, till a determination had been formed—for the young candidate for theatrical honours immediately commenced his career in a provincial company. He acted for several years in various parts of England; and from Chester, he was transplanted to Covent-garden, where he soon became a decided favourite with the London public, by the assiduity he constantly evinced in embodying and identifying himself with the characters he assumed; making some of them, which in common hands only ranked thirds or fourths, stand prominent in the scene, and securing to himself the fullest approval of the judicious part of his auditors. His *Count Cassel*, his *Former Ashfield*, his *Tag*, and his *Sam* (characters of very distinct families), were rendered, in his hands, of the first importance; and our late venerable and venerated Monarch was so much pleased by his representation of the latter character, that he acted it (by command) three times before his Majesty. During the time Mr. Knight remained an actor he was always remarkable for his attention to propriety of costume, and for a deportment accurately assimilating with the rank of life he portrayed on the stage. In the *great rebellion* at Covent-garden, Mr. Knight was one of the "Glorious Eight," as they were called; and soon afterwards a bad state of health induced him to turn his thoughts to an avocation less laborious than that of acting; and for this reason he joined with the late Mr. Lewis, of Covent-garden, and became joint-manager of the Liverpool Theatre; and in 1811, with the same gentleman, in conjunction with Messrs. Ward and Banks, of the theatre in Manchester. Mr. Knight was the author of several dramatic pieces, among which "The Turnpike Gate" was the most successful. To this brief memoir we have only to add, that Mr. Knight was of most gentlemanly and amiable manners; and, with a highly-cultivated mind, was possessed of a most acute discernment and sensibility of what was elegant and proper, while to all that was ridiculous or obnoxious the force of his satirical

exposure would have been unmercifully severe, if he had used all his powers for its infliction; but in this he was held in check by his suavity, which had a constant tendency to direct his great conversational talents to conciliation.

MR. THOMAS WILKINSON.

Jan. 26. At Curigg, in the parish of Castle Howby, near Carlisle, Mr. Thos. Wilkinson, aged 59. He was born in the same house where he breathed his last, and was the only child of Mr. T. Wilkinson of the same place, and Susannah his wife. His father was a native of Yorkshire, and was born somewhere about Sutton in the Forest. The author of this Memoir has frequently heard him describe the person and manners of Sterne. He died at Curigg, which place he had purchased by the fruits of his own industry, about the year 1804, at the advanced age of 104. His mother was a native of Carlisle, whose maiden name was Bulman.

Mr. Wilkinson was in the early part of his life instructed in the village school at Sebergham, situated near the place of his nativity, under the superintendence of the Rev. J. Stubbs. Mr. Stubbs was well known as a celebrated classical teacher, not only in his own neighbourhood, but almost in every part of the kingdom. Under his care, Wilkinson acquired the first rudiments of English and Latin. After completing his education, he continued to live with his father and mother, and assisted in managing the farm; for which, however, he never manifested much inclination. His mind seemed by nature formed for greater things. About the age of twenty-five or six, he showed a manifest predilection for mathematical pursuits. Poetry, History, Travels, and the principles of Morals, and general Jurisprudence, occupied the more early part of his life. There were few authors on these respective subjects which he had not read and digested.

During his school instruction, he became acquainted with the principles of common arithmetic, mensuration, book-keeping, &c. At this period he had not attained a knowledge of the principles of algebra; and, afterwards, when he had, he never seemed to enter fully into its merits. As he was entirely unacquainted with the subtle reasonings, and extensive applications of modern analytical investigation, he was too apt to look upon the whole system as little more than a mechanical contrivance for the solution of certain geometrical problems; the analysis and construction of which, when exhibited in a proper form,

are certainly much more convincing and elegant. Geometry was indeed his favourite pursuit. In this, in its purest form, he delighted; in this he excelled. In proof of this assertion, we need only appeal to his various solutions and questions published in the *Gentleman's Diary*, at that time under the direction of Mr. Wildbore; and which perhaps may be said to have then arrived at its meridian splendour. We cannot help noticing, by the bye, the very great usefulness of this and such like periodical publications, which, according to the opinion of one of the most distinguished Mathematicians of this country (and who was himself, at one period of his life, a constant contributor to, and for some time Editor of, one of these publications) have contributed more to form mathematicians than all the works put together, which have been expressly written upon the subject. Since the publication of these periodical works, almost all the mathematicians which this country has produced, have contributed their assistance in early life. The model of the above-named writer, Mr. T. Simpson, Mr. Wilkinson invariably proposed to himself. Though alive to the merits of Professor Simson of Glasgow, he preferred his rival.

Mr. Wilkinson was never deeply conversant with the writings of Newton, nor with any of the modern authors on mechanical philosophy; not that he by any means considered these subjects as unworthy of his notice; but his genius seemed to direct him almost exclusively to the study of the antient Analysis. He was, however, well acquainted with most of the works of Emerson; and he was always induced to consider that author as deficient in geometrical accuracy and precision.

In Mathematics, Mr. Wilkinson was almost literally a self-taught genius. The simple practical parts of these subjects were what alone he derived from education. By the strength of his native genius he made himself familiar with the best geometrical writers, both antient and modern. Plane geometry, or that where constructions are effected by means of a right line and circle, without the further assistance of the conic sections, or curves of a superior order, was what he chiefly delighted in, and upon which he exerted every effort of his mind, and to which he applied himself with the most unremitting industry. It has often been observed, that the study of the Elements of Euclid has contributed more to form and strengthen the reasoning powers of the mind, than any express treatise upon the subject of

Logic. This was exemplified in Mr. Wilkinson. The habits of reasoning which he had acquired from this source, inevitably influenced his decisions in the common affairs of business, and led him to consider the various transactions in which he was necessarily involved, with an eye very different from that of ordinary men. He was, as might be expected, frequently consulted by his less informed neighbours, upon subjects of Law. In these, his information was uniformly correct, if the question depended upon any of the great and leading principles of general jurisprudence, or the fundamental parts of the Constitution of England: if the matter was of trifling import, and such as rested more immediately upon a knowledge of late Acts of Parliament, he was not always so unerring. With the spirit of Montesquieu, Blackstone, and De Lolme, he was perfectly familiar. Mr. Wilkinson, in addition to his other information, had an extensive knowledge of mathematical works, and was perfectly acquainted with some of the leading mathematicians of the present day.

MR. JOHN DAY.

Latelly. At New York, John Day, at the age of 103 years, a native of England, but for more than 60 years a resident of New York. Perhaps few men have ever lived, whose characters were more eccentric, and whose deportment corresponded in every respect with the principles he professed. From his history it appears, that, at an early period of life, he was placed on-board of a line of battle ship, in which situation he remained until he was of age. After which, from one office to another, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and served on-board his Britannic Majesty's ship *Bellerophon* in this capacity. This ship remained for a considerable length of time at a British out-port; and during this interval he engaged the affections of a young lady, who subsequently agreed, at a suitable period, to be united in the bands of wedlock. Unexpectedly to the officers and crew of the *Bellerophon*, she was ordered to the East India station by the Government; as it was supposed, for a service of one year, but which, from causes not known, continued three years before the return of the ship to England. Arrived in his native country, he found the object of his affection and early love connected with another. This unlooked-for disappointment preyed upon his feelings; he challenged his successful rival to single combat, and an interchange of shots terminated the life of his antagonist.

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An adherent against the laws of his country, by imbruing his hands in human blood—bereft also of her upon whom for years he had doated—disgusted with the world and the pursuits which occupied his early years—he determined to transfer his home and residence among strangers, and in a foreign land to seek in seclusion and retirement those comforts which he believed were lost to him at home. After having arrived in the now United States penniless, he looked for and obtained the humblest and most menial situations, preserving in the most penurious manner every penny he obtained. Soon after his arrival in America, the ferment of revolution began, and he entered into the service of that country, in which he remained until its close, discharging the duties of a private in the most faithful and useful manner. Having finished his tour of public duty, he again returned to his servile occupations. He was acquainted with many foreign languages, and was remarkable for his observance of Christian duties.—Educated in the faith of the Roman religion, at a mature age he became a believer in the Protestant faith, and never entered upon his daily avocations without imploring the Divine blessing. For more than twenty years after his arrival he was never known to speak to a female, and had little except necessary intercourse with males. His house was a cellar, his food was the remains of a victualling house; yet he accumulated thousands of dollars, which, with characteristic carefulness, he deposited in the various city banks, taking only a receipt for safe-keeping. He belonged to the fraternity of Masons, and reached its highest orders; and no fellow-craftsman who was in want escaped his brotherly notice and regard. His habits were remarkably temperate; as it is not known that he ever partook of ardent spirits. His appearance was slovenly, his beard long, and he never exhibited the semblance of cleanliness. His property, consisting of many thousand dollars, he bestowed upon an excellent and respectable lady, who at all times, and particularly during his illness, conferred upon him the duties of benevolence. How instructive is the lesson of this singular and strange being! In the humble and low occupation of a carrier of the baskets of huckster-women from cellars to stands, with the pitiful pittance of wages for the drudgery, he has helped up thousands. He had the medical attendance of the most respectable characters, and the solemnities of interment were attended by the Ministers of Trinity Church. After a

life of such uncommon duration, he is now at rest with his fathers; and if in its early stages it may have been disfigured by wanderings from known duties, yet the greater part of it was marked by faith, and in many instances by that of charity.

MR. T. SMALES.

He was better known by the name of "The Horsforth Post." This hardy veteran had attained to the 88th year of his age; upwards of 50 years of which he had spent in the bloodless service of his country—in the humble, but useful capacity of a letter-carrier between Leeds and Guiseley.

—"The herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

No weather arrested his daily labours; and to ill health, till within a few of the last years of his life, he was almost a stranger. He had travelled, on an average, for 50 successive years, 20 miles a day; and, without extending his journey more than 15 miles from the same spot, had walked, within that period, a distance equal to 15 times the circumference of the earth! So firm were his stamina, that he continued to perform his accustomed duties till within about four years of his death; and he has left behind him a race of descendants, consisting of seven children, 34 grandchildren, and 24 great grand-children.

DEATHS.

1819, HIS Burmah Majesty, the King June 5, of Ava. He had reigned 38 years, and was succeeded by the Prince Regent, his grandson. The body of the late King was buried on the funeral pile by the hands of the Princes, and his ashes placed in the royal cemetery, inclosed in an urn. The present King having reason to fear his own brother, the Prince of Tau-onoo, whose daring spirit led him to form the design of seizing on the throne, had him arrested, together with the whole of the children, grand-children, and the rest of the family, who were afterwards put into red sacks, and thrown into the sea, a death reserved by the laws of the country for the Royal Family alone! The Prince Proue, uncle to the King, and who was also leagued in the conspiracy, was tortured on the rack, and was afterwards strangled while in prison. Prince Leh Gain, whose elder brother, Mohe-ning, is the son-in-law of Raggoon, was likewise executed as a conspirator. One of the Prime Ministers of the Governor of the Western Provinces was also punished with death for the same offence.—The number of the principal personages attached to the

the cause and interests of the late Princes, who suffered death for their attachment to them, is said to be about 1400; and it is confidently believed, that from 10 to 15,000 men of the lower class have shared the same fate. The property of Prince Tawonoo, which has been confiscated by the royal authority, amounted to about 1,848,000 sicca rupees: the property of Prince Proue is stated to have been more than that of Prince Tawonoo, and, by order of the King, was distributed among the Army.

Oct. 8. In India, in his 55th year, and 20th of his reign, Anund Row Gaikowar.—He is succeeded on the Musnud by Syjee Row his brother, also especially under the protection of the British.

Oct. 11. At Calcutta, George Williams, esq. Chief Officer of the Hon. East India Company's Ship Thomas Grenville.

Dec. 29. At Port Louis, in the Isle of France, Thomas Goldwin Breton, son of the late Peter Breton, esq.

1820, Jan. 4. In his 64th year, Joseph Beldon, esq. of the Middle Temple.

Jan. 9. At Charleston, America, Mrs. Starr Barrett, after fully completing 120 years of an active and various life.—This venerable lady was born in the year 1699 of the Christian æra, and 1078 (solar calculation) of the Hegira of the Mahommedans, about a year before the death of Charles II. King of Spain—to which country her family had emigrated, at an early period of her life.

Jan. 15. At Mocha, aged 26, Capt. F. P. Dennis, of the ship Laura.—He was drowned while attempting to land from his ship when a high surf prevailed.

Jan. 17. At Kingston, Jamaica, Cheney Hamilton, esq. late Receiver General and Public Treasurer of the Island.

Early in February, at the Camp, near Kingston, Jamaica, J. H. Ludlow, esq. Staff Assistant Surgeon to His Majesty's Forces, and late of the 35th regiment.

Feb. 10. At Berlin, Princess Anne Elizabeth Louisa, relict of his Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand of Prussia. She was born April 22, 1738. Her father was Frederick William, Prince of Prussia, and Margrave of Brandenburg, grandson of the Great Elector; and her mother was Sophia Dorothea Maria, daughter of Frederick William I. King of Prussia, and sister of Frederick the Great. Of the issue of the marriage with Prince Ferdinand, his Royal Highness Prince Augustus of Prussia, and the Princess Louisa of Prussia, consort of Prince Anthony Radzivil, survive her.

Mar. 19. At Helpringham, aged 41, the relict of the late Mr. Charles Stennett, of Bicker Fen, who was unfortunately killed by a thrashing machine last September. Ever since the melancholy catastrophe her

grief had been most inconsolable, which hastened her dissolution, leaving ten helpless orphans to mourn their heavy loss.

Mar. 20. At Epsem, aged 23, Mr. J. Diddes, formerly of Holborn, eldest son of Mr. Diddes, of London-street, Greenwich, and brother to Mrs. Faudt, of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.

At Walthamstow, in her 77th year, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Thorp, esq.

The widow of the late Rev. Ralph Saund, LL.B. Rector of Jevington and West Ham, Sussex, Precentor of St. Asaph, and Domestic Chaplain to the Prince of Wales.—She was the second daughter of the late Admiral Sir John Moore, Bart.

In St. Giles, Norwich, in his 80th year, Mr. Joseph Leonard Monsigny, by birth a Frenchman, and many years in the service of the unfortunate Louis XVI. holding the post of Private Secretary till the death of that Monarch.

In Glamorganshire, of a rapid decline, occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel, Eaton Stannard Barrett, esq. a native of Ireland, and a student of the Middle Temple. He published "All the Talents," a Poem, 8vo. 1807.—"The Comet," a mock newspaper, 8vo. 1803.—A very pleasing poem, intitled, "Woman," 8vo. 1810.—"The Heroine, or Adventures of Cherubina," 3 vols. 12mo. 2d edit. 1814. This novel is said to abound in wit and humour.

William Adair, esq. of Newton Lodge, near Norwich, Barrister-at-Law, and for many years an active Magistrate for the county of Norfolk.

At Berkstead, in his 54th year, his Highness Prince Charles of Zemburg.

Mar. 21. Aged 22, Mr. Francis Riddle Reynolds, second son of F. R. Reynolds, esq. of Yarmouth. The memory of his many amiable virtues will long and justly endure him to his family and friends.

Mar. 22. At his chambers in Staple-inn, Mr. William Edmunds, Attorney-at-law.

Thomas Cusacke, Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford.

Of apoplexy, Mr. C. Hilyard, of Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, solicitor.

At Hammersmith, aged 76, the widow of the late Samuel Cauterley, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

At Stockwell, Mrs. Henry Pounsett, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Rothwell, of Clapham Common.

Mar. 23. In Saville-place, Lambeth, in his 40th year, of pulmonary consumption, by many years' active service in various climates, Mr. Charles Budd, of the Commissary Department; a truly worthy and much-esteemed gentleman.

At Hampstead, in his 74th year, E. J. Keyser, esq.

Mar. 24. Aged 69, Mrs. Sarah Binsfield, of Noiton Falgate.

At Lichfield, aged 64, John Edwards, the Hermit of the Bowling Green in that city. He came to that neighbourhood in the prime of life—a perfect stranger, retiring with disgust or disappointment from other and brighter scenes of life; but further particulars have never transpired respecting his history. The subscriptions of the benevolent have contributed to shed a comparative comfort on his latter days. A short time previous to his decease, he published a short “Essay on Freemasonry.” The medical gentlemen gratuitously attended him during his illness.

Jeremiah Ives, esq. an Alderman of Norwich.—This is the fourth Alderman of that city who has died since Christmas;—three of them were bankers.

At Walcot Terrace, Bath, the relict of the late Henry Steele, esq. of Leadenhall-street.

At an advanced age, Joseph Peel, esq. of Fazeley, Staffordshire, brother of Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

Mar. 25. In Great Cumberland-street, Mary, wife of A. Shaw, esq. of Montreal, Lower Canada.

Aged 58, Mrs. Sarah Churchill, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Cadogan Terrace, in her 86th year, the widow of Dr. Moore.

Mar. 25. At Walworth, aged 69, John Barlow, esq.

At Enniscorthy, Ireland, aged 75, the relict of the late William Hayden, of Rock-hall, Kilkenny. She was grand-daughter of Dr. Edward Tenison, formerly Bishop of Ossory, and great grand-daughter of Dr. Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury.

At Lewisham, Kent, in her 82d year, Mrs. Horncastle.

Aged 49, Mr. George Parker, Landing Waiter and Searcher in his Majesty's Customs at the Port of Grimsby.

In Berkeley-square, Lucy, daughter of Samuel Smith, esq. M. P.

At Swansea, in his 32d year, the Rev. Daniel Anderson (brother of Mr. Anderson, surgeon, of Carlisle), Master of the Grammar-school at Swansea, and Domestic Chaplain of the Rt. Hon. Lord Stewart.

Mar. 27. At Hampton Court, aged 86, Mrs. Phillips; and March 2, at the same place, aged 83, Mrs. Joyce Phillips, the only surviving sisters of the Right Hon. Lord Melford.

Mar. 28. At Kingston, Surrey, Lieut.-gen. Gabriel Johnson, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

Aged 68, Mr. Daniel Steppen, of Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 46 years Clerk to the late Mr. Justice Le Blanc.

Mar. 29. At the Parsonage, Stockport, the Rev. C. Prescott, nearly 40 years Rector of that parish, and a Magistrate for the counties of Chester and Lancaster.

Mar. 30. At Limerick, John Fitzgibbon, esq. late Captain in the City of Limerick Militia.

In Newman-street, in his 85th year, Francis Sutton, esq.

In Finsbury-square, in his 85th year, Robert Service, esq.

In Upper Gower-street, Bedford-square, in his 30th year, William Lord Slater, esq.

At the Vicarage-house, Great Bookham, Surrey (after 50 years' discharge of his pastoral duties), the Rev. Saml. Cooke, Vicar of Great Bookham, Rector of Cotswold, Oxfordshire, and formerly Fellow of Balliol College, in Oxford University.

At Saxlingham, Norfolk, Barbara, wife of the Rev. Archdeacon Gooch.

At Baldock, Herts, James Cecil Grave, esq.

Mar. 31. In Kilesandra, John Paris, esq. an old and respectable Magistrate of the County of Cavan.

At Brussels, Mary Maria, eldest daughter of the Hon. Col. Parker, and niece to the Earl of Macclesfield.

At Hampstead Heath, in the prime of life, the Right Hon. Frances, Countess of Huntingdon. Her Ladyship was lately delivered of a son, her 10th child (see p. 368.)

At Stradbroke, near Framlingham, Mr. Baldry, farmer.

In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, aged 59, William Parkes, esq.

In Upper Grosvenor street, Mr. Crauford Bruce, father of Mr. Bruce, who assisted in the escape of Lavalette.

At Ide, near Exeter, the Rev. Charles Jesse, Rector of Compton, Berks, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.

At Gloucester Lodge, in his 19th year, George Charles, eldest son of the Right Hon. George Canning.

In King's Buildings, Chester, in his 73d year, J. Lloyd, Esq. late of the Civil Service in Bengal.

Latel. At Shepherd's Bush, in his 73d year, John Tempest, esq. of Cranbrook, Kent.

Gilbert Hall, esq. of Manchester-street, Manchester-square.

In Sloane-street, the widow of the late Major-General Lewis.

In Salisbury-place, New-road, in his 62d year, George Kyston, esq.

Cambridgeshire. At Littleport, Isle of Ely, in his 95th year, a farmer named Sindal.—His wife died about four years since at the same age.—They lived happily together upwards of 70 years, and at the time of her decease five generations of the family were in existence.—At the same place there is now living a person named Andus, in good health, who has attained his 101st year.

Cornwall. In his 89th year, Mr. Penballow, the oldest freeman of the borough of Camelford.—Lord Yarmouth, after his return

return for the borough of Camelford, gave a dinner to the Electors, at which Mr. P. was present; during which his Lordship asked Mr. P. to take a glass of wine with him, which the old gentleman cheerfully assented to; but as he raised the glass to his lips, he fell back in his chair and instantly expired. He had supped with the Electors the previous evening, and walked to the hall in apparent health.

Durham. At Darlington, Robert Culling, esq. a celebrated breeder of improved short-horned cattle.

Lincolnshire. At North Thoresby Vicarage, the Rev. Rich. Powley, for many years Curate of that place, and of Legbourn.

Northumberland. At Morpeth, aged 81, Susannah, wife of Richard Brown, esq.

Somersetshire. In Green Park Buildings, Bath, at an advanced age, Countess Nugent, mother of Gen. Count Nugent, Commander in Chief of the Neapolitan army.

In College Green, Bristol, in her 102d year, Bridget, relict of Cranfield Becher, esq.

Wiltshire. At Westbury, aged 59, Mr. William Smith, farmer.—While in the possession of full health, and in the act of cleaving a stick in the garden, several of his family being near, he fell down and expired instantly!

Worcestershire.—At Whitley Court, in his fortieth year, Mr. Samuel Richard Hills.

WALES.—At Swansea, the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Master of the Free Grammar School in that town.

SCOTLAND.—At Glasgow, Mrs. Martha Robertson, daughter of the late William Paterson, esq. merchant there.

IRELAND.—At Ledwithstown (Longford), Richard Ledwith, esq. Paymaster of the Dungford Militia.

ABROAD.—At Chateauroux, aged 75, the father of General Bertrand, so well known for his devotion to Napoleon, and his exile. He has left a widow with two children, and a considerable fortune.

At Brussels, in his 44th year, Moses Baer Schlesinger, esq. late of Clapham, Surrey.

At Madrid, Cardinal Cyprian-y-Valde, Patriarch of the Indies, and Grand Almoner to the King of Spain. He was born in 1734, and was created a Cardinal in 1816.

At Polock, in Poland, in his 72d year, Father Thaddeus Bogozowski, General of the Order of the Jesuits.—Father Perucci, who resides at Rome, is spoken of as his successor.

At Barbadoes, Mr. Thomas Partridge, of Great Hermitage-street, Wapping.

At Grenada, the wife of the Hon. John Hoyer, Speaker of the House of Assembly in that island.

April 1. Grace, wife of the Rev. John

Applebee, Rector of East Thora, Essex, and Prebendary of Lincoln.

At Tours, in France, Lydia, wife of J. Smith Wright, esq. of Bulcote Lodge, Nottingham.

The Rev. Mr. Orrell, of Blackbrook, near Preston.

Caroline, only daughter of the Dean of Rochester.

The wife of Mr. Lawrence, of Belle Vue, Reading, Berks.

April 2. At Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire, aged 42, Francis Hartley, esq.—He had risen in perfect health, and was in the act of dressing himself, when he fell down in a fit, and instantly expired.

At Naples, in his 77th year, Col. Philip Acton, Knight of St. Louis, uncle of Sir Richard Acton, Bart. of Aldenham, Shropshire.

Catherine, wife of the Rev. Morgan Price, A. M. Rector of Knebworth, Herts.

Rev. T. Cookson, formerly Rector of Colmer and Prior's Dean, Hampshire, and late Vicar of Kirby Stephen, Westmoreland.

Richard, eldest son of Edward Lee, esq. of Upper Bedford Place.

In Kensington square, the wife of Rich. Chase, esq.

At Kentish Town, in her 75th year, the relict of Wm. Wilmot, esq. formerly of Carlisle-street, Soho-square.

In Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, the relict of Charles Miller, esq. formerly of Bencolen.

At Cheltenham, Major General Kemmis.

At Henley-upon-Thames, the widow of the late Col. Gabriel Harper, formerly of the Bengal Army.

April 3. At Great Gidding, Huntingdonshire, in his 44th year, the Rev. T. Allanson, B. A. formerly Student of Christ's College, Cambridge.

In Henrietta-street, ~~Bancroft~~ ^{Bancroft} square, Elizabeth, wife of John Patteson, esq. of the Middle Temple.

At Hendon, Charlotte, wife of Mr. C. Cope, of Upper Seymour-st. Portman-sq.

In his 68th year, Mr. Thos. Malleon, of Chelsea, formerly goldsmith and jeweller of Cornhill.

At Thistle Grove, Little Chelsea, in his 22nd year, Mr. Robert Dalgleish Miller.

At Hackney, in her 76th year, the relict of the late William Hynam, esq.

At Harewood House, Harewood Place, Edward Lascelles, Earl of Harewood, Viscount Lascelles, and Baron Harewood, of Harewood, in the county of York.—His Lordship was born Jan. 7, 1740; married, in June 1761, Miss Chaloner, daughter of Wm. Chaloner, esq. of Guiseborough, Yorkshire, who died February 22, 1805. His Lordship had issue, Edward, Viscount Lascelles, born January 10, 1764, and died June 14, 1814; Henry, Viscount Lascelles, born December 25, 1767; and other

other children. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estate by Henry, Viscount Lascelles.

At Wapping, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Bowman, brewer; and the same night, Mary Day, her sister.

At Hampton Court Palace, Colonel Thomas, Master of the Robes and Groom of the Bed Chamber to his late Majesty.

April 4. At Mendham, Suffolk, aged 33, Zachariah Hill, late of Bull Wharf, Queenhithe, London.

In Dean-street, Soho, the Rev. Kildare Burrowes, son of the late Sir Kildare Dixon Burrowes, Bart. of Ireland.

April 5, in his 74th year, John Hughes, esq. of Union-street, Deptford.

At Shepherd's Bush, aged 51, Mrs. Dickinson.

The Right Hon. Countess Fauconberg. Her Ladyship was the widow of Henry, the last Earl Fauconberg, of Newburgh Park, Yorkshire, who died in March 1802, and eldest daughter of the late John Chesyre, esq. of Bennington Park, Hertfordshire.

At York, in her 81st year, Mrs. Hall Stevenson, mother of John Wharton, esq. of Skelton Castle, Yorkshire, M. P. for Beverley.

In his 20th year, Mr. Edward Yates, of the Poultry.

At Woolwich, aged 16, after an illness inconceivably protracted and distressing, Agnes Boys, youngest daughter of Mr. J. B. Harman, Bookseller of that place.

April 6. At a very advanced age, the relict of the late Richard Palmer Baker, esq. of Amery Alton, Hants.

Aged 66, Mrs. Martha Morison, of Devonshire Place.

At her son-in-law's, Mr. John Winstanley, of Euston-place, the relict of the late Richard Williams, esq. of Finchley.

At Amersbach, in Germany, in her 24th year, Charlotte Morden, second daughter of John Butler Butler, esq. Commissary General to the Forces.

April 8, at Pau, in the South of France, the Right Hon. Thomas, Earl of Selkirk.

At Dublin, J. Paisley, esq. one of the Sheriffs' Peers of that city.

At Staines, Middlesex, aged 67, the Rev. John Yockney, upwards of 30 years Minister of the Independent Congregation in that town.

At River, Sussex, aged 72, William Bridger, esq.

At Marazion, Cornwall, after four days illness, aged 51, Hannibal Curnow Blewett, esq. Mr. Blewett's death is justly regarded as a calamity by the poor of Marazion and its neighbourhood, to whom he was a most liberal and unostentatious benefactor. About 30 years since, Mr. Blewett failed in business at Penzance; but afterwards having retrieved his losses,

he paid his creditors that part of their demands which they had previously relinquished.

At Kennington, aged 73, Mr. George Unwin, formerly a Purser in the Navy and East India service.—Among the pursuits of this Gentleman is to be recorded his persevering and successful exertions in reviving, in the year 1790, the trade to China in British tin, thereby giving a new impulse to an almost stagnant trade, and the means of employment to hundreds of poor starving tinnerns.

In Portland-street, Bath, in his 82d year, Alex. Hart, esq. late Lieut.-col. of the 11th Light Dragoons.

Capt. Steph. Digby, R.N., nephew to the late Earls of Ilchester and Digby.

April 9, in Duke-street, Manchester-square, aged 73, Alice, relict of the late Robert McClinton, esq. of Dunmore (Donegal), Ireland.

Mr. Dod Perkins, Organist of Wells Cathedral. He studied and practised the organ under the auspices of the celebrated Dr. Hayes, of Oxford, who was not only in genius, but in bulk, the prototype of Mr. Perkins.

April 10. Aged 79, Joseph Price, esq. of Stratton green.

April 11. In Arlington-st. St. James's, in her 82 year, Mrs. Elizabeth Thorpe Pyke.

At Bury St. Edmund's, in her 84th year, the relict of the late, and grandmother of the present, Sir Thomas Gage, bart. of Hengrave and Coldham, in Suffolk.

In Park-place, St. James's, aged 64, John Wray, esq. Lieut.-col. Commandant of the 4th East York Local Militia, and one of the Members of the Corporation of Hull.

April 12. At Revesby Bank, Lincolnshire, aged 78, Mr. Jos. Winn, formerly an eminent fisherman and goose-breeder in the East Fens, and during that period he was superintendant of the swans there, the property of the Right Hon. Sir Jos. Banks, bart.

In Gay-street, Bath, in her 82d year, the relict of the late Rev. Harvey Spragg, of Pulborough, Sussex.—She was daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Randolph Marriott, of Darfield, Yorkshire, by Lady Diana Fielding, daughter of William, the fifth Earl of Denbigh.

In Sackville-street, aged upwards of 80 years, Arthur Young, esq. of Bradfield, near Bury, Secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

In his 66th year, Mr. Bryant, of Walworth, late of Ludgate-hill.

April 13. At Tooting-lodge, Surrey, in his 70th year, Mr. John Howell, of Cambridge.

At Ware, Herts, in his 72d year, Wm. King, esq. solicitor.

April 14.

April 14. At Reading, Berks, in her 60th year, Mary Anne, wife of Mr. Thos. Ridley, of Croydon.

In his 48th year, Mr. J. R. Evans, hardwareman, of Cannon-street.

John Cathcart, esq. of Salters' Hall court.

At Bromley, Kent, aged 51, the Rev. James John Talman, M. A. Chaplain of Bromley College, Vicar of North Curry, and of Stogumber, Somerset, leaving an afflicted widow and eleven children to deplore his loss.

In Oxford-street, in her 74th year, the Dowager Lady Burgoyne.

At Totteridge, Herts, Edw. Garrow, esq.

Aged 70, Henry Sindrey, esq. of Globe Stairs, Rotherhithe.

In Upper Charlotte-street, in his 64th year, Mr. Abraham Dry.

At Mitcham Common, the Rev. C. T. Heathcote, D. D. rector of Little Wigborough, Essex.

April 15. At Richardby, near Carlisle, James Graham, esq.

In King-street, Whitehaven, aged 66, Mr. John Ware, the Editor and Proprietor of *The Cumberland Packet*, since its establishment in October 1774.

April 16. At Bath, in his 88th year, Lieut.-gen. Elliot, late Commandant of Royal Marines.—He was an Officer of perhaps the longest standing of any in his Majesty's service, having borne arms in the royal cause during the rebellion of 1745. His remains were attended to the Abbey by all the Marine Officers at Bath.

In Rutland-square, Dublin, Wm. Betty, esq. late Assistant Barrister for the county of Cavan.

In South Audley-street, in her 103d year, Mrs. Susanna Long.

In Conduit-street, Hanover-square, Wm. Macnamara, esq. late captain in the Hon. East India Company's service, and since proprietor of the London Plate Glass Works.

At Great Berkhamstead, Eliza Anne, dau. of Charles Gordon, esq. of that place.

April 17. At Petersfield, Hants, after one day's illness, Mr. Jas. Andrews Minchin.

The wife of Edward Austin, esq. of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, and third daughter of David Ricardo, esq. of Upper Brook-street.

In Upper Norton-street, in his 87th year, Claud Russell, esq.

Caroline, third daughter of Dr. Lind, physician, at Portsmouth.

At Lisson Grove North, aged 37, Eliza, widow of the late John Campbell, esq.

At Newton, near Penrith, Cumberland, in his 35th year, Mr. Joseph Thompson, jun. late of No. 8, Lawrence Pountney-lane, drysalter.

In Holles-street, London, in his 58th

year, Major-gen. Wm. Mudge, of the Royal Artillery. He was a native of Plymouth, and combined in himself all the splendid talents that shone so eminently in his father, Dr. Mudge, and in his grandfather, the Rev. Zachariah Mudge. "The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society;" and "The Trigonometrical Survey of the Kingdom," with the correct and beautiful maps of the several counties already published, exhibit some of the labours of his life, that had been most beneficial to the public; while the advantages derived by the cadets of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and by those of the East India Company's Establishment at Addiscombe, entitle his memory to the gratitude of his country. Gen. Mudge had the distinguished honour conferred on him of LL.D. from Edinburgh. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, Commissioner of the Board of Longitude, Member of the Philosophical and Geological Societies, and Honorary Member of the Plymouth Institution. His scientific abilities were held also in the highest estimation by foreigners, as he was Fellow of the Academy of Sciences of Copenhagen, and had the marked honour conferred on him of being named Correspondent of the Royal Institute of Paris. The King of Denmark also had lately presented him with a magnificent chronometer, and contemplated honouring him with a stronger proof of his royal favour. General Mudge has left a widow and daughter, two sons in the Engineers and one in the Artillery, and another a Lieutenant in the Navy.

April 18. At Kew, in his 76th year, John Haverfield, esq.

At Gainsborough, in her 79th year, the relict of the late John Wilson, esq. of Stoke Newington.

In his 101st year, George Kelson, the oldest parishioner of Lyncob and Widcomb, near Bath. During the last year he worked in a gentleman's garden; and his faculties were so perfect, that he gave evidence before the Commissioners for inquiring into the state of public charities, at their recent visit to Bath, and deposed to facts which occurred 90 years ago!—Kelson was the individual who furnished the portrait of The Woodman, in illustration of Cowper's poem.

At the Pavilion, Brighton, Mr. Chas. Maxwell, one of the Junior Pages of the Presence to His Majesty.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Robinson, esq. of Woodford, Essex.

In Lincoln's Inn Fields, in his 59th year, Wm. Dyne, esq.

April 19. At Croydon, aged 84, the wife of Rob. Lloyd, esq.

April 20.

April 20. William, eldest son of Mr. Blamire, of Great Coram street.

In her 58th year, Anne-Sarah, wife of Mr. Thos. Morris, of Prince's-place, Kensington.

April 21. In Manchester-square, Rev. Robt. Verney, of Claydon House, Bucks.

Mr. Christopher Hall, of Halkin-street, Grosvenor-place.

Aged 36, Solomon de Medina, jun. esq.

April 22. In his 13th year, the Hon. Wm. St Lawrence, second son to the Earl of Howth.

In his counting house, Seething lane, suddenly, Edward Friend, esq. late of Fieldgate-street.

In his 55th year, Mr. John Moore, of Aldgate H gh-street.

ADDITIONS TO THE OBITUARY.

Vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 369.—The will of the Duke of Richmond was administered to in Doctors' Commons on the 13th instant. All his real estate is devised to the present Duke, sole executor, in the most concise terms, the whole contents being in a single page of common paper. The effects were necessarily sworn to for the assessment of the probate duty: their amount was stated to be under 20,000*l*.

Vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 370.—The will and codicil of the late Lord Somerville was proved in the Prerogative Court, on 19th March, by William Wingfield, esq. one of the executors. The personal estate is sworn to under the sum of 10,000*l*. The whole of his real estates are devised to his own male issue; and in default thereof, to his brother, Mark Somerville, and his male issue, with like remainder to his other half-brothers, Kenelm Somerville and William Somerville, and their male issue; after, to the heirs male of the body of the person who first had the title, honour, and peerage of Lord Somerville, to which he, the testator, succeeded by lineal descent; and failing such issue, to the heirs ge-

neral of his said half-brothers, &c. The copyhold and customary estates are left to the heirs male of the testator's late father, the Hon. Hugh Somerville, deceased; in default thereof, to his heirs general, with remainder to his own right heirs for ever. The principal pecuniary legacies are to the testator's half brothers and sisters, who are the residuary legatees.

Vol. LXXXIX. ii. page 572.—There is no part of Mr. Errington's large property that goes to Lord Hill, nor is Lord Hill brother of Lord Berwick, nor did Lord Berwick distinguish himself in the Peninsular War. But Lady Broughton devised her real estates (derived from her first husband, Sir Brian Broughton Delves, bart.), after the death of her second husband, Mr. Errington, to her nephews, the Hon. William Hill, and the Hon. and Rev. Richard Hill, brothers of Lord Berwick. Their sister, the Countess of Aylesbury, receives, it is believed, little, if any advantage under the will. Lady Broughton was daughter of Thomas Hill, esq. of Tern, in the county of Salop, father of the first Lord Berwick.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1820. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Apr. 1820.
<i>Mar.</i>	°	°	°		
27	50	54	50	29, 89	cloudy
28	47	57	51	30, 08	fair
29	52	58	50	, 20	fair
30	51	58	45	, 05	showery
31	46	58	47	, 11	fair
<i>Ap. 1</i>	45	57	50	, 07	fair
2	52	63	44	, 15	fair
3	52	60	46	, 25	cloudy
4	47	62	46	29, 97	fair
5	47	66	50	80	fair
6	49	54	40	, 47	showery
7	40	48	41	, 57	hail storms
8	41	52	45	, 35	showery
9	46	51	40	, 45	showery
10	58	47	47	, 50	rain
11	48	57	49	, 60	showery

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Apr. 1820.
<i>Apr.</i>	°	°	°		
12	47	55	49	, 85	cloudy
13	47	50	40	30, 11	rain
14	47	52	48	29, 97	cloudy
15	47	57	48	, 91	fair
16	46	58	55	30, 19	fair
17	52	64	57	, 31	fair
18	57	67	55	, 25	fair
19	55	67	56	, 25	fair
20	54	63	52	, 32	fair
21	53	62	51	, 41	fair
22	54	63	46	, 45	fair
23	47	62	45	, 57	fair
24	45	62	44	, 59	fair
25	46	61	45	, 50	fair
26	50	67	47	29, 89	cloudy

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 21, to April 25, 1820.

Christened.		Buried.							
Males	- 1099	} 2189	Males	1002	Between	2 and 5	202	50 and 60	193
Females	- 1090		Females	1090		5 and 10	80	60 and 70	173
Whereof have died under 2 years old			935			10 and 20	67	70 and 80	119
						20 and 30	156	80 and 90	78
						30 and 40	203	90 and 100	3
					40 and 50	212			

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending April 15, 1820.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.																			
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.											
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.									
Middlesex	73	4	39	0	37	1	28	10	41	1	Essex	71	3	36	0	35	8	25	6	37	10								
Surry	73	6	35	0	35	8	27	2	43	8	Kent	69	2	34	0	37	1	25	9	38	4								
Hertford	67	6	00	0	37	0	26	5	42	6	Sussex	68	5	00	0	37	2	25	6	43	6								
Bedford	65	7	40	0	37	6	26	3	40	7	Suffolk	69	11	00	0	35	3	26	6	39	7								
Huntingdon	61	3	00	0	31	2	23	8	40	5	Cambridge	62	2	40	0	32	8	22	6	42	4								
Northampt.	66	2	44	0	36	8	23	4	42	9	Norfolk	69	1	40	0	32	3	23	6	40	0								
Rutland	68	6	00	0	36	6	28	0	43	0	Lincoln	65	6	48	0	37	1	22	2	43	7								
Leicester	69	6	00	0	39	2	23	8	43	6	York	66	0	39	0	37	9	23	0	45	11								
Nottingham	70	0	40	0	41	6	26	5	44	5	Durham	67	7	00	0	00	0	26	5	00	0								
Derby	70	8	00	0	44	0	25	3	55	2	Northum.	67	8	46	2	33	9	24	1	32	8								
Stafford	73	11	00	0	42	1	27	1	47	1	Cumberl.	71	6	47	4	35	7	24	1	00	0								
Salop	69	10	45	4	40	3	29	5	53	4	Westmor.	76	10	42	0	42	0	25	9	00	0								
Hereford	72	0	52	0	51	5	28	10	50	10	Lancaster	71	2	00	0	00	0	26	9	00	0								
Worcester	67	9	00	0	39	0	30	6	48	1	Chester	64	7	00	0	41	4	25	10	00	0								
Warwick	70	0	00	0	37	6	27	6	51	4	Flint	61	2	00	0	38	1	27	0	00	0								
Wilts	65	4	00	0	34	4	27	3	48	5	Denbigh	65	2	00	0	40	9	25	3	00	0								
Berks	72	1	00	0	36	2	28	3	43	8	Anglesea	69	6	00	0	34	6	17	1	00	0								
Oxford	71	0	00	0	34	5	25	0	45	0	Carnarvon	69	4	00	0	35	1	23	0	00	0								
Bucks	68	4	00	0	38	2	27	6	40	5	Merioneth	72	10	00	0	00	0	28	5	00	0								
Brecon	70	2	00	0	35	5	23	4	00	0	Cardigan	67	0	00	0	37	0	16	8	00	0								
Montgomery	69	7	00	0	35	2	30	1	00	0	Pembroke	58	1	00	0	32	6	17	2	00	0								
Radnor	73	2	00	0	36	0	27	0	00	0	Carmarth.	66	2	00	0	34	2	17	10	00	0								
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Somerset																			
69										2½		9		36		5		25		3		43		11					
										Glamorgan										71									
										Gloucester										70									
										Somerset										73									
										Monm.										74									
										Devon										72									
										Cornwall										73									
										Dorset										71									
										Hants										69									

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, April 24, 60s. to 65s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirduppis, April 15, 25s. 11d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, April 19, 37s. 3½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, April 24.

Kent Bags.....	3l.	6s.	to	4l.	2s.	Kent Pockets.....	3l.	10s.	to	4l.	10s.
Sussex Ditto.....	2l.	18s.	to	3l.	10s.	Sussex Ditto.....	3l.	0s.	to	3l.	16s.
Essex Ditto.....	3l.	0s.	to	3l.	18s.	Essex Ditto.....	3l.	0s.	to	4l.	2s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 24:

St. James's, Hay 3l. 18s. Straw 1l. 18s. 0d. Clover 0l. 0s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 3s.
 Straw 1l. 12s. Clover 6l. 16s. 6d.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d. Straw 1l. 9s. Clover 5l. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, April 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s.	4d.	to	5s.	8d.	Lamb.....	7s.	0d.	to	0s.	9d.
Mutton.....	5s.	6d.	to	6s.	6d.	Head of Cattle at Market April 24:					
Veal.....	5s.	0d.	to	6s.	4d.	Beasts.....	2246	Calves	150.		
Pork.....	5s.	0d.	to	6s.	4d.	Sheep and Lambs	10,620	Pigs	270.		

COALS, April 26: Newcastle 31s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.—Sunderland, 32s. 3d. to 41s. 9d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Town Tallow 65s. 0d. Yellow Russia 65s.

SOAP, Yellow 86s. Mottled 98s. Curd 102s.—CANDLES, 11s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 13s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES AND OTHER PROPERTY, in April, 1820 (to the 24th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge street, London.—
 —Grand Junction, 220*l.* Div. 9*l.* per Ann.—Monmouthshire, 140*l.* ex Half-year's Div. 5*l.*—Kilnsmere, 75*l.* 4*l.* per Ann.—Dudley, 62*l.* ex Half-year's Div. 1*l.* 10*s.*—Grand Surrey, 64*l.*—Regent's, 33*l.*—Lancaster, 28*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham, 25*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 19*l.* Div. 1*l.*—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 10*l.* 10*s.*—Ditto Bonds, 65*l.* per Cent.—West India Dock, 173*l.* Div. 10*l.* per Ann.—London Dock, 74*l.* 3*l.*—Globe Assurance 117*l.* Div. 6*l.*—Imperial, 78*l.* ex Half-year's Div. 2*l.* 5*s.*—Atlas, 4*l.* 2*s.*—Vauxhall Bridge, 21*l.*—Southwark Bridge Old Shares, 17*l.* 10*s.*—New Ditto, 14*l.* 10*s.*—Waterloo Bridge, 5*l.* 10*s.*—Grand Junction Water Works, 35*l.* 10*s.*—London Bridge Ditto, 50*l.* with 1*l.* 5*s.* Half-year's Div.—Portsmouth and Farlington, 20*l.* Westminster Gas Light Company, 59*l.* ex Div. 2*l.* Half-year.—Russel Institution, 12*l.* 12*s.*—Surrey Ditto, 8*l.* 8*s.*—Highgate Archway, 6*l.*—Kentish Town Junction Road, 12*l.*—London Institution, 39 Guineas.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1820.

Days	Bank Stock	Red 3pr.Ct.	3pr.Ct. Con.	½ pr Ct. Con.	¼ pr Ct. Con.	5 pr Ct. Navy.	10 pr Ct. Long Imp.	3 pr Ct. Ann.	India Stock	S. S. Stock	3 pr.Ct. S. S.	O. S. S. Stock	India Bonds	Ex. Bills.	Com. Bills.
1 Sunday						103½									
2 Sunday															
3 Sunday															
4 Sunday															
5 Sunday															
6 Sunday															
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RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.

Irish, April 30, 103½

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London Gazette
Times M. Chronicle
New Times
British Press
P. Ledger M. Advert.
M. Post M. Herald
Courier - Globe
Star Statesman
Sun Traveller
General Evening
St James Bug Chro.
Coin Chron. - E. Mail
London Packet
London Chronicle
Coutier de Londres
S. Mercury - M
12 Weekly Papers
14 Sunday Papers
Bath 4. - Berwick
Blackburn Boston
Brighton Bristol 5
Bury Cambrian
Cambridge - Carlisle 2
Carmarthen Chelms 2
Cheltenham Chester 3
Colchester Cornwall
Coventry 2 Cumberland
Derby Devon
Dorchester Dorset
Durham Exeter 3



Gloucester 2-Hants 2
Hereford 1-Hull 3
Hunts 1-Ipswich
Kent 4-Lancaster
Leeds 3-Leicester 2
Lichfield Liverpool 6
Macclesfield Maidst. 2
Manchester 5
Newcastle 2
Norfolk-Norwich 2
N. Wales Northamp.
Nottingham 2-Oxf. 2
Plymouth 1-Preston
Reading-Salisbury
Salop-Sheffield
Sherborne-Shrewsb.
Stafford Stamford 2
Suff. Surrey-Sussex
Tantony-Type
Wakefield Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Whitehaven Winds.
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2-York 4
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M A Y, 1820.

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With Perspective Views of the CALEDONIAN CANAL, and of Part of CHRIST'S HOSPITAL;
and with a Wood-Engraving of CAPT. MARRYAT'S LIFE-BOAT.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed. POST-PAYD.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

J. O. is referred for the Pedigrees he enquires after, to the Herald's College.

T. MOLINEUX will find the anecdote of Abp. Usher he enquires after, in vol. LXII. p. 715.

A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN's Question concerning the Marquis of Stafford's Picture Gallery, is of too delicate a nature for a Public Print. An answer might be had for a *shilling* at the Prerogative office.

J. BEATSON, in reply to a CONSTANT READER, (p. 290) adduces the following circumstance:—"The Rev. T. G. Clare, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, who died June 4, 1819," lived at the parsonage-house, St. Andrew's-court, and his widow remained in the house for more than three months after, for by law she is given six months grace to remove."

In farther answer to MENTOR, p. 242, a QUONDAM CHURCHWARDEN says, "In an action upon the case for a disturbance of the enjoyment of a pew; if the plaintiff claims it by prescription, he must state it in the declaration as appurtenant to a message in the parish. This prescription may be supported by an enjoyment for 36 years, and perhaps for any time above 20 years.—In such an action against the Ordinary, the plaintiff must allege and prove repairs of the pew."

A CORRESPONDENT replies to the Inquiry (p. 2.) respecting the issue of Lucy Knivett, daughter of John Knivett, of Norwich, esq. who married Lucy, daughter and co-heir of Charles Suckling, esq. of Bracondale, Norfolk. By her he had issue: 1st. Paston Knivett; 2d. Thomas Knivett; 3d. John Knivett, buried at Trowse, Norfolk, 1685-6; 4th. John or Jonathan Knivett, Captain in the army, buried at Trowse, Norfolk, but has since been removed to Ashwelthorpe, Norfolk; 5th. Charles Knivett; 6th. Henry Knivett; 7th. Elizabeth Knivett, married Henry Wilson, esq.; 8th. Lucy Knivett, married first, John Holt, esq. and 2d, John Field; 9th. Catherine Knivett.

MINIMUS & CLERUS says, "It is one of the questions usually put by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty prior to the augmentation of any small living—'Is the Living a Chapel of Ease or a Perpetual Curacy?'—He wishes therefore to ask, 1. "What is the distinction between a Chapel of Ease and a Perpetual Curacy?—2. If there be a distinction, are Chapels of Ease (distinct from Perpetual Curacies) numerous?—3. Are not those Perpetual Curacies, which are under a Mother Church, likewise Chapels of Ease?"

CANTABRIGIAE LANCASTRIENSIS remarks, "In your Magazine for March (page 271), you

inform your Readers that the Gazette of Feb. 22, contains the Proclamation *usually* issued, at the commencement of each new reign, for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for the preventing and punishing of vice, profaneness, and immorality.—I wish to ask whether that Proclamation was issued earlier in the reign of our late beloved King than the 27th year, i. e. in the year 1787;—and by what former King it had been issued?"

M. observes, "a toast is often given in certain public companies.—The Royal Family—and may they never forget the principles which placed them on the Throne." The sentiment is not sufficiently explanatory, as it does not allude to their *rightful* claims by de-cent, confirmed by the Act of Settlement, as being the *next* in the Protestant succession after the death of Queen Anne, without issue."

WHITCHURCH states, that the armorial insignia of Earl Nelson, Sir Wm. Domville, &c. are frequently seen with the shield quarterly; in the first quarter, the Arms as augmented and enriched by royal order; the second containing the Arms as used before the augmentation; (the third and fourth a family quartering of ancestry;) is not this to be considered as a redundant method, it making the interesting objects in the augmentation too minute to be well distinguished? also is not the royal augmentation intended to do away the use of the former coat?

OSCAR asks, "When a man marries an heiress, who afterwards dies in his lifetime, ought he after her death to quarter her coat with his own? Or otherwise, how is it to be known that his wife is not still living, if he wishes to continue bearing her coat, which he may do?"

G. H. W. says, "in p. 188, Mr. Dick is called 'heir to the title of Braid.' Query, whether any such title ever existed?"—Probably, heir to the Scotch Baronetage of Dick, of Braid, in Mid-Lothian, was meant.

In the preface to "HASTED's Kent," 8vo. 1797, the Author, in stating the embarrassments frequently arising from the neglect of pedigrees, and the consequent advertisements for the next of kin, says, "The well-known loss of the *Selby Estate* to the right heir, is a recent instance what care ought to be taken in this particular."—W. S. is anxious to ascertain what Selby estate is alluded to, or any circumstances connected therewith.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT is referred for an explanation of an *oriel* window, to vol. LXIX. p. 191.

A complete List of the New Parliament shall be given in our SUPPLEMENT.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For M A Y, 1820.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN,

April 26.

AS it has been generally stated that an alteration is about to take place in the Royal Crown of England, by the omission of the *fleur de lis* upon its circle, I beg leave, through the medium of your pages, to call the attention of those who may be interested in the enquiry, to a suggestion whether the form of this regal ornament has been improved by the depression of the arches by which it is surmounted, and by the squareness of outline which is thus given to it. To such of your Readers as are familiar with delineations of the Crowns of our last Plantagenets and Tudors, the circumstance above described will, I believe, be perfectly intelligible: they will recollect examples, in particular, of the high-raised Crown of Elizabeth, the most opposite, in this respect, from that of the present age. There are, however, others of a less elevation, though of the same character, which I have often regarded as extremely graceful: perhaps a better instance cannot be given than that afforded by the coins of Henry VII. Perhaps, Mr. Urban, I must not venture so far as to recommend a revival of this antient form, but I think I may safely advise a comparison of the present Crown with those which have preceded it, at a time when its fabric must necessarily be new modelled. I may also be permitted to hope that, as the barbarous taste which prevailed after the Restoration (when, by the way, our present Regalia were made), is now fortunately exploded, the more appropriate style of antient English art will be appealed to in whatever concerns either these, or the august ceremony to which they particularly belong.

With regard to the change of ornaments on the rim of the Crown, I suppose the place of the *fleur de lis*

will be supplied by the beautiful leaf which is often seen on antient Crowns, and now on the ducal coronets. The circle will in that case resemble that assigned to Nephews of the blood Royal;—crosses and leaves alternate. The substitution of thistles and shamrock,—a conceit of some of the newspapers,—is of course too absurd for notice.

I had forgotten to mention that most of the Crowns of foreign Sovereigns are of the form to which I have referred above;—the bows forming a regular obtuse arch above the head: and this appears to be also the case in that of Hanover, judging from the representation of it on the shield of our new half-crowns.

There is another point connected with the subject of this Letter upon which you will allow me to add a few words. The COINS of all our Kings, from the earliest time down to the Restoration, are rendered particularly interesting to the student of Regal Antiquities, by their presenting figures of the Crowns, and in some instances the Sceptres also, which were in use at different periods of our history. Surely, Sir, there is much reason to regret that the practice of exhibiting the Sovereign's head with its peculiar and appropriate ornament hath since been laid aside. The laurel wreath, however justly we may have been used to admire it on the brow of a Roman Emperor, ceases to be classical when applied to an English King; its adoption is contrary to good taste, for it is in violation of historical truth and consistency. Let us hope, then, that this may be considered in the forthcoming Coinage of his present Majesty.

Yours, &c.

A. T.

Mr. URBAN,

May 10.

I LATELY made an accidental purchase of a copy of Isaac Wal-

ton's Lives of Dr. Donne, Sir H. Wotton, Hooker, and Herbert, which, upon inspection, proved to be the identical Volume presented, or intended for presentation, to his brother, by the amiable and learned author, as appears from his autograph 12. Wa. which is in a very small neat character above the portrait of Dr. Donne, facing the title-page, together with the words "for my brother Mr. . . ." The name struck through with a pen so as to have become illegible. It is not, however, on account of this particular (although every particular relative to that excellent man is deserving of notice), that I presume to obtrude upon you at present, but in order to mention that in the same hand-writing of "Honest Izaac," on a blank in the 81st page at the close of the life of Dr. Donne, and immediately preceding the Epitaph upon the Dean by Dr. Corbet, Bishop of Oxford, there appears the following Elegy, which I copy verbatim et literatim :

"An Elegy on Dr. Donne.

I cannot blame those men y^e know y^e well,
Yet dare not help y^e world to ring thy
knell
In tunefull Elegies. There's no language
known [owne.
Ffit for thy mention but was first thine
The Epitaphs y^e writtst have so bereft
Our Tongue of Witt, there is no fancie
left
Enough to weep thee. What henceforth
wee see
Of Art or Nature must result from thee.
There may y^e chance, some busy gath'ring
freind [Vñied Lord
Steale from thine owne Wordes and y^e
Web y^e bestow'dst on others, to thy
Herse, [owne Verse.
And so thou shalt live still in thine
Hee y^e shall venture further may com-
mit [Wit,
A pittied Errour, shew his Zeale not
Ffate hath done mankind Wroug, Virtue
may flyme
Reward of Conscience, never can of flame,
Since her great Trumpett's breath could
only give [leeive,
Ffaith to y^e World, command it to be-
Hee then must write that would define
thy Parts, [Arts.
Here lyes The Best Divinitie, All the
Edw. Hyde."

The above I presume to be the composition of the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, but not finding any account of it in the Volume which I

have mentioned, and not recollecting to have met with it before; perhaps some of your Correspondents will either confirm or correct my conjecture respecting its author: and if this should happen to meet the eye of the learned Editor of the Athenæ Oxonienses, in whose elaborate work so many curious particulars relative to many of our antient worthies are embalmed for the benefit of posterity, he may perhaps not think it impertinent in the writer to request information whether these lines have before appeared as the accredited production of the noble person whose name is annexed to them? C. R. O.

Mr. URBAN, Cambridge, May 15.
A LATE popular Work, entitled "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolks," concludes its account of Mr. DUNBAR, the Greek Professor at Edinburgh, with informing its readers that he is the author of some pieces in the "Cambridge Classical Researches." Having lately perused a publication bearing the name of Mr. Dunbar, I felt great surprise at the above assertion, and was led to enquire of the Editor of our Classical Researches, whether there was any foundation for it. He assured me that it was totally untrue, and that there never could have been the least ground for such a report.

Thinking it right that an assertion should be contradicted which is injurious to the character of a respectable Work, as well as of our University, I take the liberty of begging you to notice this mistatement, which occurs in vol. 1. p. 172, of "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolks."

Yours, &c. CANTABRIGIENSIS.

THE SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.

Redeunt Saturnia regna!

Mr. URBAN, Chelsea.

IN your Magazine for May 1819, page 392; and in the Review department of that for April 1820, pp. 337, 338; your numerous Readers are informed of certain differences whereby an excellent London Charity has been partially injured.—Allow your present Correspondent to reverse the picture, and to exhibit to full view the sweet contrast of unanimity in benevolence.

On Saturday, May 13, 1820, I dined with the Directors and Stewards at the

the London Coffee-House in Ludgate-street. The Meeting was unusually large. At the head of the table sat the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, K.G. When his Lordship, after dinner, gave the first toast, "THE KING," he delighted his auditors with the intelligence that his Majesty declared himself PATRON of the Institution, and directed that henceforth its name be changed from the *General Sea Bathing Infirmary* to THE ROYAL SEA BATHING INFIRMARY. In terms pithy, eloquent, and deeply pathetic, the noble Chairman eulogized the Charity, and expressed his own firm determination to support it. Sir William Blizard, John Blades, Esq. Sir Everard Home, Rev. Dr. Yates, Rev. Weeden Butler, Dr. Brown, Thos. Chevalier, Esq. and various other warm friends to the Charity, spoke their sentiments in the course of the evening. Sir W. B. recommended the Infirmary to all medical gentlemen as a grand necessary adjunct to the London Hospitals; J. B. Esq. noticed a splendid act of liberality by Thomas Warre, Esq. and professed his own readiness to co-operate in a similar manner. Sir E. H. cheerfully agreed to accept the office of Steward at the next Anniversary, and avowed his wish thereby to demonstrate his attachment as a professional man to the interests of the diseased Poor. Dr. Y. reported the good government and accommodation of the Building, and the sense entertained by its happy patients; he made his luminous report from personal survey. He left to his clerical brother at his elbow to express more at large their common satisfaction. Rev. W. B. gave a concise narrative of the Establishment, from its origin to its present state of stability; and figuratively observed, that he had watched the PLANT throughout its growth, under various changes in its atmosphere. It was now mature. Its soil was rich: its culture was most favourable. Thank God! its roots had struck deep into British hearts; it was protected by his Lordship, and nurtured by public munificence; it was now warmed by the rays of Royal Patronage; and often, indeed, would it be watered in silence by tears of gratitude from the Poor. Dr. B. very neatly thanked the company for

drinking his health, and assured them of the zeal of Sir Thomas Grey and himself. T. C. Esq. did not speak till after the Noble Chairman had quitted the room, and Sir Thomas Blizard, V.P. had succeeded him; but that gentleman then riveted the attention of his hearers by remarks which were original in their nature, and convincing in argument.

Yours, &c.

AMICUS.

On the Extent of the Historic Relation, in discovering and marshalling the Subjects of Human Knowledge.

(Continued from Vol. LXXXIX.

Part ii. p. 606.)

NEED we any longer, therefore, be surprised at HUME and ADAM SMITH of the French school having lost their way, for want of the historical clew that guides us through the knowledge of things? For three quarters of a century these men, endowed with genius, and having followers of no ordinary sagacity, have been gravely enquiring, "How, and by what means the mind prefers one tenor of conduct to another:—how it denominates one *right*, and the other *wrong*: and wherefore it considers *one* as the object of approbation or reward, and the *other* of reprobation or punishment?"

To illustrate this more satisfactorily, let us here notice the leading points in the most celebrated speculations upon Ethics and Philology. The French were not the original inventors of those speculations—for they invent nothing—they only give a name and a fashion to the discoveries of others. The spirit of these speculations was re-produced in our modern times, first, in the reign of Charles II. It was an essence formed out of the *fanatic acid* of those days, mixed with the lees and dregs of that intoxicating speculation called DEISM: the wine of a profligate, gambling, and corrupt court. But to drop the figure:—this philosophy of HOBBS, MANDEVILLE, and finally of LORD BOLINGBROKE, made it necessary for the great Dr. CLARKE to ascertain and fix what he calls the eternal relations and fitnesses of things. He has thus made it even a matter of demonstration, the historical order.

He was preceded by NEWTON, and accompanied by Bishop BURTON: the former had to ascertain and fix even

the laws of the creation, a standing fact: and by a scientific chronology, to lay down the authentic Chart of History. While the latter (BISHOP BUTLER) showed the grand historical analogy of things, human and divine.

As LOCKE and BISHOP BERKELEY (though both of them virtuous men, in fact) are admitted to have lost their way, in speculations upon paper—it is hardly necessary for us, here, to follow them, if we had time even, which we have not.

The philosophy of the good Dr. HUTCHESON has laboured to show that BENEVOLENCE is the principle of virtue. But to what extent is this true? By what medium is it measured, and regulated? His principle of benevolence is plainly referable to our historical relations: 1. That to the Deity as our common FATHER: 2. To his creature, man, who is our BROTHER.

But, thirdly, it is a matter of the highest record, that these two relative duties were enjoined in positive, express terms by the author of Christianity—at the Jewish Reformation—revealed from the Deity himself. This is a fact, therefore, contained in SACRED history.

Then follow the *wandering systems*, till speculation is lost in the inextricable labyrinth of Scepticism:—the centre of which is occupied by a fatal atheism, that *mare mortuum*, or dead sea. One system is—that “virtue consists merely in the wise and prudent pursuit of our own real and solid happiness.” Upon which we may observe, by the way, that to make happiness your *direct* object, is the very way to be miserable:—just as the very way to spoil your physical constitution, is to be ever running after health. Those who never think of health or happiness, but of their active duties, are found to attain *indirectly* both these objects! This system precisely *inverts* the historical or natural order.

One would think that Philosophers were meaning to give the world a specimen of *irony*, or a piece of the most exquisite and refined *pleasantry*, when in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries they are thus gravely inquiring (like Diogenes with his lantern in noon-day) “what is happiness? and where does virtue consist? What recommends it to us

more than any other, the most indifferent thing? Is there any standard of truth? What is truth—and where is it—How do we know that there is any such thing as truth?” &c. &c. One would suppose we had fallen among a set of disguised Jews and Stock-jobbers, and not an assembly of Philosophers, to hear it gravely asked, whether conscience is a real, or an *imaginary* faculty!

But by following the historic relation, as above indicated by Scripture, all these things will be discovered, defined, and attained, as well as we can reasonably expect in this given state of things. Or, to use the emphatic language of LORD BACON, —“we shall be endued with all the public and private virtues, and ALL AT ONCE.”

It has been a favourite enquiry whether we have any peculiar organ called the moral sense? Whether this principle is a modification only of some other principle in human nature, to which it is reducible: as reason, good taste, sympathy, and the like?

Conscience is that inward record upon the consciousness of any thing we have intended, said, or done—put in apposition with the *memory* of the golden rule—relating historically to God and our neighbour. For as to the sympathy borrowed by ADAM SMITH from the *petite morale* of the French school—this sympathy is the accord or musical harmony of two or more minds—whether one is contemplating the *composed picture* of the other suffering—or this other imagines a composed spectator. It belongs to the fine arts, not to morals—What else is the standard of propriety, but the historical order of things? What else are even prudence, temperance, fortitude, and justice?

There are three senses of justice: Do as you would be done by: Do no wrong: Do not these certain assigned wrongs, laid down and forbidden by law? By what relation do we arrive at these rules? Who told us of them? How are we able to apply them?

It is pleasant enough that ADAM SMITH, in his *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, should think it worth remarking that “the *best* systems of Moral Philosophy (as distinguished from the licentious ones of Mandeville, Hobbes, and others) do all con-

tribute to encourage praiseworthy, and to discourage blameable dispositions." What else, in the name of common sense, should be expected from professed systems of morals! In an enquiry after right and wrong, this star-gazing philosopher overlooks the well of truth at his feet, till falling down, he finds it at the bottom—and thus verifies the proverb.

In this masquerade of philosophy, MANDEVILLE mistakes vanity, and SHAFTSBURY, ridicule, for historical guide: while HUME takes up with interest and pleasure—softened down by the names of the useful and the agreeable. It is evident that these men, moving in the atmosphere of a corrupt court, calculated their systems for the meridian of France. Thus HUME, in his history, calls the adulteries practised in the then court of France, "*the tender passions*." But the historical relation of the golden rule—besides its immutable truth, and its authority, as a positive divine injunction, is really the most natural, the most useful, and most agreeable. YORKICK.

(To be continued.)

Ancient Anecdotes, &c.

from VALERIUS MAXIMUS,
by DR. CAREY, West Square.

(Continued from p. 326.)

OF congenial spirit with young Cato (noticed in my last communication) was young Cassius, who afterward rendered himself so conspicuous, as the associate of Brutus in heading the party who killed Julius Cæsar. While yet a boy, he evinced his abhorrence of tyranny and cruelty, by an act at once expressive and dangerous. Being at the same school with Faustus Sylla, son of Sylla the dictator, and hearing that youth commend his father's bloody proscription, and declare that he himself, when arrived at a proper age, would imitate the paternal example, Cassius gave him a violent box on the ear; a deed, which seemed likely to cost him his life; though he had the good fortune to escape with impunity.—*Lib. 3, 1, 3.*

The celebrated Alcibiades, also, at an early age, displayed a prognostic trait of his future character as a politician. When a boy, he one day found his uncle Pericles sitting alone,

and deeply immersed in gloomy meditation. On inquiring the cause, and receiving for answer that his uncle was utterly at a loss to make out his account of a considerable sum of public money which he had expended in the architectural embellishment of the Athenian citadel, he asked him why he did not rather devise some expedient to avoid the necessity of producing his accounts. Pericles adopted the boy's suggestion, and soon contrived to involve his country in a war, which wholly engrossed the public attention, and completely diverted it from the consideration of his accounts.—*Lib. 3, 1, ext. 1.*

Of the respect paid to acknowledged worth and integrity, a notable instance occurred in the person of the philosopher Xenocrates. Being summoned as a witness on a trial at Athens, and having given his evidence, he was (according to the established custom) advancing to the altar, to swear to the truth of his deposition; when the judges, all together rising from their seats, unanimously declared his bare assertion to be sufficient, without the oath; although they themselves were not, in any case, allowed to pronounce judgment, without being previously sworn.—*Lib. 2, 10, ext. 2.*

On the night preceding Julius Cæsar's death, Porcia, the daughter of Cato, and wife of Brutus, received from her husband the first intimation of the plot formed for killing the usurper on the following day. After this confidential disclosure, Brutus having quitted her apartment, she called for a knife *ore. azör, för* the ostensible purpose of paring her nails: and, letting it fall, as if by accident, she thus contrived to wound herself. Her maids shrieking at the sight of her blood, the sound reached the ears of Brutus, who hastily returned to the apartment, and, having learned the cause of their alarm, affectionately chid her for having undertaken to perform that office herself, instead of employing the usual ministry of the barber*. But Porcia, in a whisper, informed him, that what had happened, was not the effect of accident, but a deliberate deed, and, in

* Barber—So in the original—*Tonsor*—the same who shaved and trimmed his master.

their

their present critical circumstances, a most certain proof of her affection for him; as she was desirous of ascertaining by actual experiment, with what degree of fortitude she could bear to inflict on herself a death-wound, if he should unfortunately fall in the execution of his perilous enterprise.—*Lib. 3, 2, 15.*

A remarkable example of martial prowess and good fortune was Sicinius Dentatus, a Roman soldier*.—This hero had fought in one hundred and twenty battles—thirty-six times returned laden with the spoils of so many enemies slain with his own hand—eight of whom he killed in single combat, on challenge, in the sight of both armies.—He saved, in various battles, the lives of fourteen fellow-citizens.—He received forty-five wounds, all in the breast, not one behind.—Nine times he marched in proud procession behind the car of triumph: on the last of which joyous occasions, he displayed the following numerous collection of honorary presents, received from his different generals, as the meeds of valour—Eight golden crowns, fourteen civic†, three mural‡, one obsidional§—one hundred and eighty-three collars or neck-chains—one hundred and sixty bracelets—eighteen spears—twenty-five phalerae¶.—In recording these particulars, Valerius assures the reader, that they were all well attested by authors worthy of credit.—*Lib. 3, 2, 24.*

To this notice of Sicinius let me add that of Scæva, a centurion in Cæsar's army during the civil war with Pompey.—In the defence of a small fort or bastion against a very superior force, notwithstanding several other wounds and the loss of one eye, Scæva

continued gallantly fighting, until, exhausted with fatigue and loss of blood, he fell amid a heap of enemies killed with his own hand.—His shield was found pierced with one hundred and twenty arrow-shots, according to Valerius, (*Lib. 3, 2, 23*)—or two hundred and twenty, as the number appears in the text of Cæsar, (*Bell. Civ. 3, 53*) where it is further recorded, that the brave defenders of the fort produced to their general about thirty thousand arrows, discharged into it by Pompey's party in the course of a few hours; and that the gallant Scæva recovered from his wounds, and was honourably rewarded and promoted. (*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN, Gloucester, May 6.

I READ, with great pleasure, in your Review, p. 338, some just commendations on a Pamphlet written by the Rev. James Plumtre, which speaks in high terms of the British Stage. Its influence over the Morals and Manners of the People at large, hath been generally admitted by all ranks and professions in society; and, under these recommendations, it was constantly supported by the countenance, in every sense of the word, of our late excellent Monarch George the Third.

There are, however, some simple fanatics, and Ultra-divines, who hold Plays, Players, and Play-houses in utter abomination:—a remarkable, and almost incredible instance of which occurred lately in this City; when a Meeting of Inhabitants was called, to consider on measures of relief for the Poor, then suffering under extreme Cold, and many liberal contributions were accepted. But, upon the respectable Manager of the Theatre making an offer of the produce of an evening's performance for the support of his sinking fellow-creatures, a certain young scion of the new evangelical tree attempted to paralyze this hand of benevolence, by scornfully rejecting it—as held out from an unworthy body!—I need scarcely add, that this singular objection, against permitting one human being to assist another, and arising from illiberal, ill-founded, and unchristian-like prejudice, met with no encouragement but from those enjoying similar feelings and tenets.

A VERY OLD CORRESPONDENT.
Mr.

* Sicinius—supposed by some commentators to be the same with Siccus, who was basely assassinated by order of the Decemviri, about the year of Rome 300, as recorded by Livy, *Lib. 3, 43.*

† Civic, Mural, Obsidional Crown.—Few of your Readers require to be informed that the Civic crown was conferred on him who saved a fellow-citizen's life in battle—the Mural crown, on him who first scaled the enemy's wall—the Obsidional, on him who compelled the enemy to raise a siege.

‡ Phalera.—Commentators not being agreed on the subject of those ornaments, when intended for the horseman himself, and not for his horse, I leave the Latin name as I found it.



Basin of the Calabrian Canal at Maitown, near Liverpool

MR. URBAN, *Inverness, Jan. 1.*

I BEG to send a Drawing of Scenery, which will, no doubt, interest many Readers of your Magazine; the front of the drawing is the basin of the Caledonian Canal, taken from the North-west of Loch Linnhe, with the *Barf*, *Ben Linnhe*, and four *Lochs*. The *Barf* is a hill marked with *Ben Linnhe*, of *Tommahurich* (the *Barf* is very remarkable for its high situation and curious shape; *Ben Linnhe* on the other side, marked with two birds, is *Craig Phatrik*, famous for its *Trified Port*, upon which subject many essays have been written, and published; below this hill is the house of *Murtown*, delineated in the very corner of the drawing;—the vessel sailing near *Tommahurich*, where the line of the Canal near *Burnbridge*;—the hill marked one bird, is *Torravan*; that over which are three birds, is *Craig Duncan*; the Head of the Canal is within one mile of *Inverness*, and within one quarter of a mile of the junction of the *Cann* and *Loch Beaul*, part of the *Great Firth*. Your Readers will know that the liberality of Government has already expended 700,000*l.* on this work—which will navigate frigates of 32 guns, and is expected to be finished in two years, when vessels may pass through it from the *Barf* to the *Western Ocean*.

Of this Work, *Mr. Telford* (whose modesty conceals his being a Knight of the Order of Merit of *Gustavus Vasa*) has, from its commencement in 1804, been Chief Engineer: it seems first to have been thought of in 1716; more seriously in 1771; and finally was resolved upon, we think, in 1802 or 3—it will indeed be a noble gift to Scotland, and we may trust a great advantage to the Commercial Empire. Yours, &c. NAVALIS.

MR. URBAN, *March 8.*

ALLOW me to return sincere thanks to your Correspondent "*Suum cuique*," &c., for his very satisfactory "Defence of Bishop Bagot." The merit of the late Dean of Christ Church, like that of his predecessor, was eminently great, and it is equally unjust and unnecessary to depreciate either, in order

to exalt the character of the other. The late Dr. Townson, who published his valuable *Discourses* on the Gospels when Bishop Bagot, whom he had known from his infancy, was Dean of Christ Church, presented a copy of the Work to each of the Societies, Magdalen and Christ Church, of which he had been member, with appropriate inscriptions in each. In the copy given to Christ Church this was written: "For the Library of Christ Church; in which College he had the happiness of beginning his academical studies; and to which he gratefully wishes perpetual prosperity, under a succession of Deans as worthy to preside as the present."

It so happened that I had the honour to be in company with a quondam Student of Christ Church, now an ornament of the House of Peers, soon after the decease of Dr. Jackson, of whom his Lordship was pleased to speak with high regard and esteem; and then added, "But the credit of putting every thing in excellent order is due to Bagot; Jackson had only to proceed in the track already marked out for him." To this just testimony it is needless to add the suffrage of a Member of the same University, though not of the same House, who will ever love and revere the memory of Bishop Bagot; of whom it may be truly said, as it was of an ancient Sage, that "to remember Bishop Bagot is a lesson of virtue." R. C.

MR. URBAN, *April 2.*

I HAVE during my whole life been attached to Classical Literature, and its advancement has always been a favourite object with me. I have often congratulated myself on living at a time when, by the exertions of sound and acute Critics, the text of the Classic Authors is so greatly improved, that we are enabled to understand and relish their beauties, of which, without the assistance of these able pioneers, we could only have entertained a faint and very imperfect idea. With these sentiments, the importance of Classical Studies has always appeared to me great; and it is natural that I should have felt desirous that my own Country, so pre-eminent in other respects, should also shine in my favourite department of

LITERATURE.

GENT MAG. May, 1820.

Literature; and our possessing so many great Critics, whose names would have done honour to any age and country, has ever been a subject of pride and pleasure to me. Germany has also for many years justly boasted of the labours of her sons in restoring the remains of the Classic Writers. I was tempted to visit that Country a short time ago, and became acquainted with some of those eminent men, whose studies have been particularly directed to this class of Literature: my conversation with them was mostly on literary topics; and when speaking of the contemporary Critics of both Countries, these Gentlemen did ample justice to our Nation, and expressed themselves with the candour and praise due to our deservedly celebrated men. But they also spoke with surprise of a taste for Classical Research not being more general amongst us, particularly as so many of our youth possessed the advantages of liberal education; and they seemed to think that the number of our Countrymen who understood and valued the remains of Greece and Rome were comparatively very few. I could not but confess that we bestowed less time and attention on the dead languages than themselves, and that they were certainly less generally understood by us.

These conversations led me afterwards to reflect on the cause of the German nation being so much more devoted to Classical pursuits than the English, and I found various reasons conspired to produce such an effect. Their being obliged to abstain from political disquisition, and our extreme fondness for it, which so much withdraws the attention from more quiet pursuits, appeared to me as one cause. Another doubtless proceeds from so many more of our Nation entering into Commercial engagements, which are too often allowed to occupy us entirely, and to prevent our pursuit of literary attainments. But a very principal cause proceeds, I am convinced, from their having possessed an advantage which I think we have not been ready enough to perceive; they have had elementary works in their own language, while we have been content with the old system of gaining our knowledge from works in a dead

one. But I am happy to perceive that this greatest of all obstructions to our acquaintance with the writers of antiquity, is fast sinking before us.

Dr. Valpy, by his excellent Greek and Latin Grammars, in which the rules are written in our own tongue, has done much for our Schools. Dr. Carey's English work on "Latin Prosody" has smoothed the path to the attainment of that difficult subject. We have long enjoyed the benefit of Seale's English Tract on Greek Metre, but the introduction of many new metrical canons since his time, has rendered his work almost useless and perplexing to Students. Mr. Webb's "Elements of Greek Prosody and Metre," written in English, and recently published, has, however, removed this difficulty, and by the assistance of this useful and excellent guide, our youth may triumph over the obstacles which before prevented their obtaining a ready knowledge of that abstruse subject. Other Gentlemen have also written elementary works in English, of great value to learners; and it is my wish to encourage more to pursue this beneficial course, which induces me to trouble you, Mr. Urban, with this address. For the path to the Temple of Learning being made less rugged, we may justly expect that the number of those will be greater who desire to enter her portal, and thus will English Gentlemen be more generally furnished with sources of the highest entertainment, than they at present enjoy.

With most earnest wishes for the good old cause of Learning, I remain, yours, &c. J. H. S.

Mr. URBAN,

May 4.

THE invention of letters being one of the most important branches of philological science, and a subject of profound research, hath afforded an ample scope for disquisition among the learned. After all, Sir, there being no certain monument of alphabetic writing known before the time of Moses, and the Law of the Two Tables, it seems the most safe to rest the subject as derived from that source and period. The invention of letters, however, did not rest with the production of the first and original writing by Moses, but afforded a grand example for the introduction

of alphabetic writing among all nations in subsequent times even down to the present age, when Europeans travelling among people of every country of the earth, and especially among unlettered and barbarous nations, are found capable of reducing oral language to writing; which is of all others the most convincing proof of the surprising advantages of alphabetic writing, and its vast benefit to mankind.

Universal learning, together with the Christian Religion, having for a long period taken its seat and establishment in Western Europe, and the Art of Printing having contributed to the general diffusion of knowledge; the moderns having moreover improved the form of their books, by the almost universal adoption of the Roman characters, which, for the simplicity of their construction, and beauty of their shape, are likely to become the universal characters for all oral languages that are now and may hereafter be reduced to writing, it seems a subject of some importance to inquire more fully into the powers of our system of characters.

The English Alphabet is a copy of the Roman, with little exception, perhaps the nearest copy of any extant; and, therefore, considering how many unlettered nations of Africa and America remain to be cultivated in the arts of civilization and humanity, and how far knowledge may be introduced among them by the aid of letters, we should spare no pains to explore these elementary principles of language.

But, Sir, there is another very great and most desirable object to be had in view, and that is the decyphering of the whole Chinese language in the Roman characters; which, although first attempted in the elements of Fourmont, it is feared has not been sufficiently persevered in by his more competent successors, for want of duly cultivating the powers of the Alphabet; and indeed of this we have some suspicion, in the difficulties the Jesuit Missionaries have experienced in their essays. The man who shall first translate into the Chinese language the Pentateuch or New Testament in alphabetic characters, will gain immortal honours, and largely contribute to the civilization and

evangelization of that vast and populous empire. Several persons have urged the utility of this plan for the advantage of scholars throughout Europe, in gaining a knowledge of their language and books thus prepared, exclusive of other considerations. I shall here quote from one who has expressed himself in these terms: "As long as the Chinese shall in writing make use of their present characters, they can be expected to make no progress in civilisation. The necessary introductory step must be the giving them an Alphabet like our own, or the substituting in the room of their language that of the Tartars: the improvement made in the latter by M. De Lengles, is calculated to introduce this change."

Translations of the Holy Scriptures and Church books have already been made in different languages of Asia, Africa, and America, and in the Roman characters. The English in America have translated the Scriptures into the most barbarous and uncultivated languages by the Roman characters alone: the Dutch, German, and other European nations, have succeeded in the same manner in Asia and Africa*, and it is extremely probable that the Roman letters will ultimately prevail over more countries of the earth than the arms of Rome were ever able to conquer and hold in subjection to its powerful dominion.

T. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *April 6.*
YOUR having favoured me in your Number for March (p. 259), by inserting a specimen of an intended new Translation of the Psalms, induces me to pursue the subject.

Having formerly indulged the too presumptuous idea of being able to give a new metrical Version of the Psalms of David, though the magni-

* Mr. Elliot, an Englishman, surnamed the Apostle of the American Indians, translated and published the whole Bible in the native language of the Nutak Indians, and found the English letters sufficient for this design. The Dutch have long ago translated the New Testament in the Malay language and Roman character, and some other books; and in Africa, the languages on the West and South coasts are receiving the Scriptures and other books, all prepared in the Roman character.

tude of the undertaking prevented its being seriously persevered in; yet there is now a reason for sending you a specimen of the manner in which it was begun. The reason is as follows: It has been suggested that an object of the highest consequence might be achieved, even the improvement of our Church Psalmody, by the following obvious means: if a selection were made of the best versions anywhere in existence; if an adequate portion were extracted from each, e. g. three or four stanzas, but never more than six; if such as were faulty or imperfect were cautiously retouched, and lastly, in cases where nothing sufficiently faithful or elegant seemed to offer itself (which cases would be numerous), new matter were attempted to be supplied, and if possible, with proper spirit; not, indeed, the whole of the Psalter, but a competent proportion of it, as the whole would be unnecessary, or perhaps redundant, since of some Psalms more than one portion must be admitted, and possibly two different versions of the same passage, if both have sufficient merit; then it is hoped that one great point would be attained towards the above grand object.

Another requisite of the highest importance is the introducing a sufficient variety of appropriate melodies, so as to remove the too prevailing sameness in Church-music, and to increase the effect of that enchanting part of the Divine Service. And for this department a near and dear friend of the writer, fully competent as to taste and experience, has kindly promised to apply himself to the selection of the best music, as well as to point out proper metres for its adaptation.

In furtherance, then, of so great and good a work, my request to you, Mr. Urban, is, that as there are most probably many effusions of this sort, some perhaps highly meritorious, in so excellent and long-established a

Miscellany as yours, you would be so obliging as to point out as many as can be recollected. And when I contemplate the number of learned Readers of your Work, and of contributors to it, and who enable it still to support its claim to being the *first* of Monthly Publications, I cannot but indulge a hope that they will be sensible of something like a pride, or a duty, in promoting such an undertaking as is here contemplated. To any of these gentlemen the present applicant would be obliged by the information, through your pages, where any single specimen may be found diffused amongst the works of our English Bards; or would request them to communicate, through your columns, any happy effusions which may remain still in MS. I say single specimens, all or most of the regular Collections of Psalms having been already consulted. B. N. T.

A short Specimen of a New Translation of the Psalms of David.

PSALM L.*

I.

Blest is the man whose wary steps
All sinful paths decline;
While most he hates that scornful crew
That mock at things divine.

II.

Thrice blest if still he makes the laws
Of God his prime delight;
Chief objects of his care by day,
And of his thoughts by night.

III.

He, like some happy tree, whose root
By living streams is plac'd,
Shall flourish in eternal bloom,
With fruits luxuriant grac'd.

IV.

His work still prospers in his hands,
Firm and secure he dwells.
Not so the wicked,—them, like chaff,
Each adverse blast dispels.

V.

From the great Judgment's awful seat
Th' ungodly shrink for fear;
And dread that day, when righteous men
With rapt'rous hopes appear.

* It is proper to note that this first Psalm is merely prefatory to these divine Melodies; and what more appropriate Introduction can be conceived to a Book whose chief aim it is to inculcate virtue, and to deter from vice? And here we immediately see what was uppermost in the mind of the Royal penitent, as it ought to be in that of every one of us, viz. that essence of all Christianity, the redemption of the sins of mankind by Jesus Christ, then only in expectation, and a matter of faith, but now most mercifully accomplished, and become a matter of knowledge. In particular, the Royal Psalmist foreknew that this was to be effected by the Son of God, who was to be son of his own family, according to the flesh; and he foreknew also, that this Divine Person and his holy religion would be persecuted by the Powers of this world.

VI.

For And the good man deigns to know,
And hastens to befriend.
While sinners, thro' their crooked paths,
To sure perdition tend.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 28.

[N Vol. LXXXIX. i. p. 22, in the Compendium of the History of Lincolnshire, it is stated that Sir Edward Harwood, Knight, was born at Bourne in that county. This is a mistake, which has been evidently copied from Fuller. In his "England's Worthies in Church and State," he writes, "Sir Edward Harwood, born nigh Burn [Lincolnshire], was a valiant soldier and a pious man. His having killed a man in a quarrel, put a period to all his carnal mirth. No possible provocations could afterwards tempt him to a duel: he refused all challenges with more honour than others accepted them, it being well known that he would set his foot as far in the face of his enemy, as any man alive. He was one of the four standing Colonels in the Low Country, and was shot at the siege of Mastricht, 1632." This is the account of Fuller, who seems to have inaccurately transcribed the information with which he was supplied by another. A small Tract was published in 1642, and is now very scarce, entitled "The Advice of that worthy Commander Sir Edward Harwood, Colonel; written by King Charles his command, upon occasion of the French King's preparation: and presented in his life-time by his owne hand to his Majestie: Hitherto being a private Manuscript. Also a relation of his Life and Death, &c." London, 4to, 1642. This Tract is in the Harleian Miscellany, vol. IV. p. 255; and is quoted by Hume, in his "History of England," vol. VI. p. 178.

Sir Edward Harwood was born at Hagburne in Berkshire, about the year 1586; in which place, and at Stretchley and Goring, his family have occasionally resided, and possessed property almost to the present period.

His birth was gentle, and from a noble fit to engraft his future education and excellency; furnished, he was with such learning as his age was capable of; his spirit (though sad enough) yet accompanied with much natural mettal and courage, and look't above other callings, to that which narrow-minded and effemi-

nate men close not with. He soon attended the schoole of warre of thosetimest, where quick and curious designs issued into dayly action and execution. These my Lord Veere, who could well distinguish of men, cast his eye upon him, by whose favour, exhaued by his owne worth, he was not long ascending the usual step, whereon the warre placeth reward for its followers. They live, who know how dear hee was to that justly-lamented Prince Henry, who took such delight in him, that his closet thoughts were open to him; from whom that noble Prince got no small advantage in his military way. He was also ever precious to King James of blessed memory, so also no lesse in the esteem of our now gracious Sovereign, witnessing their royall affection toward him in severall expressions of their favours. The illustrious Princessse, the Queene of Bohemia, who, hearing of his death, cried out in a great passion, 'Oh, that ugly towne of Mastricht, that hath bereeved me of so faithfull a servant!' Also, to that mirrour of his time, the last Lord Harrington, to whom he was so endeared, that he offered to hazard estate, liberty, and life, for his good, as by divers of his letters still extant appears. To the late Duke of Buckingham, who, after the defeat of the Ile, of Rhee, remembering what service hee did at Cadiz voyage, in bringing of the retreat, cried out, 'Oh! Ned Harwood, Ned Harwood, that I had had thee here!' To the last Lord Steward, to the old Earle of Southampton, to the late Earle of Bedford, to this now Earle of Essex, and to the now Earle of Leycester, who was sometime his Colonell, to the Earle of Warwick, to the Lord Carlton, and to most of the chief nobility of this kingdome, whose letters, found among his papers, mention such real affection as is scarcely credible from men of their quality. Neither was hee a little deare to that highly honoured lord, the Lord Craven (who beside the late real expression of love to his brother, and for his many great, noble, and pious workes, deserves to have his name written upon pillars of brass), who, when he heard of his death (as was related to his brother), cast himself on his bed, and cried out, 'hee had lost his father!' such was his love and affection of him. Moreover, when his death was noised in the army, there was such a general lamentation for his losse, that his Excellency was faine to send speciall command to still it, least the enemy should take courage, as thinking it were for some of greater quality. And his Excellency himself, when following the hearse, was heard to say to Count Earnest, 'He had lost his right hand in the losse of Monsieur Harwood.' His name amongst soldiers was, *in omni ore, tanquam mel suavis est*,

was true to his principles (a rare virtue in this age). He was neither above nor below his calling, but very adequate and true unto it. He was a good man, a good souldier, a good Christian."

Hee alone succeeded (in the States' service) to the highest step that Englishmen usually tread, and that was a Collo-nell. Religion, fidelity, and prowess, so met in him, that there seemed a constant strife among them which should most ap-peare, and often shewed themselves to-gether, by which he brooke the back of that proverb, *Nulla fides pietasque viris qui castra sequuntur*. His purse stood open to the advancement of every worke of piety in England and Holland. Hee gave a large summe annually to the redeeming *impropriations**, the ruine whereof was none of his least griefes. In the quelling the Arminian faction, hee alone was trusted with a message to King James; and, upon his return, Barnevell went to his last home. In the leaguer of the *Busse* he had the charge of the *Velloe*, when Picolomini was in the bowels of the coun-trey with 10,000 men; in which service hee watched thirty whole nights on horse-back, and never in that time came in bed, and, in conclusion, by his providence and vigilancy, discharged that great trust, and fully secured the country. At Cadiz voyage, which was a matter of trust and great difficulty, hee had imposed on him the charge of bringing up the reare, where the enemy setting upon many scattered troupes, hee brought them off with safety, by an honourable retreat. For want of which, at the Isle of Ree, how many brave English lost their lives, and our nation much of its honour. His valour was un-stained, as all the services he was in can beare large testimony thereof. To be short, hee was first hurt by a granade in the foot at Mastrich (a sufficient warrant to have exempted him from the service for that day), yet would he not leave the prosecution of the *Designes*, though often dissuaded and advised of the great dan-ger he adventured by the worthy gentle-man Capaine Skippon, now Serjeant-Major General for the citie of London; but going often into the trenches to view the enemy's workes, in a scarlet coate, gave the enemy so faire a mark, that he received from the wall a sudden shot out of a small brasse piece, which struck him through the heart; and was from thence, by command of the Prince of Orange, car-ried to the Hague, where he was interred with as much honour as ever was any that dyed in those parts, of his qualittie. Hee

was true to his principles (a rare virtue in this age). He was neither above nor be-low his calling, but very adequate and true unto it. He was a good man, a good souldier, a good Christian."

To this curious Tract is prefixed a short copy of verses in English, and another in Latin, "In Memoriam Coll. Harwood, Equitis Aurati;" written by his nephew, M. Draper. In 1651, on the report of King Charles II. coming to Oxford, New College was fortified by Colonel Draper, who was then in the service of Cromwell. The manor of Silchester in Berkshire be-longed to his family, which was sold in 1700, by the Lady Draper (relict of Sir Thomas Draper, Knt. and Bart.) to Lord Blessington, an Irish Peer.

Sir Edward Harwood was of an an-tient family, which had been settled in Berkshire for many generations.

Sir Edward Harwood was at the fatal Battle of Prague, in Nov. 1620, where the Prince of Anhalt, General to the King of Bohemia, was with his whole army totally defeated. Of other military services in which he was engaged, see "Memoires de Frederic Henri de Nassau, Prince d'Orange, Depuis 1621 jusqu'en 1646;" "Histoire de la Vie et Actes memorables de Frederic Henry de Nassau, Prince d'Orange, Par J. commelyn Amsterdam, 1656;" "The Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere," 1657; in which he is numbered a-mongst the most gallant captains of the age, "whose effigies do at once both guard and adorn Kirby Hall, in Essex, where the truly religious and honourable the Lady Vere doth still survive, kept alive thus long by spe-cial providence, that the present age might more than read and remember what was true godliness in eighty-eight."

T. H.

MR. URBAN,

May 6.

EVER since Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's idea, that "mineral waters, which are provided by Na-ture, are the best, perhaps the only real remedies," has grown pretty ge-neral, English Watering-places have become receptacles to which shoals of people rush, under the fusion of a summer sun, to produce refreshing dews for inordinate perspiration; and, with the full idea that health and pleasure are inseparable from these

remedies.

* "It is incredible what large sums were advanced in a short time toward so laudable a work."—Hist. of the Church, p. 301. His brother George Harwood, a merchant of London, was appointed, about 1665, one of the twelve trustees for the purchase of *impropriations*.

removed, to form the most intrepid resolutions to commit every thing that is foolish and fantastic, to injure the one and burlesque the other. It is not then extraordinary, that such places exhibit very much the extravagance of a sort of Saturnalia, or Olympic games. Taking the mass of the migrators that fill Bath, Brighton, Worthing, or Leamington, it will be found that the greater part are composed of persons with some superfluous wealth, such variegated habits as are rather under the slow refinement of successful business, than the cultivation of mental pursuits, and some sense, which is easily crushed and concealed by that vanity which is raised from the bottom, like fogs into an hazy atmosphere, by sudden excitation of mind, and the overpowering effects of novelty. It is not our object to trace all the Cheapside importance, or the rural exaggerations of fancy with which that respectable class of persons, the Cockneys, ride away, on the Dispatch, the Comet, or the Dart, to sit under

"The shade of melancholy boughs,"

in a hot day, catching flies; or to institute races in poney carts, or boat matches in a calm offing; but on the contrary, to trace some of those inadvertencies which the humourist may observe, to affect the economy of health under this sudden revolution of habits. With all these notions which we have intimated, and a trite store of such precepts as inculcate the necessity of an immoderate consumption of country air, perpetual frolics in invigorating waves, fragrant rides over ambrosial fields, a chase after zephyrs under a vertical sun in the dog-days, a sea-breeze loaded with dust, and an imbecile lounge in a library or on a moonlight beach; and bowels to be "kept eternally open" by a free use of the local beverage (a saline spring or marine water); it is not at all extraordinary that we witness very disappointing derangements of health at Watering-places. How often is the mistake at last explained in the language of *cholera morbus*, that unspeakable state of dilemma, that interesting state of intestine commotion, which may continue like the long and lasting afflictions of rubbing had London

porter, till no intestines are left. Nor are we describing any thing that reflects the charm of melancholy or the dignity of grief, nor the saddened sentiment of encouraged care, but the bolsterous reality of downright spasms, beyond the power of musk and asafoetida, or the aromatic properties of four draughts a day, and for which nothing can be prescribed but attention to a few simple circumstances. With invalids, the waters to which they resort are pre-supposed to possess all the satisfactory and hyperbolical qualities of a quack medicine, from the power of curing diseases exactly opposite, up to the unusual but attested properties (according to the celebrated Mr. Matthews) of uniting bodies which have been blown by the explosion of gunpowder mills to innumerable atoms. With such easy expectations we see Thetisses in robes of deepest blue, true *heathen* descendants of that goddess, dipping wounded Achilles to render them for ever invulnerable; the wicked parting the waters to receive *earthly* immortality, the morose to sweeten their dispositions, the hypochondriac to recover his spirits, and the melancholy to wash off his tears, those who are penitent of filth to become clean, and the lady prone to fainting without reason, to familiarize away the propensity; some to excite cold, others warmth, and the lover, by tepid affusion, to cool the supernatural temperature of his affection.

We have been pleased with a little work of Dr. Patrick Mackenzie on Mineral Waters and Bathing; such a work familiarized will tend to give consistency to these aquatic operations. It would also supersede the habit of being implicitly *misguided* by those local guides of small Topographers, in which interested representations convey much about the same kind of information as the prospectus of a conjuror, *e. g.* Swift's Wonder of Wonders. We recollect, in the idle "crooning over" of one of these modest books in the style and talent of the celebrated Warren, having seen the valetudinary "*myrtus in littore*" of Virgil called in as a potential proof of superior climate, and a green area 20 feet by 10, as Walcott-terrace, or as in Newington-road, misnamed "*rura oppidi*," or country in town,

tows, with something asserted about the salubrity of this, that, and the other, with an equal share of impudence, false judgment, and erroneous persuasion. Such productions should never be purchased (except out of charity), unless written by men of accredited talent. Books even like Dr. Mackenzie's must be defective, from their nature. ~~Spice~~ ^{Spice} Sea he has not omitted, however, to notice the irritation of the stomach and bowels, which arises from the foolish practice of descending to a sea-beach, and drinking upon the spot sea-water, though every drop is poison, in its state of mechanical mixture with selenite, floating particles of *algæ* and *fuci*, and its integrant combination of muriate of soda,—

"An article"

Ad infinitum "cathartical."

The power of this latter, as rather too permanent a stimulus to the bowels, is shown by the effect of its addition to Glauber's and the Epsom salt with magnesia, the factitious Cheltenham salt. We would suggest, that information, gathered from sources where the mercenary advantages of exaggeration did not sway, would be invaluable; and which any disinterested man of medical mind, who had lived five years in a place, might furnish. We do not mean the puffs of inhabitant idlers, nor Jewish and illiterate tradespeople, but the impartial inductions of experience and reflection. There are many facts relating to Watering-places that cannot be anticipated by the *a priori* reasoning of the analytic chemist, nor elicited by a golden line to the glaring *suaviter in modo* of the place apothecary. Thus Bishop Watson was congratulated by a man at the well of a mineral spring, as nearly as we recollect, that he was not cured of the gout, for which he had used the waters; since all who had been, in his knowledge, died immediately afterwards: this was rather an important tale to an arthritic. Nothing lies so deep as Truth! We knew a lady die of phrenitis from walking with her bonnet off just after sea-bathing, the effect of quick evaporation on a susceptible brain. Others lay the foundations for pulmonary affections by bathing in wet machines, in which the general *horripilatio* strikes like death: yet the former of these in-

discretions is rather difficult to find related in any simple work on the subject, though it may often and easily happen. Such simple but less important details are necessary in a work of this kind, as that a small quantity of Epsom or other neutral purgative salts, largely diluted, operates much more than a larger quantity of saturated solution; that the benefit derived from the Cheltenham water depends on the immediately subsequent exercise, (see Stone on Diseases of the Stomach;) that the cure of cachexies and scrophulous affections are remedied much more by sea air than sea water, which is certainly the case according to our observation, though we think that sea water possesses much more stimulating properties than the factitious water, or in itself than Dr. Mackenzie seems to admit. The influence of the air above, as well as the waters beneath, should be considered; the virtues that have been attributed to the Hotwell Waters in consumption, is probably more owing to the density of the atmosphere*. (See Mansford on Consumption.) The fact which Dr. Mackenzie mentions, that all waters are medicinal which approach to the greatest purity, might suggest the artificial purification of water, though, for our parts, however pure it may be rendered, it is not our intention to come into the system of Dr. Lambe, and dispense with all artificial beverages, if not impelled by grim necessity. We readily conjoin with Drs. Willan (see his Hist. of the Epidemics of 1796, &c.) Clarke, and Mackenzie, in recommending tepid and warm baths on a large scale, as formerly in ancient Rome and modern Russia. The latter in many of our country towns, are, though indispensable in many cases, scarcely known. They would probably be as excellent preventatives of contagious acute diseases, as cold bathing is as a general tonic†. We are rather inclined to deem Dr. Jameson's opinions, which are adduced by Dr. Mackenzie, to be inadmissible; without any theory of

* According to Dr. Armstrong, the sulphuretted hydrogen of the Harrogate and Dinsdale waters produces a specific effect in phthisis.

† Public Baths are constructing on a large scale at Leeds, according to Dr. Hunter, Edinb. Medical Journal, No. 59



VIEW OF PART OF THE GREY
NOW CURIST'S HOUSE

saturation going on in living bodies, they are sufficient motives for bathing. Dr. Mackenzie, in p. 130, has not seemingly laid sufficient stress on the foolish practice of wrapping. We hope that in a future edition he will notice the newly-discovered Spa at Gloucester, hardly exceeded by the Poutrin Spring in the bulk of carbonic gas in a given quantity of any other mineral water in similar contents.—Under Tunbridge, and elsewhere, he has once or twice inadvertently departed from his simplicity of style, and explicit aids.—He has placed, in pp. 126—8, the tepid and warm bath at 93°, the tepid is rated at the mean 62°, the warm at 80°. We have been led by our interest in the subject, into a more general and desultory discussion than first intended, but Dr. Mackenzie and our Readers will appreciate the purpose.

Kent Road.

J. FOSBROOK.

Mr. URBAN,

May 2.

THE annexed View (*see Plate II.*) represents a portion of the remains of the Monastery of the GREY FRIARS, or Mendicants, which was one of the most suburb conventual establishments in the Metropolis. It was of the order of St. Francis, and was founded by John Ewin, mercer, about the year 1225. A full account of it may be seen in Strype's Stowe; and an abridged notice of it in Pennant's London. On the Dissolution, the fine Church belonging to this house, having been spoiled of its ornaments for the King's use, was made as a storehouse for French prizes, and the monuments either sold or mutilated. Henry VIII. just before his death, granted the Convent, &c. to the City, and caused the Church to be opened for Divine Service. The Church was burnt in 1666, and rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren.

The buildings belonging to the Monastery were afterwards applied by Edward VI. to the use of CHRIST'S HOSPITAL*, one of the Royal founda-

* A good account of the Hospital, with a full description of the curious Paintings in the Hall, Court Room, &c. will be found in Malcolm's "Londinium Redivivum," vol. III. pp. 350—373; and an interesting "Brief History of Christ's Hospital" is noticed in our Review for the present Month. ERR.

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tions endowed by that youthful and well-disposed Monarch. Parts of the old Convent, with the Cloisters, are yet remaining; but a great portion (including the whole South front) was rebuilt in the 17th century, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren; and other parts have been since modernized. The building shown in the View is one of the Wards of the Hospital, situated at the Western extremity of the old building facing the South, as seen from what is called the New Play-ground. The Mathematical-school was founded by Charles II. The Writing-school was founded in 1694 by Sir John Moore, whose statue is in front of the building. The Grammar-school was rebuilt only a few years ago; partly by a benefaction of John Smith, Esq. whose portrait ornaments the upper school.

It has been the wish of the Governors of this noble Foundation, for some years past, gradually to rebuild the Hospital; and large subscriptions have been entered into for that purpose; but the great expence has hitherto deterred them from commencing the work.

N. R. S.

LONDINIANA.

Being a Collection of Fragments, Anecdotes, and Remarks, relative to London, from various sources.

— This ancient City,—
How wondrous sits she, amidst Nature's smiles!

Nor from her highest turrets has to view
But golden landscapes and luxuriant scenes.

A waste of wealth, the storehouse of the world! Young.

THE TEMPLAR CHURCH

Was founded by the Templars in the time of King Henry II. upon the model of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The square choir was built afterwards. The group of Knights in the circle are not known with any certainty. One of them was thought to be Geoffrey de Magnaville, Earl of Essex in 1164 (King Stephen). The Coffin of a ridged shape is the tomb of William Plantagenet, fifth son of Henry III. It is conjectured that three of the others are, William Earl of Pembroke, and his sons William and Gilbert, likewise Earls of Pembroke in the year 1219, &c.

Pennant.

THE

THE MONUMENT.

The celebrated Duke of Buckingham is said to have written on the Monument, in chalk, the following lines:

"Here stand I,
The Lord knows why.
But if I fall
Have at ye all."

THE CORONATION.

The first Coronation Ceremonial recorded to have been performed in the Metropolis was that of Edmund Ironside, 1016.

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM, who built the Royal Exchange, was the son of a poor woman, who left him in a field when an infant, but the chirping of a grasshopper leading a boy to the place where he lay, his life was preserved. From this circumstance the future Merchant took the Grasshopper as his Crest; and hence the cause of that insect being placed over the Royal Exchange.

ANCIENT RESIDENCES.

Stationers' Hall was formerly the house of John Duke of Bretagne and Earl of Richmond, in the reigns of Edward II. and III. and the Earls of Pembroke in Richard II. and Henry VI. and Lord Abergavenny in Queen Elizabeth's reign. The house was destroyed in 1666, and the present Hall erected.—A little to the West of Vintners' Hall, Thames-street, lived John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, Lord High Treasurer. In Thames-street also lived Lord Hastings, beheaded by Richard III. Edward the Black Prince lived in a house opposite the Monument. Tower Royal, Watling-street, was the residence of King Stephen, and afterwards of the Duke of Norfolk, adherent of Richard III. In the place where the present Exeter 'Change stands, formerly stood Burleigh or Exeter House, where lived and died the great Statesman, Lord Burleigh; and close by, in Exeter-street, lived the "Unfortunate" Earl of Essex*.

William Earl of Craven, the most accomplished Nobleman of his age, married Elizabeth, widow of the Elector Palatine, and Queen of Bohemia; and lived in Drury Lane, on the spot

where Craven Buildings now stands, Richard Neville, the "King Making" Earl of Warwick, lived in Warwick Lane. His Statue is now in the front of a house there.

STREETS IN LONDON IN THE SAXON TIMES.

London is mentioned by Bede as the Metropolis of the East Saxons in the year 504, lying on the banks of the Thames, "*the emporium of many people coming by sea and land.*" In a grant dated 889, a Court in London is conveyed "*at the ancient stony edifice, called by the Citizens hwaet mundes stone from the public street to the wall of the same City*†. From this we learn, that so early as A.D. 889, the Walls of London existed.

In 857 we find a conveyance of a place in London, called "*Ceolmundinge haga*," not far from the West Gate‡. This West Gate may have been either Temple or Holborn Bars.

Ethelbald, the Mercian King, gave a court in London between two streets called Tiddberti-street and Savin-street§.

DUCK LANE.

From a passage in one of Oldham's satires, Duck-lane seems to have been famous for refuse book-shops:

"And so may'st thou perchance pass up
and down [and Town
And please awhile th' admiring Court
Who after shall in Duck-lane shops be
thrown."

LONG ACRE.

Among the entries in the Council-books of the time of Edward VI. is the mention of a grant from the King to the Earl of Bedford, and his heirs male, of the Covent Garden and the meadow ground, called "*the Long Acre.*"

FETTER LANE.

Fetter should be Faitour Lane, a term used by Chaucer for a lazy idle fellow. It occurs as early as the 37th of Edward III. when a patent was granted for a toll traverse towards its improvement. The condition in which it remains certainly warrants the etymology—Stow agrees in it.

HOLBOURN.

Holebourne is noticed in the Domesday Survey, where the King is said

† Heming, 42.

‡ Hems. 41.

§ Dugd. Mon. Aug. vol. I. p. 138.—

Turner's History of the Anglo Saxons, vol. IV. p. 237.

* In Devereux Court is a bust of his Son, the Parliamentary General against Charles I.

to have two Cottages, which pay xxd. a year to his vicar. Tamer, in the *Moltia Monastica*, refers to a charter dated so long back as 1267, in which the grant of a place near Oldbourne, where the Black Friars had before dwelt, to Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln is recited*. Henry de Lacy died here in 1312, and upon its site the older part of Lincoln's-inn has since arisen.

ELY HOUSE.

Here, according to Stowe, died Feb. 3, 1399, John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster.

It seems from the following passage in Stow's Annals, that the gardens here were famous for producing fine strawberries. He says, speaking of Richard III.—“And after a little talking to them, he said to the Bishop of Ely, ‘My Lord, you have very good strawberries at your garden in Holborn, I require you to let me have a messe of them?’ ‘Gladly, my Lord,’ quoth he, ‘would to God I had some better thing as ready to your pleasure as that,’ and therewith he sent his servant in all haste for a messe of strawberries.”—This circumstance has been minutely copied by Shakespeare in his play of Richard the Third, where he puts the following words in that Prince's mouth:

“My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holbourne,
I saw good strawberries in your Grace's garden there,
I do beseech you send for some of them.”

During the Civil Wars this house was converted into an Hospital, as appears by an entry in *Rusworth*, vol. II. part iv. page 1097: “The Lords concurred with the Commons in a message sent up to their Lordships, for Ely House in Holbourne to be for the use of the sick and maimed soldiers.”—(*Grose's “Antiquities of England and Wales.”*)

BEAUMONT'S INN.

The situation of Beaumont's Inn, perhaps, is not now to be ascertained. It stood in the parish of St. Benedict, in the ward of Baynard's Castle, and belonged to Sir William Beaumont, *bat.* Viscount Beaumont; and was granted in the 1st year of King Edw. IV. to Lord Hastings.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

The old ornamented tapestry which hangs over the Judicial Seat in this Court was originally a covering to Queen Elizabeth's state bed, and sold by one of the domestics of the palace at that time to the Upholsterer then sitting up that Court.

TURNMILL STREET, or Turnbull Street, near Cow Cross, West Smithfield, appears to have been a place of very ill-repute about two centuries ago. Nash in “*Pierce Penilesse his supplication*,” commends the sisters of Turnbull-street to the patronage of the Devil.

In Middleton's Comedy, called “Any thing for a quiet Life,” a French Bawd says, “*J'ay une fille qui parle un peu Francois; elle conversera avec vous, à la Fleur de Lys en Turnmille-street.*” It is mentioned in Shakespeare's Henry IV. part ii. and occurs in the “Knight of the Burning Pestle,” by Beaumont and Fletcher:

“This my Lady dear
I stole from her friends in Turnbull-street.”

We also find it stigmatized in the “*Scornful Lady*,” a Comedy by the same Authors.

RATCLIFF HIGH WAY.

Sir Robert Cotton told Weever of a chest of lead found in Ratcliffe Field, in Stepney Parish, the upper part garnished with scallop shells, and a crotister border.—At the head and foot of the Coffin stood two jars, three feet long, and on the sides a number of bottles of glistering red earth, some painted, and many great phials of glass, some six some eight square, having a whitish liquor in them. Within the chest was the body of a woman (as the surgeons judged by the skull). On either side of her were two sceptres of ivory, 18 inches long, and on her breast a little figure of Cupid, neatly cut in white stone. And among the bones were two pieces of jet, with round heads, in the form of nails, three inches long.—(*Gough, Sep. Mon. vol. I. p. 64. Weever, Fun. Mon. p. 30*)

GILTSPUR STREET.

Giltspur Street (says Stow) was formerly called Knight-rider Street, and both that by Doctors Comamona, and this for the same reason, the Knights, with their gilt spurs riding that

* Chart. 15 Edw. I. m. 6.

that way from the Tower Royal, to entertain the King and his Nobles with Jests and Tournaments in Smithfield., They rode from Tower Royal through Great, and Little, Knight-riders Street, up Creed Lane to Ludgate, and thence up Giltspur Street to Smithfield. G. CREED.

MR. URBAN, April 19.

"SPEAK of me as you find," is a maxim sanctioned by general approbation; and if one who has been a Clergyman upwards of forty years, and, for more than half that time, constantly resident on a benefice in the midst of Dissenters, is at all entitled to regard, I am fully persuaded, that if, in the Letter signed "CLERICUS ECCLESIAE ANGLICANÆ" (1819. ii. 597.) a direct *negative* were given to every observation in praise of Dissenters, and to every remark in *dispraise* of the Clergy (their "supineness," their "hauteur," their want of "familiarity," and hospitality towards the "inferior part of the body," and their "unwillingness to give them advice,") the statement would be much nearer the truth, than it is at present.

"An anecdote" is related "of a Clergyman in Glamorganshire, who had not been three months absent from his parish for the space of 35 years; the consequence of which," it is said, "was, that there was not a Dissenter in the whole parish." Far be it from me to wish to undervalue the important duty of residence in the Parochial Clergy, knowing, as I do, that in a populous parish, not a day, and scarcely an hour passes, in which the Clergyman is not wanted, or consulted, by Dissenters as well as others (if there are Dissenters in the parish) in some of their temporal or spiritual concerns. But the sources of Dissent are far more deep, and of a very different nature from what your Correspondent seems to imagine. The Apostle reckons "heresies" among the works of the flesh (Gal. v. 20.); and while the guilt of schism (no trivial matter, if the Scriptures are to be regarded) attaches to all Dissenters, there are few of them, I fear, whose erring doctrines, if not absolutely involved in Heresy, do not approach the ambiguous confines of that tremendous sin. The first sin of man was pride; and in the school of Christ, whence alone remedies for every sin

are attainable, the first lesson is humility. Whenever the Gospel is taught in all its extent and all its purity, men of impure, opinionative, unsubdued minds will oppose and contradict it. Our Lord was deserted by many of his Disciples. The Apostles, in their day, were in like manner forsaken by many of their followers; and if you could place Apostolical men, a Hooker, or a Herbert, in every parish in the Kingdom, I do not say, that unity and truth would not prevail *more* than at present; but of this I have no doubt, that even then, while men are such as they are, and the times such as they are, Dissenters would be numerous.

Take a few specimens of their maxims and notions. A Dissenter, not of the lowest rank, said, "If our Religion were established, I would be on the other side." "Why should he have so much, and I so little?" "What is he but a man, like myself?" "I would have an opinion of my own, and judge for myself"—when the question has been one by no means connected with any essential article, either of faith or practice, and, at the same time, such as the self-erected judge was just as competent to decide upon, as to find out the Longitude.

Of the "harmony and affection subsisting among the different sects of Dissenters," I know nothing, except that they are reported to have a Society in London for defending and promoting the holy business of Dissent, or, as they call it, "the Dissenting Interest," throughout the Kingdom.

You would not have been troubled with this letter, had not some of your Correspondents, by referring, with apparent approbation, to the communication of C. E. A. given it a consequence, to which, in itself, it was scarcely entitled.

Yours, &c. A COUNTRY RECTOR.

MR. URBAN, April 1.

AS the Author of "Waverley" has received such universal applause, it is needless to declaim on his merits, and perhaps it were dangerous to mention his faults. On this account I own that I feel some competition in saying that I think there is a very glaring absurdity in that Author's last production, termed "The Monastery."

This

This *Work*, we are induced to believe, is a History of the Abbey of St. Mary's, the Ruins of which are now to be seen at the Village of Pennaquair in Scotland. When I have been reading of Characters introduced in this book, which our Historians have taught me to consider as true, I am surprized to find them rendered fabulous, by being described in the same Chapter in which a preternatural appearance is telling a fortune. What can be more absurd than to say that a man, awake, and in his senses too, should see an airy vision in the shape of a Woman, who, after having sung several very wild songs, vanishes away? But this is not seen only once; Halbert sees it three times successively, and consults it concerning his fate; and on one occasion, after having told him his fortune in strains worthy of the famous Pythia, it causes him to burn his arm in a certain supernatural fire, and, by one touch of its hand, heals it. Again, a grave is unaccountably found by two men, who are about to fight, and ere night no traces of it left: one of the combatants being pierced through the body, after having lain apparently dead for some time, is lost, and appears in the evening with his wound healed. And all this is told in a history; no poetical fiction, Mr. Urban, but historical fact.

Livy knew, that not even Pagans would credit him with regard to those prodigies which he so often relates; therefore, to preserve his reputation, he expresses himself in some such manner as this, "Augebant metum prodigia ex pluribus simulocis nunciata." But this Author, to a more enlightened age, asserts the incredibility which I have above stated.

But, supposing this work is not what it aspires to, supposing that instead of a History it be a Novel, and on that account may deal in fictitious; yet still that does not justify any thing that is so improbable as I have here remarked. Horace says,

"Ficta, voluntatis causâ, sint proxima veris"

This rule of that great Critic has been in this book most certainly violated; and in such a way that I cannot find excuse for it myself, and therefore have written this in hopes that some of your Correspondents will show me a cause, if it be possible, why this is not unnatural. R. S.

Mr. Urban, Mr. S.
NOTWITHSTANDING the ~~great~~ ^{great} efforts of thoughtful and opulent persons in this Metropolis, and throughout this populous Empire, to establish National Schools for the education of the young children of the poor; the depravity of the youth of that class has increased in a considerable degree, though not coequal;—there must be assuredly some radical deficiency either in the inducements offered for their instruction, or in its effect. Its utility depends on these points, which therefore deserve the highest consideration by those who laudably devote their talents to these investigations.

In visiting several of these Schools, I have greatly rejoiced to see the early ardour of youth devoted to the main object that would qualify them for useful and honest callings as their years advance—it has afforded me unspeakable gratification to see them take pleasure in obtaining a knowledge of their lessons, and the meaning of them,—to remark a studious care to "make their sum right" before they ventured to "shew it up;" and a glad triumph when they had overcome what had at first presented itself as an insuperable difficulty in the question, which they thought "so hard;" these indications of spirit in their education offered a full answer to all that has been advanced by speculatists against the system in general; and when I have seen them turn readily to any reference in their Bible or Testament, and not only read well, but answer intelligently to any question which they could not have been prepared to expect; and afterwards, at the close of their school-hour, to join their companions in prayers and in hymns before they departed, I have assured myself that the souls of these children must be saved from ruin!—their school-conduct and their innocence were edification for myself!—But I turn to the melancholy reverse of the picture—I see children of the same age and class dragged before the Magistrate, and punished for the most depraved, and even experienced wickedness;—I hear their replies, masked with cunning and craft far beyond their years.—I see them laugh in their sleeve at confinement; and if they shrink at the ~~lash~~ ^{lash}, they ~~shrink~~ ^{shrink}, they

say, "they knew they could not be hanged for it." If I follow to the Old Bailey, I read a long calendar of Criminals under 15, and some at 12 or 10 years of age! I turn with horror from this melancholy fact; and, hoping to find some argument in extenuation, I learn that this is now, not a new case, but is the course of every day's experience.—Tell me then, Mr. Urban,—for among your numerous and able Correspondents I am well aware one will be found to unlock this mystery, and shew a cause why the influence of early education does not spread farther than the Schools—why, as I have been told none of these scholars are found in those wretched calendars of sin and woe, do they not go as Missionaries among the purloins of fraud, and bring into protection these juvenile ministers of Satan—why does not their own example touch those who, one might suppose, are their companions and acquaintance?—why do not the Directors of these Schools, who take so much and laudable pains in their promotion, and in the cultivation of truth and goodness amongst them, divide into several walks of the Capital and its suburbs, and, as the "Stranger's Friends," seek and save that which is lost?—and why do not the more studious, who devote their study to such arrangements, suggest some method by which the benefit of the Schools may be so extended as to recover from ruin those early students of mischief and depredation!—This imperious call of duty, to render our works consistent will, I hope, produce from some of your fellow-citizens an effectual method of blunting the fiery darts of evil. A. H.

TOUR THROUGH ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

(Concluded from p. 315.)

BIDDING adieu to my Scotch friends, from whom I separated with regret, pleased with the sobriety of their manners, and their steady conduct; I pursued my rout to a place that has given an aching heart to many a parent; and if I object more particularly to one thing than another, it is the abominable system of matrimony upon an anvil, and uniting persons by the means of an horseshoe-maker. Gretna Green was the only place passed on the

North side the Tweed in disgust; and it arose from this contemptible adoption of means for an honourable connexion between the sexes. I must also observe, that my feelings were somewhat shocked at the naked feet and ankles of the females, fearing that they would be lacerated by sharp stones, and bruised by hard roads. My friend observed, "that they required not my sympathy; observe," says he, "their feet are perfect, free from wounds, and capable of the greatest freedom of action, better, Sir, than yours and mine, which have been cramped in the cobbler's stocks from our infancy." As facts speak louder than words, I was silent. The Borderers, however, determined still to be in opposition, adopted on the English line thick clumsy heavy oppressive wooden shoes; and in the towns I found the term "clogger" written up as a branch of business, and a delectable one it seems to be.

Having entered Carlisle, and walking sedately about to take a view of the City, I was insulted by a drunken Elector, for it was during the agreeable time of the General Election that I found myself in this pleasant situation.—I expostulated; the reply was, "all was fair at an Election;" now I thought otherwise; for meeting two out of three tipsy, I thought all was foul; and felt comfortable (that is negatively so) that we had not yet improved so far as to have Annual Elections or General Suffrage.

A fresh day brought fresh ideas and fresh circumstances. Happily for us mortals, we do not here "continue in one stay;" events are but passing, and we ought to make them as agreeable or as pleasant as we can. To attain to the first, we are to be attentive to duty; and walking past the venerable red stone Cathedral of the time of red-haired William Rufus, I attended Divine Service on a Prayer-day;—the simple Chorists, some with fine expressive countenances, gave me new feelings, new ideas, and completely did away the unpleasant-ries of the City—a few pious women and myself were the Congregation. Such characters were to be found when Christianity was in its infancy; they were to be found at the foot of the Cross, when all else had fled! and they are still to be found in our week-day worship, where male idlers seldom are seen. To such women as

these how much are we indebted! to such as these, who have been heads of families, how much good may be traced, to Individuals, to Families, and to our Country! Whether I was noticed as a stranger seated in an antient stall, I cannot say; but I felt the Anthem from the 121st Psalm, and verses 7 and 8, as exceedingly appropriate to my present case; and the consequent aspirations of gratitude were made. Farewell to the momentary acrimony arising from the insult in the street; and welcome gratitude; from a sense of duty, and thanks to these good Choristers, for occasioning the proper selection of it.

Returning homeward, after an extended ramble of 1100 miles in 35 days, not having had for so many years an absence from business, I will beg leave to conclude with the following neat little Epitaph, taken from the Cathedral-yard.

On R. and M. BARLY, aged 3 years.

"Ere Sin could blight, or Sorrows fade,
Death came with friendly care,
The opening buds to Heav'n convey'd,
And bade them blossom there."

Yours, &c.

A. Z.

Comparative Remarks upon the Genius and Writings of Ancient and Modern Times.

(Concluded from p. 206.)

WITH the decay and final destruction of Roman genius, and of Roman power, their Mythology was at length extinct, and the powerful impulse and ascendancy which, in the hands of a skilful artist, it was calculated to exercise over the mind for a series of ages, vanished and was forgotten.

The Middle Ages introduced, as is well known, a species of fabling equally heroic, but widely different in its essential incidents, and the character and complexion of its agents, — less regularly beautiful, but more wild, monstrous, and terrific, legendary narratives teeming with prodigies, fairies, giants, and enchanters.

Originating with the Crusades, and the offspring of magnificent equipments, pompous pageants, and all the imposing associations which would powerfully strike untutored minds, warmed to enthusiasm but incapable of relishing intellectual enjoyments more refined, these eventful and por-

tentious titles of chivalry which the genius of their bards soon elicited from the sanguinary combats and deeds of heroism which took place on the theatre of Palestine, occupied a large portion of the works of imagination, and for a long period maintained a very extensive influence over the human passions. The alleged virtues or endowments, and more than mortal prowess of the Saracen chieftain and the Christian knight, served, in a dark age, to fill and expand the imbecile energies and confused sphere of thoughts, of intellect, which had neither known nor could appreciate higher sources of contemplation. The human mind, which, as far as regarded intellectual converse, and a perception of beauty, was, in those periods, again in its early infancy, was however gradually and slowly recovering from a great moral convulsion, which had shattered and distorted the general features of the mind, and, during a series of ages, had buried its noble faculties in primeval chaos. The wild tissue of prodigies and enchantments therefore, and the mystic rites and incantations, which formed, in their poetry, so powerful an engine for fixing the attentions and administering to the superstitions of a race of men whose passions were easily moved, and whose highest mental pleasures centered in pomp, and show, and mystery, were admirably calculated for their day.

But we have been told that the machinery in use in these days, was more adapted to the great ends of epic poetry, than the system of antiquity; that the Gothic fabling has more in it of beauty than the classic. "The current popular tales," says a writer, "of elves and fairies, were fitter to charm the credulous mind, than those of the old traditional rabble of Pagan divinities; the mummeries of the Pagan priests were childish, but the Gothic enchanters shook and alarmed all nature."

Whether these figments of a strong and vivid fancy were in the nature of things, and in the effect which they are calculated to produce on a well-informed and well-cultivated taste, so intrinsically beautiful, may be matter of question; but it is certain, that they were then best adapted to public taste and opinion, and these rude but magnificent

magnificent and imposing effusions continued alone to amuse, to fill, and to animate all classes of readers, until the light of Science and of Letters had dawned upon Europe, and introduced a perception of excellence more congenial with the state and exigencies of the mind in its vigour. The views of the Poet were then weaned from incidents of an accidental or local kind, in the course of human affairs, and directed to things which are constantly operating and universal in their sphere of action; the condition of man in every age, his pursuits, his associated pleasures, his prejudices, the bias and peculiar colour of his moral sentiments, presented a higher field, and superseded tales of chivalry and the Crusades, which, with one or two splendid and more classical exceptions, soon dwindled into their comparative insignificance.

But although these topics, or things somewhat similar to them, have since occasionally found a partial revival under the pen of an original or a successful writer, there scarcely (as before remarked), in modern times, occurs a single instance of a poem (for such *Telemachus* has with propriety been termed), which has in its chief characters and incidents been formed upon the basis of the Greek Mythology, and resorted to these preternatural sources for materials which should at once elevate the conduct of its epopée, and diversify the course of human adventures with the imposing machinery of the antient Epic. For the purpose, however, which it is to be presumed the author had in view, the personages and the mythology of antient story offered a proper and a happy medium. If Fenelon was actuated with higher motives for writing than a wish merely to amuse and perpetuate his name, if his more immediate object was the instruction of those whose minds were entrusted to his care,—to form the morals, improve the heart, humanize and correct the passions, and elevate and strengthen the patriotic views of the young princes his pupils, the means which he used were on various accounts, well calculated to attain it.

If, as is pretty obvious was not the case, these considerations, on the other hand, formed no share in his motives for writing, the intelligent

reader will find himself somewhat at a loss on all occasions to reconcile these agreeable delineations in their utmost latitude, with the sound talents and learning of a prelate of good sense and pious principles, living in a Christian country, whose views in a literary and philosophical age, if they did not prohibit a licence, which the wildest and most allegorical of the heathen poets had taken, certainly would have imparted to his thoughts, whilst employed in speculating, a just, manly, and noble standard or complexion, which would feel unwilling even in matters of fiction to delineate sober narratives of things which truth and reasonable analogy must utterly oppose. The fascinating charm of novelty, which his adoption of these elegant and classical, but in the eye of judgment utterly absurd theories, would not alone, without contemplating ulterior ends, sufficiently have apologized for such narratives, exhibiting all the puerilities of Paganism, and incongruities which must immediately strike a mind of the slightest reflection.

To say, therefore, what we have before intimated, that the author of *Telemachus* has fine imagination, that he often abounds with beautiful images, which are framed with much richness of similitude, to express the copiousness and abundance of his fancy, to expatiate upon the self-control, filial piety, firmness, and modest humility, which are invariably inculcated in the work under review, would be only to repeat what properly belonged to the Critics of his own days to discover, and what indeed every reader since that time must have appreciated and admired. But it must also have struck the reader that the necessity, which, from his general plan he seems to have imposed upon himself, of scrupulously conforming his narration to the rules of mythological story, has caused him to treat with considerable appearance of solemnity, of incidents which, to modern understandings, savour strongly of the ridiculous. One or two instances of this may, in closing this Essay, without impropriety be here quoted.

The descent of *Telemachus* into Hades, the hell of the antients, or at least that which their poets, with so marvellous

marvellous a faculty of invention, have described in search of his father Ulysses, whom by the fate, or some other monitor, he is apprised no longer holds a place amidst the shades of mortals, although borrowed from his great archetype, and embellished and supplied by his own fancy, may be thought of this description. The classical reader may perchance contend that the author has only dressed forth the glooms, which are described as eternally shedding their baleful influence over these sub-terrene receptacles of departed shades, from the poets, and that therefore they strictly harmonize with his subject. The more reflective reader, however, though amused with these descriptions, or rather perhaps impressed with the exuberant invention of our ancestors, pauses at length, and reviews the picture which is held forth to him: the conceit of sinking in smoke through a cavern of the earth, the grim ferryman of Styx, the horrible insignia of royalty which marks the sullen pomp of Pluto and Proserpine, the Tartarean abyss, with the apparently gross, though unreal forms of disembodied spirits (though Milton with better success, and a more legitimate title, has attempted scenes somewhat similar, and Dante in a Christian country has preceded him in the same track), presents a marvellous admixture of the idle chimeras of Paganism, and of things connected indeed with the Christian dispensation of future destiny, but over which the most awful mystery must ever hang in relation to mortals.

Amongst various incongruities likewise, which followed an attempt to delineate and render palpable to the eye of sense things immaterial and unknown, as well as many puerilities connected both with Olympus, and Pluto's dreary domain, that, in the instance of Arcepsus the grandfather of Ulysses, strikes the reader with the fallacy and the folly of minutely detailing things which lay altogether without the pale of human experience or possibility of knowledge. This personage is represented in the Elysian fields as bearing about him all the marks of venerable age, and at the same time glowing in all the freshness, vigour, and grace of youth,

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—qualities which, to our present perceptions and capacities of discernment, are utterly incompatible; and involve a direct contradiction. But Fenelon, it may be added, whilst painting the delights of the Elysian fields, and of the perpetuated existence, aspect, and occupations, of the ghosts which inhabit them, found the same difficulties as opposed themselves to our Milton; and must ever accompany all who attempt to describe at once invisible ethereal substances, together with the delights which will constitute our solace and our happiness in the invisible world, by images drawn from the impulses and affections of gross matter.

Melcham.

E. P.

Mr. Ussher,

May 4.

As the attention of the Publick has been a good deal directed to "The state of Europe during the Middle Ages," I am induced to offer you a few observations, which I made in reading this work. I by no means pretend to have directed my attention particularly to the points in question; but I think you will agree with me that no very profound learning is required to expose the error. I shall proceed, without further preface, to state a few of the passages which have appeared to me as objectionable, and at the same time to propose the evidence and remarks which suggest themselves at the first hearing.

The first of these passages occurs in p. 329 of vol. II.; it relates to the character of Gregory IX. "This celebrated person," we are told, "was not distinguished by Learning, which he affected to depreciate, nor by his literary performances, which the best critics consider as below mediocrity." I confess I am rather mortified to hear the great Gregory, who took such an interest in the conversion of our forefathers, spoken of in this style. I had been of opinion that he was not deficient in Learning. Such at least is the inference to be drawn from reading Gibbon. Bayle says expressly that he was "*savant*," and that "*tout bien compte, il merite le surnom de grand*." He quotes Platina as an authority to prove that the accounts of his capacity to Learning and the Arts were without foundation. As for the opinion which

"the

"the best critics" have passed upon his literary performances, I was also ignorant of that fact. I have seen somewhere papers quoted from his work which bespoke excellent sense and judgment. His "Pastoral Care" is a book much admired. However, I suppose it will be said that those who admire it are not the best critics, and this will finish the dispute at once. The book is despised by the best critics, and they only are the best critics who despise it. But let us pass from this to something more important. "There are two descriptions of controversialists," says Mr. Hallam, "whom the authority of the Fathers must terribly perplex. An Italian Jesuit, maintaining the Pope's infallibility; and an English High Churchman defending the matrimony of the Clergy: not a single lawful precedent, I believe, has ever been produced for the latter, from St. Paul to Luther, except under modification permitted in the Greek Church." Vol. II. p. 249. But, in the first place, in the name of wonder, why an English High Churchman? would not a French Calvinist have served the turn? As for the authority of the Fathers, I am much mistaken if it will so terribly perplex either the one or the other. To be sure, St. Chrysostom is very desirous of explaining St. Paul's charge to Timothy (1 Epist. iii.) as stating the marriage of a priest to be a negative act; he is to be blameless, and the husband of one wife, not requiring an example of eminent qualities and a single life. But the least that we can infer from this is, that it is the opinion of St. Chrysostom, the marriage of the Clergy was to be tolerated. However, I have a more direct testimony to bring forward, and, I must repeat it, I am not come prepared with information. I would beg the reader of Mr. Hallam's book to look at the 21st chapter of St. Augustin's treatise "De Bono Conjugali," where the Bishop having one wife is represented as a type of Christ and the Church.

In vol. III. p. 464, Mr. Hallam goes out of his way to pass a very severe and sarcastic censure upon a writer of Ecclesiastical History, to whom I must still persist in thinking the literary world, as well as the great body of Christians in this country, are un-

der much obligation. The very honest statement by this writer, in the note to his third vol. p. 302, which seems to have first suggested the idea of this piece of satire, ought, I conceive, to have repressed it. Mr. Hallam is desirous of proving that the Albigenes were Manicheans. Has he produced a single particle of evidence which has not been known and answered before? Is it philosophical, is it fair or honest to bring forward a string of sentences from writers on one side of the most bigoted description, and to boast of them as conclusive evidence? Petrus Monachus, who wrote a History of the Crusade against the Albigenes; Alanus, who wrote a Treatise against Heretics,—are these writers of a character to justify a verdict according to their evidence? This Alanus, who, we are told, is a *more dispassionate* writer than the Monk, "seems" (I use Mr. Hallam's words) "to have taken up several vulgar prejudices against the Cathari;" and is this the writer, who has left "conclusive evidence of the Manicheism of the Albigenes?" "*Il n'est pas vrai*," says Bayle (Dict. art. Manich.), "*que les Albigeois aient été Manichéens*." I do not think that any thing which Mr. Hallam has brought forward would have induced Boyle to retract this assertion. But the Paulicians are also to be consigned over to the rank of mad enthusiasts and heretics. "Their tenets," says our author, "are not to be collected with absolute certainty from the mouths of their adversaries;"—very true and just, this remark; "and no apology of their own," he proceeds to state, "survives." Who could expect, after this, to find such a passage as the following immediately subjoined: "There seems, however, to be sufficient evidence that the Paulicians, &c. &c. &c. denied the Old Testament, and held out a thousand other errors." My good friend, what you say is very true, and no answer can be given to it; but I must recur to my first position. Let it be a question whether Dr. Milner was or was not learned enough for the task which he undertook; of one thing I am sure, that, upon this particular subject, he has decidedly the advantage of his opponent, in point of fairness and judgment.

There are other passages in this very

very interesting Work which seem to me of an objectionable nature; but I have neither time nor inclination to trouble you with my opinion respecting them: I shall only add, that in making these observations I am a disinterested party, having no more connexion with the gentleman whom I have last defended, than with Pope Gregory; but the remarks and insinuations of Mr. Hallam seemed to call for some notice, and I have thought that, in addressing myself to you, Sir, I might be of service to many readers of the day, by putting them on their guard. CANTAB.

EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN ANTIQUATED WORDS.

(Concluded from p. 204.)

42. **SPRINGALDES.** As much as to say "a young springing shoot of a plant," says Bayley—a young man, a stripling. Adolescent, says Skinner, a verb, to spring, germinate, &c. It was of frequent occurrence in old Authors—Ash mentions only Spenser. Take the following from the *Bishops' Bible*.

"*Springaldes* without any blemish, but well-favoured." Daniel i. 4.

"Wherefore should he see your faces worse lyking than the *Springaldes* of your age." Daniel i. 10.

"But in the hour of his death he called unto him his son *Tobias*, and seven young *Springaldes*, his sonne's children. Tobit 5. 14.

43. **SCRALL.** I have not found this word used for a collected number, or swarm, any where but in *Cranmer's*, *The Bishops'*, *Tyndall's*, and *Taverner's Bibles*.

"And the River shall *scral* with frogs." Exodus viii.

"The River *scrauled* with the multitude of frogs, instead of fishes." Wisdom xix.

44. **SURQUEDRY.** Skinner, Johnson, and Bailey, all say that this word is derived from two words of old French. I do not like it the better for that; but as Johnson quotes *Spenser* and *Donne*; and I find it in *Chaucer* and in *Bochas* (as below) it may as well keep its place.

"Here spekeþ *Bochas* agaiuste the *surquedry* pride of them that trust in rycheesse." Head of the 17th Chapter.

"Lo herþ the end of *surquedy* and pride." Example of *Saul*.

"With Persume proud and *surquedry*." Book ii. cap. 2.

"Or of *surquedy* the porage to do wrong." 45. b.

45. TARRAGE.

"Fruit and apples take their *Tarrage*."

"Where they first grew—of the same tre." Lydgate's *Bochas*.

I am not aware of the derivation of this word. The words *taste* and *flavour* are well substituted.

46. **TOOT.** *Spenser* doubts whether from the Latin *tutus*, *intutus*, *obtus*, but *Johnson* conjectures that *toot* is of Saxon origin, and quotes *Spenser* for the use of it in the sense of to pry, to peep, to search narrowly, &c. I beg leave to add the quotations following as an additional reason for retaining it if Saxon.

"Good Man! him list not spend his idle meales

"In quaining plovers, or in wining quailles,
"Nor *toot* in *Cheapside* baskets earne and late

"To set the first tooth in some novell cate." Bp. Hall's *Virgi demiarum*, B. iv. S. 2.

"Whow myght thou in thy brother's eighes a bare mote loken,

"And in thyne oweh eighes nought a beme tofen." *Pierce Plowman's Crede*.

"Than turned I agen when I hadde al ytoled." *Ibid*.

"Hippocrates himself stand *tooting* on his unival." *Decker*.

"Peeping, *tooting**, and gasyng at that thyng which the Priest held up in his hands." *Cranmer*.

47. TREWANDISE.

"Such *trewandise* deserved great correction."

"They were such *trewands* and so busy-minded," &c. *Calvin*.

"Truly poyerte for all thy *truandise*."

Bochas, 65 b.

"Which han assailed him to shende

"And with ther *trowndise* to blend."

Chaucer.

The meaning of this word in the two first quotations is evidently "*weakness*," "*cowardice*," &c. Ash gives "*truandise*," as the act of playing *truant*. Johnson says the verb to *truant* is from the French word *truander*, to beg about a country, which is supported by the two latter quotations. It need not now be used in either sense.

* The tradesmen who watch the arrival of visitors at *Wedding*, to solicit custom, are called *Tooters*; and their importunity *tooting*. EDIT.

42. *Trounce*. Skinner, Johnson, Bailey, and Ash, make *trouncing* a derivative from the French word "*trouper*," a club, yet give the sense as punishing by some law process. I am willing to believe that the common provincial phrase of "I'll *trounce* you," meaning to *beat* or *bruise* with a *stick* or *blows*, is right, and that the word should be used thus in common with the former sense, supported as it is, by its frequent recurrence, and the following passage from *Tyndale's* and other Bibles, 4 Judges.

"But the *word* *troune*, *susera* and all *hys* *charytes* and all *hys* *hoite* with the *edge* of the *werde*."

49. *Unhyll*.

"No man shall take his father's wife, nor *unhyll* his father's covering."

Tyndale's and *Matthew's* Bible. Deut. xxi. This word is full as proper as the thousand words compounded with "*un*" given by the different Lexicographers. Ash (from Cole) gives the word "*hill*" to *cover*, ergo, &c.

50. *Volupers*.

"Thy cheeks are lyke a pece of a pomgranate within thy "*volupers*."

Ballettes of Solomon, chap. vi. in *Chaucer's* Bible.

Query. Does this mean a *covering* for the head, or the *hair*, or tresses of the head? Skinner and Ash say *voluper* means a *kerchief* (q. d.) *Involucrum*—*Chaucer* makes it a *cap* in describing the young wife in the *Miller's Tale*.

"The tapes of hire white *volupere*

"Were of the same suit of hire colere."

And a *night-cap* in the *Reve's Tale*.

"And when she saw a white *thing* in hire eye

"She wend the clerk had wored a *volupere*."

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, May 5.

THE article relating to Thomas Baron Chandos, in your Number for October last (vol. LXXXIX. p. 322) signed "*DUNELMENSIS*," has not hitherto elicited any information from your Genealogical Correspondents, notwithstanding the really curious circumstance it records touching this family. And at first view of the subject, it certainly seems one of considerable ambiguity, if we take it for granted that such Thomas Baron Chandos of Sudley, if he ever existed, would scarcely have appeared in the *Redgrave and Cotes*, premised in support of the claim to that dignity,

made by the late Rev. Edward Tynemwall Brydges, who restated his pretensions on a descent from the first Baron Chandos of the name of Brydges.

Although I cannot undertake to elucidate the point at issue, I am induced to offer the present Communication to the notice of "*DUNELMENSIS*," as it goes far to corroborate the statement embodied in the Epitaph quoted by him. That the Lady in question was a Brydges, seems undeniable, if any reliance can be placed on the inscription, and the armorial achievement annexed to it, where the coat of that family is impaled with the arms of her husband, James Young, esq.

By this marriage there was a daughter, named "James," who became the wife of Sir Charles Wyndham. She survived her husband, and died in 1720, and a monument was erected to her memory, and that of her husband, in the Parish Church of Hursley, in the County of Southampton, with an inscription, of which the following is a copy:

"Here lyeth the body of Sir Charles Wyndham, knut. and Dame James, his wife, late of Cranbury; he was the son of Sir Edmond Wyndham, knut. Knight Marshal of England. She was the daughter of Major General James Young, and grand-daughter to my Lord Chandos. The said Sir Charles and his wife had ten sons and seven daughters. He departed this life, July 22, 1706; she departed this life the 31st of May, 1720. This monument was erected by two of their daughters, Frances White, and Beata Hall."

The above, placed on a Memorial of a date thirty-three years subsequent to the former, still repeats the descent from the Family of Brydges; but in styling the Lady Wyndham the *Grand-daughter of my Lord Chandos*, there is an evident error; for, allowing the Winchester inscription to be correct, she must have been his *great-grand daughter*. Some further evidence of the fact of the connexion with Brydges is also afforded in another circumstance, namely, that Sir Charles and Lady Wyndham had a son, called "*Brydges Wyndham*," baptized at Hursley, 8th May, 1679, and buried there 17 May, 1689.

It is extraordinary that this matter should have escaped the research of all Compilers of the Peerages who mention the title of Chandos, and as it is not undeserving of investigation

tion to the curious in family history, I hope some of your readers, better qualified than I am to extend the inquiry, will give it their attention for the benefit of the publick as well as Duncalmsis.

TUDOR.

Mr. URBAN, May 8.
YOUR valuable Correspondent, A. H. in his "*Nugæ Curiosæ et Antiquæ*," inserted in p. 220, ascribes the origin of painting in profile to the circumstance of an ancient painter having to paint the portrait of his Prince, who only had one eye, adopting the conciliatory expedient of painting him in profile; but, is not its origin rather to be traced to the same incident that is supposed to have given rise to the Art of Painting itself, and is mentioned by Pausanias in his *Natural History*? viz. The affection of a young woman of Corinth for her Lover, who observing his shadow on the wall, eagerly traced the outline, to the astonishment of her friends. At all events, it would appear more probable that painting in profile preceded that of the full face; the simple outline of the features in a side view, being certainly much more easy to delineate, than as presented to us in the full face.

A. B.

A LITHOGRAPHIC VIEW OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN ENGLAND: BY THE LATE MR. EMANUEL MENDEZ DA COSTA, F. R. S.

SECOND JOURNEY.

(Concluded from p. 308.)

MIDDLESEX. Chiefly clay and sand, or gravel; the clay-pits yield some fossils.

Berkshire. Quarries in this county, at Buckland, Basyleigh, Cumner, Garford, Marsham, &c. which yield petrefactions; also gravel-pits. Chalk about Reading.

Wiltshire. Some quarries, as flag-stones. Quarries between Calne and Chippenham, and Westbrook in Brumhalf parish, &c. The Downs are all chalk; the famous Druid monument of Stonehenge.

Hampshire. The Coast part see in the first Journey (p. 222;) besides which, there are iron-works at Titchfield and Bowley near Lymington.

Sussex. Iron-works at Buxted and Mansfield, Battle, Biveham, Hawketon, Brighton, Burwash, Westfield,

and Woodcock; and shell marble quarries at Petworth.

Surrey. Besides the fallen earth-pits and quarries mentioned in the first Journey, the chalk-pits of Worey yield fine pyrites, flint, and figured fossils.

Kent. Part of this County is in the first Journey (p. 222.) The Isle of Sheppey is very fertile in most curious figured fossils, especially pyritised fruits, shells, &c. *Judus helmontii*, or septaria, and the *Stellaria*, a species of gypsum peculiar to this part. Iron mills at Erith, Bexley, Crayke, and Dartford. Some quarries at Maidstone, &c. The cliffs at Folkestone, near Dover, abound with curious figured fossils. Mr. Seeh's copper-works at Blackwall, and a copper-works at Gillingham, near Chatham. Chatham-dock. Woolwich, the train of artillery, and the lands-pits that have immense strata of fossil shells in them. The clays used for pottery wares, found on the East banks of the river Medway, between Maidstone and Rochester. The great chalk pits near Gravesend yield many curious figured fossils.

Essex. Harwich Cliff yields fine floured and other fossils; and on the shore there, and at Landguard Fort, quantities of amber are found.

Suffolk. On the shores fine amber is found; and at Nacton and other places, large tracts of fossil shells, which they call *craig*, are found, which serve the inhabitants to manure the lands.

Norfolk. Amber found on the shores.

Lincolnshire. I find not any thing very remarkable.

Nottinghamshire. Coal-pits in many places, especially North-west and West of Nottingham. Many quarries of stone at Mansfield, Linby, Gedling, &c. Iron forges at Bullwell, Camberton, Clipston, and Cuckney.

Leicestershire. Leicester, stocking manufactory. Gypsum at Mount Sorrel. Many coal-pits, especially at Meham, and Coal Overton. A famous lime-quarry at Barrow, in which is abundance of fossil fish. A valuable slate-quarry at Swithland, near Mount Sorrel.

Rutlandshire. I do not recollect any remarkable in this county.

Northamptonshire. A stony county, abounding in quarries of freestone,

stone, which yield curious figured fossils.

Cambridgeshire. University. Shells in the gravel-pits thereabouts. Fine pyrites and figured fossils in the chalk-pits of *Cherry Hinton*.

Huntingdonshire. I do not find any remarkable particulars in this county.

Bedfordshire. Fullers-earth pits at Woburn. Aspley, famous for the petrified wood found there. Dunstable chalk hills yield very fine pyrites, which are vulgarly called *crow gold*.

Hertfordshire. Much chalk in this county, but not any thing very remarkable occurs.

Middlesex. Return to London.

Some Notices relative to SCOTLAND.

Granite quarries of North-ferry and Aberdeen.

Bamfshire marble quarries at Portsoy.

White marble in Assynt in Sutherland county.

Collieries at Glasgow.

Carron iron-works.

Collieries and salt-pans at Burrowstoners.

Strontian lead-mines in Argyleshire, also mines of the Islands of Mull and Morveir.

Mines of copper, silver, and cobalt at Alva in Clackmannanshire. Hop-tour mines, lead hills, &c.

EMANUEL MENDES DE COSTA.

Mr. URBAN, March 11.

YOUR Miscellany, besides other advantages not elsewhere found, affords an opportunity to those who require information upon curious subjects of Literature, to obtain a removal of doubts, and a correction of errors, by the intercourse between men of profound erudition, of which it is the medium.

I always resort to it with alacrity, because my ignorance is always regarded with feelings of candour, and not insulted by the asperities of arrogant criticism. It cannot be otherwise indeed, in a work sheltered by the name of *Urban*.

My present enquiry is respecting Esther, the Queen of King Artaxerxes, who, being the orphan daughter of Abihail, uncle of Mordecai, was brought in descent from Kiah, who was carried into Babylon, probably with King Sennacherib, who, as the Scripture

history relates, perished in the room of Queen Vashli, and upon her elevation to the Persian throne took the new name of Esther, agreeable to the custom of that nation. I wish to know what meaning the word Esther bears in the Persian language? and probably some of your learned Correspondents will be so good as to explain it; and perhaps I ought in courtesy to mention the motive of my enquiry, which I beg leave to do by saying that, in a variety of portraits, which scattered here and there in various parts of the country, in Churches in old panel paintings, &c. I observe two or three very striking peculiarities of features; and am desirous of knowing whether the name conferred upon her, instead of or in addition to her Jewish name of Hadassah, bears in its signification any allusion either to her personal charms or mental qualifications. X. V.

Mr. URBAN, Easter Monday.

YOUR reverend and very truly respectable Correspondent, the Vicar of Dudley, will, I hope, excuse a remark dictated solely by a desire that upon every occasion the strictest regard to literary accuracy and naked truth should be manifested by all who inculcate the duties of Religion — which the perusal of his "Annual Pastoral Address," inserted in your Number for March, p. 206, has suggested.

The Writer, quoting various authorities, particularly of eminent Laymen, in support of those recommendations to peruse the Sacred Volume which "contains the words of Eternal Life," which is so highly creditable in him as a Clergyman, to place in the best point of view, has mentioned King Edward the Sixth and Dr. Johnson — both of them, unquestionably, very pious and devout; but neither the one nor the other, I believe, correctly cited as to the facts attributed to them. However, it would be absurd to assert partially what passed colloquially between Edward the Sixth and his Courtiers; and therefore, if Dr. Booker will indulge my curiosity by mentioning his authority for the anecdote respecting the Bible, I shall be willing to concede that point: at the same time that I beg leave to say, it has been commonly understood that it was not at the Council Chamber that

that the young Monarch displayed that remarkable reverence for the *Secret Book*—but whilst at play, in his very boy-hood, with some other youths, who must even in those “*golden times*” have been imagined more likely to have been guilty of such an indiscretion as that which his young Majesty so strikingly checked, than any of his *Counsellors*. Besides, it does not appear that a great Bible ever made a part of the furniture of the Council Chamber; much less that papers are there arrayed in any manner likely to require such a stepping-stool to reach them! However, if the Reverend Author will be so good as to quote fairly; this mistake, if it be one, on my part, shall be most humbly acknowledged.

With regard, however, to the dying words of Dr. Johnson, there are sufficient proofs of his piety and religious fervour to prevent his character losing a whit of its most valuable ornament, if it shall be found (as from the best accounts published of that event, and the repeated details of one of the persons who was in attendance upon the melancholy occasion alluded to, there is great reason to suppose it will be found) that your amiable Correspondent has been led into a mistake; which, for the reason before given, it were desirable should have been avoided.

Once more, Mr. Urban, I beg pardon for this liberty; but I am sure that when Dr. Booker reflects upon the danger of *mis-quotation*, with whatsoever motive, of benevolence or piety, I am sure, I say, that he will be glad of an opportunity of removing such an objection to the mode which he has thought proper to adopt, in order to encourage a constant and daily perusal of the Holy Scriptures, which come more powerfully recommended to us than by any human authority. One word more. The less temporal concerns are mixed with spiritual the better. Let the Clergy forsake all other but those pursuits which belong to their sacred character, and not mix up politicks and police with the worship of the Supreme Being, and the study of his Laws: and those over whom the Holy Ghost makes the Christian and Protestant Minister an Overseer will scarcely fail to recognize the good Shepherd, or to obey his voice.

Yours, &c.

DRAW.

LETTERS FROM THE CONTINENT.
(Continued from p. 296.)

LETTER IV.

Paris, August 7, 1818.

WE arrived here an hour ago, and as the weather is too hot for moving about, I take the opportunity of sitting down to write you a line.—Amiens Cathedral has no centre tower, but only a slim wooden spire, and the West towers are too low to be distinguishable at a distance; but the body of the church is extremely lofty, and it was this which, seen in a direction from the East so as only to command the breadth and not the length of the Church, gave the whole of it, in the dusk, the appearance of a massive tower. We were at an excellent old Inn at Amiens, the *Hotel de France et d'Angleterre*. The floors were beautifully inlaid with old oak, finely polished, and the sofas and furniture very elegant. Before breakfast I visited the Cathedral, which is so completely surrounded with houses, that there is no obtaining an outside view of it, unless it were from the walks without the town; and this the intense heat did not permit our attempting. The glory of the Cathedral is its West front, which is extremely lofty; being raised as high as the top of the acutely-pointed roof of the nave; there are two attempts at West towers, neither of them of any consideration, though good as far as they go, but one is higher than the other. There are three lofty portals; the centre one is a most noble arch; more than double the height of that at York. Along the interior of the arch are 7 or 8 tiers of small images; about 30 in each tier. Along the bottom or lowest range of the West front there is a tier of large statues. The second range is a row of windows. The third a tier of about 20 large statues. The fourth a St. Catherine's wheel in the centre, and two windows on each side. The statues are nearly all perfect. The style of architecture is the middle Gothic. Within, it is extremely simple, and the windows, pillars, and arches are free from ornaments. There are small lancet windows, and all in the same style. It is said to have been built between 1220 and 1260. The choir is very short, and finishes with a semicircle, like Antwerp, and a low

Lady's Chapel beyond. The organ was not over a dozen years old, and the singing, however, seemed to require organs not yet made, which they were in the act of making. They had, however, a choir, with short waists, and a mass performed in the Lady's Chapel for a deceased child, and the chapel, too, were hung with black. Amiens contains 45,000 inhabitants. The Revolution reduced the number of churches from eleven to five. After breakfast we again visited the Cathedral. The side aisles abound with curious small imagery, very ancient, and representing a series of Scripture histories, and traditional stories also; they have great merit. There is Christ driving the money-changers out of the temple; the whole story of St. John the Baptist, Herodias, &c. &c. When the head is presented to Herodias, she faints away; a circumstance which, though it has no foundation in Scripture history, is extremely likely to have been the case. If Shakspeare had worked up the account, he would have made her do so.—John the Baptist is the grand favourite at this Cathedral; for it luckily happens, that they are in possession of the identical head of the Baptist, which is placed in a crystal, on a canopy, in one of the 26 chapels which surround the church. Men and women are continually resorting thither to kiss the relic, and make offerings, which may either be public, in a dish which stands by the head, or private, in a hole made in the table or pedestal in which the head is laid. The only remains of it are the nose, the sockets of the eyes, and the upper jaw; the lower jaw is gone. On the 12th of December, 1206, which was a few years before the present fabric began to be erected, a printed paper which we purchased of the Sacristor stated, that Wallon de Sartou, a Canon of Amiens, brought the head from Constantinople, to which place it had been removed many centuries before, from Jerusalem. There is no doubt they have had it at Amiens for six centuries. The pillars and roof of the Cathedral are very lofty, but the arches are flat. The height, in French feet, 122; the length, 408, including Lady's Chapel.—I forgot to mention, that St. John Baptist is accounted much kinder to the family,

way, and a prayer is delivered out by one of the monks, which, besides the fact that it is read in his mother's tongue, he will preserve the truth of it from all errors, that it may first receive the sacrament of baptism. The choir has two side aisles on each side of the centre, making five. The Tabernacle work is very rich. The St. Catherine's wheel, at the West end, over the organ, has in the interior the twelve hours delineated on its rim, and a large hour pointer crosses the window; the circumference is 96 feet. The Priests, as usual, were saying private masses.—I ascended the roof, and in doing this, passed through a gallery within side the top of the nave, at the West end, which commands a striking view of the building. In ascending the wooden spire above the centre, the heat was so intense from the sun, on the lead, that I thought I must have desisted. The height of this spire is 400 feet, but I only ascended to a gallery about 100 feet short of the summit. There are woods, gardens, and pastures, and a small river, near the town; but the distance is, as usual in this country, open corn fields, as far as the eye can reach. The different shades of grain appeared something like a tailor's card of patterns. On our return from the Cathedral, we got one of our 25f. bills cashed at the Banker's, and only received 587 francs, or 24l. 9s. 2d. English, the exchange there being 23f. 50c.; and nearly one-half of this sum we were obliged to accept in silver.—We afterwards proceeded to view the Hall of Congress, in which the Treaty of Amiens, in 1802, was signed; and a Merchants Hall, or large covered building, like Exeter Change, in which a variety of goods are exposed to sale; and at one o'clock returned to our Inn. At two, the thermometer in the shade was 66.—At five, we proceeded by Hebe-court and Ely to Breteuil, and slept at the Angel Inn. At nine, the thermometer was 78. Breteuil is a small town, with nothing remarkable.

August 6th.—We arrived to dinner at Clermont, pleasantly situated on a hill; here we first began to be amongst vineyards. They somewhat resemble hop plantations, but the sticks are only about four feet high. The grapes as yet are small, unripe

and invisible from the road. There are several dead yellow leaves on the vines, probably from the drought. We dined at the table d'hôte with the diligence company. There was a Priest at table with a cross of honour round his neck, suspended by a blue ribbon. He is a Chaplain to the King. He carries his own wine with him when he travels, had his wicker-cased bottle of Burgundy in a cooler of water; and courteously pressed us to partake. We find the same formalities as to passports are required from the French as from foreigners. The Priest was obliged to produce his passports to the *gens d'armes*, who came to inspect them during dinner; he was only travelling between Amiens and Paris, to prepare for a confirmation. On entering and leaving a mixed company like that of the table d'hôte, every one bows and pays his salutations to the company. At breakfast, dinner, and supper, every one spreads a large napkin before him; it is thought barbarous not to use it.—I was laughed at this morning for saying *bon matin* (good morning). In England, we say, *good morning, good afternoon, &c.*; but the French, only *good day, or good night*. In asking for any thing at table, we say commonly in England, I will *trouble* you to help me, &c. An English gentleman, last year, at a table d'hôte, wishing to partake of a dish which he saw placed next to a Frenchman, began to address the Frenchman very gravely, "*Je vous troublerai, Monsieur;*" the Frenchman stared at his apparent rudeness, in proposing to *trouble* him; but very politely assisted him the moment he understood the nature of his request.—The French complain greatly of the heat, and inquire if it be the same in England. The women in the towns and villages sit in the streets at their work, in small parties, on the shady side. The young women every where have coloured pocket handkerchiefs tied round their heads.—At Creil we crossed the River Oise, and proceeded to Chantilly through a beautifully wooded and hilly country. The sight of green trees is very refreshing, after the arid sameness of corn fields and stubbles. At Chantilly we stopped to see the seat of the Bourbons, which belonged to the Prince of Condé. It is surrounded by woods; the country

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rather flat. The Palace was totally destroyed at the Revolution; but there remain the *château*, the principal of which is a *château* of arched hall, 600 feet long, and 45 wide; in which the Emperor had 200 horses in the year 1815. The *Château* of the Duke d'Anguier (a son of the Prince who was murdered by Buonaparte) also remains. It is a handsome uniform pile of building, but greatly inferior in size and splendour to what was the palace. At Chantilly, at four in the afternoon, in the shade, in a North aspect, and in a current, the thermometer was at 88° and it was under this power of heat that we walked above half a mile to see the Stables. The trees in this country are loftier than in England, the poplars in particular. We proceeded on the road to St. Dennis, through a wooded country intermixed with corn-fields and vineyards. Saw on the road a man and woman lighting a fire on the back of a large dead pig. Our postillion's explanation was, that it was done in order to burn the fat. At St. Dennis, a large town, only four miles short of Paris, we determined to stop all night, that we might have an opportunity of seeing the Chapel Royal, which is the burial-place of the Kings of France. But this is too long a story to be begun at the bottom of a sheet.

August 7th.—We left St. Dennis at ten this morning. At entering Paris there was nothing to impress the notion of a Metropolis; no preparatory towns or villages after leaving St. Dennis; and on entering, a remarkable quietness and thinness of population, nor any thing in the streets or shops better than in Amiens and Cambrai, and other towns. But in the neighbourhood where we are quartered, viz. that of the Thuilleries, there is considerable splendour. I have as yet seen nothing except in driving through the streets; and the thermometer being now (one o'clock) at 82, I am in no haste to explore. Here is, however, no such smoke as in London, and our hotel is very quiet and airy. X.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, May 6.
It is among the noblest distinctions of our enviable country; that there is scarcely a misfortune incident to human

human nature, for religious benevolence is not easily provided with resources, which supply the necessities of existence in human society. The Association has, however, afforded the comfort of home, and the advantages of religious instruction. Females of respectability, though born to higher expectations, have by various circumstances, been reduced from a state of affluence to comparative indigence, or the possession of very limited incomes only.

Your Readers will have anticipated that I allude to the Establishment at Bailbrook House, near Bath, which commenced in the year 1815, under the auspices of the Dowager Duchess of Buccleugh, Lady Willoughby, and other Ladies of distinction,—was sanctioned by her late Majesty and the Princesses, and in 1816 was methodized and matured by the unwearied zeal of Lady Isabella King, who has in a peculiar manner devoted her time, her influence, and her fortune, to its foundation and support.

It is not necessary here to enter into a detail of the plan. This may be seen in a short Pamphlet published at Bath in 1819, and in an article in the Quarterly Review, No. XLIII. p. 96.

This Institution has hitherto answered every expectation that was formed of its utility; but it is to be feared, that unless some further and more general exertions are made in its behalf, its permanence is rather problematical; an appeal is therefore made to the Public for its assistance to enable the Guardian Committee to purchase the house hitherto occupied by the Society, and to endow it with sufficient funds to ensure its continuance. Surely, Mr. Urban, this appeal will not be made in vain; the British Public will not suffer an Institution which has for its end the relief and place of so interesting a portion of its members, to languish for want of encouragement. The fate of the orphan daughters of the man who has enlarged the boundaries of human knowledge by his science, who has enriched the country by his commerce, or shed his best blood in her service, can never be an object of indifference. Besides, Sir, I cannot see any all concerned in supporting the Association; of this Association;

for who shall say, that in an extended circle of friends and relatives, some untoward fate, some sudden death, may not deprive a family of its main support, and make them fly with joy to a Society where a trifling income, which under other circumstances, would scarcely give the means of subsistence, may enable them to enjoy the comforts of life, and all the advantages of social intercourse.

As this Institution is not so generally known as it deserves to be, I trust that the insertion of this Letter in your widely-circulating Publication may induce the Rich and Benevolent to lend their support to this excellent and well-conducted Establishment.

A FRIEND.

Mr. URBAN,

April 5.

YOUR impartiality having inclined you to publish in p. 195 some observations on your Reviewer's Account of Mr. Wix's "Letter to the Bishop of St. David's;" let me request you to publish also an observation or two relating to Mr. Wix's important Proposal.

Mr. Wix's Proposal plainly was not, in the first instance, for union with the Roman Church: the Proposal was to consider the expediency of a Council to ascertain whether means could be devised to prevail with that Church to renounce her corruptions and delusions as the way to union. This was repeatedly stated by Mr. Wix in his "Reflections," and in his "Letter to the Bishop of Saint David's," subsequently published.

Could the Roman Church be happily prevailed with to reform herself from her corruptions, and to renounce her delusions, Christian union with her, as with any other branch of the Church of Christ, pure and free from unscriptural additions and errors, would be meritorious, and consistent with the spirit of the Gospel of our blessed Redeemer.

But S. T. P. having alluded to your Reviewer's Account of Mr. Wix's "Letter to the Bishop of St. David's," expects that "the Reviewer will, perhaps, form a correcter view of the impracticability of the projected Union, as well as of some of the pernicious tendencies of its proposal." Here S. T. P. adverts simply to a "proposed Union," omitting to state the care which was taken to show that

that there can be no Union with the Church of Rome, but on the removal of her errors, among which errors were specified *Innocence of Saints, and Transubstantiation*. Mr. Wix observing, moreover, in the Preface to his Letter to the Bishop of St. David's, p. 5, "The Author will yield to no one in just abhorrence of the errors, of the delusions, and of the superstitions of the Romish Church;" and at p. 7, "There can, indeed, be no reconciliation of the Reformed Religion with the Romish, as terms now stand; that is, while the errors and corruptions, unhappily maintained by the Church of Rome, are unrenounced, and while the supremacy of the Pope over all Christian Churches is maintained."

A perusal of these passages from Mr. Wix's Letter to the Bishop of St. David's (and many more to the same effect might be produced), cannot fail to satisfy every impartial reader that Mr. Wix's object was to submit for consideration, whether a Council between the Church of England and the Church of Rome, might not happily lead to the renunciation of Roman errors, and then to Union.

Yours, &c. E. A. P.

Mr. URBAN, May 8.

AS every object appears in a different light to different observers, and the volume of Nature is scarcely more diversified than the power of expression, there is at least some shadow of excuse for travellers becoming authors, and a colour of reason for many literary attempts in a line, in which it must be confessed that comparatively few succeed, so as to attain distinguished excellence or secure lasting fame.

These observations are intended as an apology for the presumption of giving publicity to the following faint sketch of a district viewed under circumstances by no means favourable for delineating its features with exactness, but which appeared to the writer so remarkably attractive, that he felt an irresistible impulse to endeavour to preserve their original impression upon his own mind, by committing an account of them to paper, and ventures to hope that objects which seemed so worthy of notice in his opinion, may not be entirely uninteresting to others.

With respect to the subject of the River, Mr. Urban, the following is a brief notice of the River, as it is called in Yorkshire, and is a small stream having left the River Ouse, on the 17th of July morning, and arrived at Tadcaster to breakfast. The River is called the Aire, and is the boundary of the city of York called "the Amster," and including the conservancy of the river, as also of part of the Humber, the Ouse, the Don, the Dar, and the Ayr—the bridge is reported to have been built out of the ruins of an ancient castle, and it is principally striking, as affording by its elevation a good view of the town and its environs.

The Church, standing on the bank of the river, is a small edifice, and in general the appearance of the place scarcely affords any indication of its ancient importance; but it has indisputable pretensions to the rank of a Roman station, and was called *Calcaria*, from the lime-stone quarries in its neighbourhood, which, to the present time, have continued to supply the whole district with materials for building, and a useful substance for manuring the land.

At Tadcaster the road from York is divided into three branches; that on the right-hand leading to Skipton, that on the left to Ferry Bridge and Doncaster, and the central one, to Leeds.

Pursuing my route towards Sherburn, had a good view of the family seat of the *Yarvours*, who have enjoyed considerable possessions here for many centuries, one of them being summoned to Parliament by writ, in the reign of Edward I. as descended from the ancient Kings of Northumberland.

Sherburn, whose Saxon origin is indicated in its name, has lost all its ancient dignity; its buildings are mean and irregular, and its little church only remarkable for having been erected out of the remains of a Royal palace which once belonged to King Athelstan. There is, however, an Hospital, and a free Grammar School, which latter sends exhibitioners to St. John's College, Cambridge.

In the fields near the road between Sherburn and Ferry Bridge, I observed the

the cultivation of Tinsley, here employed for the purpose of dressing woollen cloth. The extensive immensity of this part of Yorkshire. Towards the East the country is so well wooded, that it has the appearance of a forest, but in various directions are pleasing views, interspersed with villages, corn-fields, and beautiful meadows.

About six miles from Sherburn, passed two very pleasant lodges, connected by handsome iron gates, the approach to a seat of Sir John Ramsden, Bart. near the village of Brotherton, remarkable in history for its Castle, to which Queen Eleanor retired, on being taken in labour whilst she was enjoying the diversion of hunting; and where was born Thomas, thence denominated, de Brotherton, afterwards created by his father, King Edward I. Marshal of England; so says Camden. But Home mentions Thomas, who was Earl of Norfolk and Mareschal of England, as the son of Edward's second Queen, Margaret of France, and not of Eleanor: and yet, especially, in another place, says, that Edward having compelled the Constable and Mareschal, Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who held these high offices by hereditary right, to resign them into his hands, bestowed the office of Mareschal upon Thomas de Brotherton, his second son; and it is generally admitted, that he had four sons, besides eleven daughters, by his first Queen.

At Ferry Bridge, the river Ayr, which having received the waters of the Calder, higher up, is a considerable stream, makes a remarkable flexure in its course, and affords a very pleasing addition to the scenery around, being covered with vessels, where white sails enliven the prospect most agreeably.

One mile beyond Ferrybridge, on a hill, and close to the turnpike-road, is a very large square stone, apparently the foundation of an ancient cross, and at the descent to Pontefract, a deep ravine has been cut through the great rock, and has acquired the denomination of Nevison's Leap from the following remarkable tradition.

Nevison, a highwayman, noted about the middle of the last century for the number and audacity of his

depredations, and famous for having ridden from London to York on one horse, a distance of 200 miles, in twenty hours, having committed a robbery near Pontefract, was closely pursued; and in order to effect his escape, desperately leaped across this road where the rock is cut through to the greatest depth, and thus eluding his followers, for that time made his escape; but afterwards was apprehended, convicted, and executed at York.

Not far from Nevison's Leap, are the remains of a mansion house, the property of the Earl of Harewood, who inherited a considerable estate, in the neighbourhood of which the "New Hall," as it is still called, forms a part.

An old gateway, upon which is a coat of arms, reputed to have been borne by an Earl of Kingston, and having for supporters two talbots, leads into a court; and on the opposite side is the principal entrance to the house, which has also the figure of a talbot over the door, and the date 1591.

The apartments are lofty and spacious. In the upper story, one of them seems to be near ninety feet long, and the roof of the building is covered with lead, and commands an extensive prospect over the neighbouring country.

The approach to Pontefract, or as it is more commonly pronounced, Pomfret, is very striking. On an eminence are still visible the ponderous fragments of its old Castle. Pieces of massive walls and broken arches are seen, and there interspersed among shrubs and briars: and on the opposite side of the road are the remains of the ancient parish church, with its beautiful tower, fast falling to decay. The attention of the traveller thus powerfully arrested, his imagination takes its flight from these nodding ruins to those early ages when the fierce conflicts of rival princes or of haughty chieftains revelled alike the proud fortress and the sacred fane.

Pontefract was antiently, that is, by the Saxons, called Kirby, but acquired its more modern name from the Normans. Milderbert Lacy having been presented by the Conqueror with the possessions here formerly holden by Alric, a Saxon, is said to have

have built the Castle, which passed by inheritance to the Barons of Lancaster, by whom it was considerably augmented, and is reported to have been of great importance as a military post, and very magnificent as a residence.

Here dwell, at those intervals when the distractions of the times permitted so conspicuous a personage to retire to his baronial mansion, Thomas Earl of Lancaster, who, in the reign of Edward II., was one of the most powerful of that confederacy which at the beginning of the fourteenth century plunged the nation into the horrors of civil war.

Arrogant in manners, and vindictive in temper, he had an inveterate animosity against every one who enjoyed the favour of the Sovereign. Scarcely submitting to the superiority of the Monarch himself, and provoked by the insolence of Gavaston, an unworthy minion of the Court, the Earl of Lancaster, who was the first Prince of the blood, the most opulent subject in the kingdom, readily joined with other discontented and factious nobles in the daring project of compelling the King by force, to banish his favourite minister. They accordingly made their appearance at the Parliament holden at Westminster, attended by a military array, which enabled them to effect the object of their wishes, and compelled the unfortunate Monarch to submit to any terms which his discontented and turbulent Barons thought fit to impose.

The King, unable to contend against such powerful enemies, endeavoured to conciliate those amongst them who appeared to take the lead, and evidently with that view conferred upon Lancaster the high office of hereditary Steward of England; but no sooner had they retired to their several castles in the country, than he adopted the fatal resolution of recalling his favourite, and of procuring the oath which he had been compelled to take, to be formally dispensed with. Gavaston, thus reinstated in power and favour, resumed his wonted ostentation and hauteur; and Lancaster and the rest of the Barons first absented themselves from the Parliament, but finding that this indication of their discontent was not sufficient to produce any effect upon

the King's "take" was the open demand of the King for a complete change in the form of government;

• (To be continued)

DR. JOHN GAYLOR

"Brant! Barclay! Baines! Bessie Oeyler's fame."

Mr. URBAN.

YOUR Correspondents, pages 187 and 196, A LOVER OF GREAT GAINS FROM 'BOOKS,' and Mr. R. THIRPNOOK of Old Bend Street, seem to differ not little in their valuation of Dr. Geyler's *Navicula Fatuorum*. It is very probable, however, that both are right in their statements; and that Mr. T. especially means not to undervalue an author whom Germans universally extol. Of this truth I need adduce no stronger proof than the fact, that, in less than three years from the completion of his *Navicula*, three separate editions thereof appeared; all ostensibly from the presses of Strasburg.

Now, Sir, the edition by me deemed alone genuine, runs in the title-page thus : " *Nauicula sive speculum salutorum prestantissimi sacrarum literarum doctoris Joannis Geyler Keyserbergii, concionatoris Argentinensis; in sermones juxta turmarum seriem diuisa: suis figuris jam integrita, atque a Jacobo Othero diligentia collecta. Compendiosa vitæ ejus descriptio, per Beatum Rhenanum Selestatinum.*" The second edition (assuming the date 1510, but which I consider spurious), omits the words here given in italics, and presents a very different vignette of THE SAIL OF FOOL'S PASSING "Ad Narragansiam," i. e. in plain English, "*To the land of Folly.*" The third edition has no vignette.

The true edition contains two hundred and eighty leaves, decorated with one hundred and twelve grotesque wood-cuts, borrowed from the fine Olpe edition of Brant, 1497, with singular exactness. The second edition contains two hundred and seventy-seven leaves, illustrated by the odious vignettes already noticed, and one spirited cut taken from an inferior copy of Brant's *Stultifera Natio*. The third edition consists of two hundred and forty-one leaves, without ornament of any kind.

Each of the three publications pro-

from the same care of Editor, &c. but what I call the author's book ends there. I have seen the manuscript. *XXIII. die Mensis Januarii, An. M. D. XI.* [The copy sold by Mr. Evans was of this date.] The second edition contains the life of Dr. Geyler; the third edition contains it, reading thus: "*Argentorati in officina literatorum Joannis Knoblauchii, stem rastigationsque transcriptum XXIII. die Januarii: Anno M. D. xiii.*" I possess copies of each distinct edition. Such of your intelligent Correspondents as indulge in Bibliomaniacal verté, and feel themselves capable of throwing light upon the character of Dr. John Geyler, might amuse and inform many readers by their kindness. Of this voluminous writer the following works are known, viz.:

1. *Navicula Penitentiae*
2. *Sermones de peccato humanâ.*
3. *Vari Tractatus. With a Life of Geyler.*
4. *The Passion of Christ. In German.*
5. *Der Lincis. With cuts.*
6. *Ship of Saints. In German.*

The *Navicula Penitentiae*, the *Sermones* also, and the *Tracts*, likewise the *NAVICULA FAVORUM*, all have been translated into the Doctor's vernacular tongue with exemplary care, by his admirers. Other publications pass current in Germany under the sanction of Geyler's name, which is deservedly popular.

Of *BRANT'S SHIP OF FOOLS* numerous editions may be picked up. But of a female rarity of a similar nature, I never saw a single copy beyond that in my own humble collection. It is a thin quarto volume of twenty-four leaves, adorned with seven wood cuts. The title runs: "*Jodoci Badii Ascensu Stultiferae Naviculæ seu Scaphæ Fatuarum Mulierum: circa sensus quinque exteriores fraude navigantium.*"

"*Stultiferae naves sensus animosque trahentes Moras in exitum.*"

Badius seems to have published this Tract at Lyons, 4th September, 1498. My copy is a reprint in 1502. The subject of Eve will serve to give Mr. Urban's Readers a tolerable specimen of the merit of the performance:

Eva prothoplastra ad cunctos mortales Elegia.

Disce mortales, miseræ lamenta parentis: Et procul a nostrâ vertite vela rate.

*Ille ego quæ fecerat vultu subjecta ratum,
Nec virtura malum, nec subitum usum,
Quæ genturo quo pulchram sine macula
In prolem,*

*Inque puerperio lata futura meo:
Quæque immortales fueram visura nepotes
In paradisiacis ludere colliculis:
Mox rapienda, Deo sic imperitante, per
Alta*

*Visdera in ætheream glorificata domum
Istâ; inquam, ut vetitum malis absolvere
pomum*

*Ausa fui, longum tollor in exilium.
Prima etenim dubiæ damnosa pericula
Navis*

*Stultorum ingredior stultus æque parens
Nam quia divinam petii stultissima men-
tem,*

*Destinor exit o postcitusque mea
Immensos subigor patiens tolerare do-
lores,*

*Nec cum virgineo gignere hic ore datur.
Hei mihi, fallaci quo cessi credula vipera,
Frænque non posui sensibus ipsa meis
Nuda per ignotas orgor transire procellas
Nescia quem portum, quemve habitura
modum.*

*Namque supercilio si me Deus ipse tre-
mendo*

*Condemnare velit, commercii interitum
Sed ventura meæ virgo est haud conscia
culpæ,*

*Contritura tuum, perfida vipera, caput.
Quæ quia supremo gnatum est paritura
F natu,*

*Communi la justitiæ vincet origineæ
Nani n qui peccato quondam maculabi
tur illo,*

*N e deest quævis gratia verbi paræ
Currere festino felicitæ sæcula cursu
Ut Novus in terris conspiciatur Adam
Interea jugi pulchram citamine palmam
Contra Stultiferas queso releve Scaphas*

Messrs. Hoosey have imported lately some fine specimens of works in this department of Literature. I am, Mr. Urban's constant reader, &c. &c. &c.

BRANTIANUS

Mr. URBAN, May 9.

A group of ancient and very picturesque houses, contiguous to the church-yard on the North side of St. Mary Magdalen Church in the city of Oxford, have at length been demolished; and the large plot of ground which for a considerable period has been thus occupied, is laid open to the spacious street leading towards St. Giles's Church. Whether or not any building of magnitude and use, or merely an obelisk, or a sign-post, is to be erected within the annual enclosure, I cannot say; but I must observe, that in having exposed

the curious architecture of the North side of the Church, an object of considerable interest, I may add of beauty; has been obtained: though it is doubtful whether the antient wall enclosing the churchyard might not have been suffered to remain.

I have no where met with any notice of the antient mansion, upon the ruins of which the lath and plaster gables, and groupes of brick chimnies lately remaining, were raised; but from repeated and particular observation, and from various concomitant circumstances, I am inclined to believe that in former times this was the *rectorial house*. In support of this opinion, I shall, with your permission, furnish the Gentleman's Magazine with the particulars I have collected, which will be illustrated with one or two copper-plates, as the interest of the subject may require.

Yours, &c.

25.

Mr. URBAN, *Penzance, May 3.*

BY the date of this letter, you will have the pleasure of seeing the rapidity of the circulation of your *Miscellany*. One of your Correspondents in last month makes enquiry (see the letter of "Academicus," p. 317) concerning an edition of Horace by Sir Thomas Hawkins. The copy which I have is the fourth edition, and is dated 1638, so that the first edition was evidently prior to that of Rider. It is printed by Haviland, for William Lee, and sold by him at the sign of the Turk's Head, in Fleet-street. The Title-page announces "The Odes of Horace, the best of Lyric Poets, containing much Morality and Sweetness; the Fourth Edition, selected, translated, reviewed, and enlarged, with many more, by Sir Thos. Hawkins." The text is printed with the translation. The frontispiece contains two figures of *Lyrica Poeta et Imitatio*, which might excite rapture in the bosom of the scarcely initiated Bibliopoliſt. The imprimatur is dated March 2, 1637. Could there have been three editions in less than two years, or was there a fresh imprimatur to each edition? When Rider implies by his motto that his was the first translation, perhaps he refers to those Odes which Sir T. H. had omitted; but his

taking no notice of this prior translation is astonishing.

Prefixed to several copies of the verses. Of the first by Sir Thos. Hawkins, was this,

"What shall I sing, or what shall I say,
By which

Of this most modest Poet, or your skill
To make the Echo equal to the voice," &c.

Mr. Hugh Holland dedicated an Ode in pure lambicks to him, in which he alludes to the Knight's skill in Music:

"I knew before thy dainty touch
Upon thy lordly Violl;
But of thy Lyre we knew so much
Before this happy trial;
So tuned is thy sacred Harp
To make her echo sweetly sharp.

"I wote not how to praise enough
Thy Musique and thy Muse,
Thy gosse so smooth, thy text so tough,
Be judge, who both peruse:
Thy choise of Odes is also chaste,
No want it hath, at hath no waste."

If I may give my opinion, pardon me, Mr. Hugh Holland, the translation is in general as *tough* as the text: but you listened with the ears of a friend, and perhaps the Poet sang his Verse to the accompaniment of his own Violl. However, from the specimens given, I do not think that the Knight need shrink from a comparison with Mr. Rider. Take Ode vi. Lib. 2.

"Septimus ready bent with me,
Rude Cıntaber or Gades to see
And those inhospitable quicksands, where
The Moorish seas high billows rear.
Tybur, which th' Argives built, O' may
That be the place of my last day,
May it my limit be of ease,

From journeys, warfare, and rough seas.
But if the Sister Fates deny,
I'll to rich Bœœ'd Galesus hir,
And thence down to Tarentum stray,

Lust subject to Phalantus' sway.
That tract of land best pleaseth me
Where not Hymettia's full fraught bee
Yields better houey, and where grow
Olives that equal Venafro.

Where the mild aire yeelds gentle frost,
And a long spring tyde warms the coast,
And Anion, fertile in rich vines,

Envyeth not Falernean meads,
That place, with all those fruitful hills,
Me with desire of thee fulfills,
There let thy due, paid leaves descend
O'er the warm ashes of thy friend."

Your Readers may compare this with Rider's verses, given by "Academicus"

domine? in your *Salutary Poetry*, p. 331. I have no time to write more at present, but I challenge him to produce *Rider's* translation of *Lib. 1. Ode 22*, ad *Aristium*; *Ode 34*, ad *Seipsum*; and *Lib. 2. Ode 20*, ad *Mæcenatem*; and I will promise that the Knight shall be forthcoming to meet his opponent *Rider*.—I do not go out of my way for this pun: it is forced upon me by *Hugh Holland*, for he says,

"A grace it is for any Knight
A stately steed to stable;
But unto Pegasus, the light,
Is any comparable?"

Yours, &c.

C. V. L.

Mr. URBAN,

May 6.

I THANK your Correspondents, "T. F." p. 239, and "A." for their answers to my enquiries respecting *Faculty Pews*, but I do not think the extract from *Burke's Ecclesiastical Law* entirely clear on the subject. My statement pointed out that the descendant of the person to whom the Faculty Pew was granted, still remains an *Inhabitant* of the same Parish, and I wished to be informed, whether an *Inhabitant*, or his Descendant, removing from a Mansion-house to another house (or cottage) in the same parish, can (if I may be allowed the expression) take the Faculty Pew away with him. We frequently see an Advertisement for sale of Estates, the right of a Pew in a Parish Church included in the Conditions—in the present instance no notice was taken of the Faculty Pew at the time of the sale of the Mansion-house.

Your Correspondent, "T. F." is much mistaken if he thinks I wish to throw any responsibility alone upon the Incumbent as to the new pewing of Churches; my only wish is to give him FULL POWER by an Act of Parliament for that purpose, and to remove those large incumbersome pews in Churches, that the Inhabitants may be better accommodated; without which authority I understand that, however good and praiseworthy his intention, he cannot remove or alter a Faculty Pew, unless with the full consent of the owner; consequently it is impossible for the Reverend Divine to make the proposed alterations and improvements, as stated in my last Letter. Where there are

Funds* sufficient for the payment of the expences attending the new pewing of Churches, there need not probably be any occasion for an Act of Parliament for the purpose; but it is the want of such a Fund, made me suggest a power to enable the Rector or Vicar to raise the same by a Church-rate expressly for that purpose. I was very glad to hear your Correspondent "A.'s" sentiments upon the subject of New Pewing Churches, and pointing out a sacred building where such improvements have been made. An Inhabitant of the Village of Watton, in Hertfordshire, informs me the Church there has been entirely new pewed, and all the Inhabitants are now well-accommodated, and that the expence has been defrayed by a highly respectable Gentleman in the neighbourhood, who must be considered a truly pious friend to the established Religion and the Laws of his Country.

Yours, &c.

MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, Strand, May 4.

PERMIT a very old and constant reader of your valuable pages to convey a hint to your Correspondent Dr. Carey on the subject of his *Ancient Anecdotes*. Though I am highly pleased with his extracts from *Valerius Maximus*, as well as several of my acquaintance, I think there is something still wanting. Several of the Anecdotes are related by other Authors with different or additional circumstances, which surely cannot be unknown to Dr. Carey, who certainly must have an extensive acquaintance with the Classic Authors, as appears from his own numerous publications; and the number of volumes of the Regent's small Pocket Classics that he has published as Editor. What I wish of him, Mr. Urban, is, that he would not confine himself to *Valerius Maximus* in every case, but occasionally notice the additions or variations of other authors who have related the same facts as *Valerius Maximus*. By doing this, I conceive that he would highly gratify many of your Readers, as most certainly your old friend and admirer,

BOTH SIDES.

* If such Funds are under the controul of the Inhabitants, many of whom are most probably Dissenters, it becomes a question how far they would accede to such an appropriation.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS

91. *My Opinion touch the Poor.* By Sir Rowland Oldacre, Bart. 8vo, pp. 39. Longman and Co.

THE Pamphlet before us involves the most important enquiry, which can now possibly agitate the public mind. The state of the finances is very serious; and to redress the evil is much like attempting to square a round number.

The Author before us, who is a respectable writer, argues upon dates, with closeness and precision.

In page 32, he fairly states the opposite views of the two parties, who so widely differ, that neither can be acted upon through extravagant postulates, with confidence in the result.

Partly the *first* insists, upon the high price system, by protecting corn laws, the commutation of some of the taxes for a property-tax, a paper currency, &c.

Partly the *second* recommends a deletion of all duties upon corn, and of other impolitic restrictions upon a free commercial intercourse.

Every body has read Mr. Ricardo's (we have heard it ascribed to him) admirable paper in the last Edinburgh Review, in which the views of the latter are excellently supported.

Now it must be self-evident that plenty is always a blessing, whether it is or is not converted into money, and that such inconvertibility can only proceed from the plenty being general; for scarcity of money under a banking system only enforces when nothing can be made of money. It is madness for a large landed proprietor to talk of the possibility of real poverty. We knew a gentleman of 2500*l.* per ann. who had a regular establishment, and held in occupation from 1 to 200 acres of good land. He kept six horses, five men servants, and six females, besides labourers. He reared every thing upon his domain (except beef); and the same practice is still continued in the Western counties with success. As he gained the farmer's profit, it may be truly said that he had a surplus of at least 2000*l.* per ann. for wine, taxes, and incidentals. It

GENL. MAG May, 1820.

is within our recollection, when on a visit to this gentleman, we were a whole hoghead of beer, and sold to the boys and rustics of his village upon a fifth of November. The company asked him the value of it, from surprise at such a donation. He answered *eight shillings*. That same gentleman was ruined in seven years by extraneous and unnecessary expenses: not by expending commodities, according to the Norman fashion of exchange, through rents paid in kind, but the absolute obligation of paying for his pleasures in money raised. We are not so unphilosophical, or so absurd, as to talk of the days of Henry the Fourth, or rail against the obvious convenience of money; or deny his power, under this system of the old times, the population and revenue must be ruined; only that they gained more than by the money rents. We mean to say that a commercial man, like the old Baron, supplies his luxuries, in the main, by absolute barter with immense profit, under a machinery system, often of more than *cent per cent.*; while, by the landholder, nothing is exported wherewith he can purchase luxuries, with a balance of profit. The landholder's equivalent is not commodities, of which the prime cost is often trifling, but a revenue advanced by the population of his native country, which, through the improvements of that country in agriculture, and those of others, glut a decreasing market. In 1703, says Evelyn (*Memoirs*, ii. 79), "corn and provisions are so cheap that the farmers are unable to pay their rents." Add to this (1.) that the capital cannot be so profitably employed in agriculture as in commerce; (2.) that the amount of taxes and rates imposed upon the land is, throughout the whole kingdom, about 15*l.* per acre; and that a large portion is not worth more than 7*s.* per acre; and therefore appears indispensable, to support the landholder and occupier, at a high price.

These are the grounds upon which the necessity of corn-bills are founded; and

and, to justify the policy, it is further presumed, that thus alone can England be rendered an agricultural country. We no more look upon this to be an advantage to England, than it would be to Holland; for the greater part of our arable land is poor, and we sincerely believe that a grazing system would pay better. But the grand evil of the corn laws is, that the poor pay nearly the whole of the tax thus created. For instance, a gentleman's butler, with 50*l.* a year's salary, and his board, consumes only a quatern loaf per week; but a labourer's family with only 10*s.* a week wages, ten such loaves, for full payment of which he must come to the parish. It is a rule, that a trade which requires a bounty is not worth supporting. The corn-laws also imply a tyrannical limitation of the food of the poor to bread; but bacon, meat, and potatoes, daily become more and more in use, and the poor man prefers them. Every man who eats meat actually consumes the produce of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres *per annum*; the consumer of wheat only $1\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre; of potatoes only three quarters. Now it is evident, that to *compel* the poor to dine off bread and cheese is a deduction from the demand for meat, and yet grass land still lets for more than arable. If, therefore, we enable our poor manufacturers to buy two joints of meat in a week, instead of one; and lay down our poor land to pasture, artificial grasses, or wood, and import corn at the low prices of the Continent, in exchange for our manufactures, the increase of the consumers of meat would keep up the rent of land to a good height. As it is, the cultivation of potatoes alone threatens the growth of wheat very seriously; and corn-bills favour this diversion of crops.

We conceive, with due regard to justice, that, where there are poor rates, there ought in equity to the landholder to be also corn-bills; but we also think that both corn-bills and poor-rates ought to be gradually abolished together. We think further, that the idea of making England a corn-country, is only not so bad as an attempt to make it a wine country. It is naturally constituted for a commercial and grazing coun-

try. The corn grown here costs more than double the price of that raised abroad: and, by compelling the manufacturer to give 1*s.* for what he could elsewhere buy for 6*d.* is to take that 6*d.* out of his pocket, for the consumption of tea, sugar, &c. which would increase the revenue, and monied capital of the country. It might indeed be shown satisfactorily, that corn-laws act very unfavourably upon our naval resources and commerce of the Colonies. And what is more, corn-laws, as permanent measures, are nugatory and injurious; for if the poor had to pay a pound a bushel for wheat for ten years, potatoes would be substituted long before the expiration of that term, and as grass land brings double the rent of arable, it should seem; as if the publick was by such bills called upon to pay a large tax, *in order to support a losing mode of cultivating poor soils; because thus they are capable of paying higher rents.*

We have stated the case as impartially as we can; but we shall add a peculiar and obvious evil in such a mode of taxation as this. It levies a cruel tax of not less than twenty, thirty, or forty additional pounds *per annum*, upon persons with large families.

It must be plain that, as the mass of the Houses of Parliament are composed of landed proprietors, Ministers have no choice as to adoption of a corn-bill, if required. The numerous and powerful limitations of the position, as a legislative measure, lead however to no doubts, as to its general cruelty and injustice; and to *many*, as to its policy. But the error seems to have originated in one grand fallacy; that of placing the prosperity of England in its being a corn country; and this in the very face of the glaring fact, that grass-land produces double the rent of arable. But there is a powerful support of this error. All farmers have not capital sufficient to stock a large grass-farm, and therefore must have recourse to arable. Still we must glut the market, and cheapness not be the result!

Next, as to taxation. Under the property-tax, the amount was saved among the middling classes by abstaining from dinner-parties, and va-

rious luxuries, especially the consumption of wine. But, if the commerce of the country augmented, the assessed and consumption taxes will increase also. If too corn be 33s. per quarter at Hamburg, as stated in this pamphlet, and we can buy the 33s. by 20 or 25s. worth of wrought goods, leaving a profit of 8 per cent. upon the exportation, and another upon the corn here introduced, we see not why such traffick will not bear a moderate duty. For, though it may be highly impolitic to grow that at ten shillings cost, which may be bought at five; yet it is manifestly inequitable that the home corn-grower, who raises his crop at a loss, should bear the great burden of rates and taxes, in addition to his disadvantage, while the corn importer pays nothing of the kind, and can yet obtain the same money in the market.

Before we finally close our remarks, we beg to observe, that as Church livings, where the tithes are taken in kind, produce a treble gross return in value to the receipt by composition, so the old landholder, by his rents in kind, was far richer than the modern; nor was he subject to like fluctuation in the value of money, or such heavy taxation. To relieve the modern landholder is entitled, inasmuch as, by taking a money rent he is absolutely enfranchised, and enabled to grow rich, a large part of society, who must otherwise have been mere serfs. But whether robbing "Peter to pay Paul" is the right mode of relief is another question. It is plain too, by the necessity of legislative assistance, that he cannot levy his burden upon the consumer by augmenting at option the price of provisions. We think, theoretically, that his proper mode of relief is, as before said, the gradual abolition of poor-rates, and commutation of other burdens to the assessed taxes, &c. because, generally speaking, these best shew what persons can afford.

We dismiss the subject with observing, that we do not consider what we have said to be worth attention any further than hints, *vice cotis*, purposely thrown out, like sparks among combustibles, to produce explosions of ideas. We mean them only for theses of essays. but we do not think

that we are injuring the landholder by what we have said; for, to judge by the state of pauperism in England, events will in a few years settle the question, not to *Bullion*, *Wheat*, *Wool*, or *Corn*-bill, *debetur* *Ante* *Corn*-bill, but to *Potatoes* *versus* *Wheat*; nor is there a position better attested, in confutation of the absurd idea of making England an agricultural country, than that such countries are never, simply as such, rich or civilized. There are no beggars in Wales; but there is little or no money; or taste for, or pleasure derived from, refinement, literature, or arts.

92. *Reflections on the Nature and Tendency of the Present Spirit of the Times, in a Letter to the Freeholders of the County of Norfolk* By the Rev George Burges, B. A. Vicar of Malvergate and of Moulton. 8vo pp. 36 Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy

THIS Book is a severe Philippick upon the politicks, &c. of Mr. Croke of Norfolk, and his adherents, written in the manner of "Mr. Burke's Reflections," by a gentleman, evidently of no contemptible talents, but who would fain persuade the world that there is no good man to be found, except among the friends of Ministers and of Orthodoxy. We solemnly believe that such persons form, generally speaking, the best and most respectable classes of society, but we are of opinion, that temper and rational discussion are the best methods of increasing their number. We recommend to Mr. Burges the perusal of Bishop Sherlock's Sermon on the text of "Let not thine own good be evil spoken of."

Mr B.'s writings, in the present form, irritate only; have merely the ephemeral existence of electioneering squibs; and, of course, render no lasting service to the cause: only bringing down upon the author abuse and obloquy. We mean no disrespect to Mr. Burges. They are not the worst horses, that require a curb and bridle.

93. *The Times, or, Years of Scandal; a Poem, with Notes. To which is added an Appendix, containing new scenes of four Plays, viz. A Comic Opera, two Comedies, and a Tragedy, that were written for Drury-lane Theatre, but ultimately withdrawn, from the System which*

the present Management has exercised against the Author, preceded by a Statement of Facts. 8vo. pp. 207. Fearman.

EVERY-body has read the Paper in the Spectator, where a worthy well-meaning gentleman took it into his head to wear a livery, because more cleanly than a frock, and adopt many other deviations from the habits of society, which, though perfectly harmless, and often very rational, in the end enabled his next heirs to confine him under a commission of Lunacy. Writers of Satire might be classed under the same description of persons. Mankind neither does or can act upon simple principle of abstract reason, for society moves in a circle of artificial forms and customs. Particular trains of circumstances will, however, give rise (sometimes) to singular exhibitions of folly, such as an education in sitting under a tutor from St. Giles's, introduced by members of the Four-in-hand club. Things of this kind we are glad to see generally satirized; but general satire, to be interesting, should exhibit strong pictures of striking effect, like the Works of Hogarth.

The present book is interspersed with many nervous; many well-idea'd lines; and some very flat and prosaic. The author possesses powers and energy; but he adopts a bad plan for a Poet—dilutes, instead of distilling.

94. *The Scrutineer, No. II. containing a Letter to the Chairman of the Public Meeting held at Sheffield, Oct. 25, 1819, on the subject of the Proceedings at Manchester, August 16; to which is added, a Postscript relative to the Sheffield General Infirmary. By Samuel Roberts, Author of "The Blind Man and his Son."* Sheffield. 8vo. pp. 28.

WE shall let Mr. Roberts display his excellent good sense and ingenuity in his own words.

Speaking of the Manchester affair, he says, p. 5, that it was not necessary, for the purposes of debate, to add to the twenty-thousand already at Manchester, or to learn military discipline, or to provide arms, or banners with incendiary mottoes. It was therefore a trifling "intended to intimidate," or "not to molest the peaceable inhabitants," p. 6.

And they had proceeded (says the entry) to an open act of violence.

Here Mr. Roberts makes a very ingenious comparison.

"Had Guy Faux proceeded to any act of other violence, when he was arrested in his proposed intended attempt to blow up the assembled Parliament of the Kingdom? No, he had not. The Conspirators had hired a cellar under the Parliament-house—there was nothing criminal in that; they had made it the repository of combustible materials—nothing unlawful there; they had introduced barrels of gunpowder—very well, they must put them somewhere—and, what then? why Guy Faux was going in among them, with a dark lantern in his hand; and was it not prudent in him to do so, if he had occasion to go there? would you have had him take a lighted naked candle in his hand? he had not set fire to the powder, though the train was laid; surely then, he was prematurely taken into custody, and every one, who suffered for the supposed intended explosion, were murdered men! But, Sir, would you seriously have advised waiting till the explosion had actually taken place? Just so wise would it have been for the Manchester magistrates to have stood by neuter, watching such an immense multitude assembled by such men, by such means, and so organized and prepared for the most destructive measures." p. 6.

The fact is, that the mob was hastily dispersed, because one man had been killed by them; and others would have suffered in the same manner, who merely did their duty.

Mr. Roberts very properly observes,

"To have the minds of the persons employed in a large manufactory, disturbed by notions of visionary means of bettering their condition, and to have both men, women, and apprentices tempted, in the middle of the day, to leave the service of their employers to listen to declamation calculated to render them dissatisfied, turbulent, and idle, to make them worse servants, worse Christians, and worse subjects, is no trifling injury." p. 15.

Mr. Roberts says (p. 20) that

"A large sum must have been raised by some means or other (it is said, sixteen thousand pounds) to keep great numbers of delegates travelling as they do from place to place to organize armies, &c."

"It is confidently said, that Hunt had a thousand pounds for the Manchester affair." p. 20.

Let us let it be for a moment imagined, that the enlightened, the independent, the respectable, and the religious part

part of the population of England (a part constituting almost the whole available strength of the State) can be either capricious, led, or driven, into measures, subversive of every thing that is dear to them, as men, as Britons, and as Christians. These are classes not to be aroused by trifles. The British lion is, not easily provoked. The most insignificant and mischievous details may, unmolested, play their fool's tricks around him; but if, presumptuously relying on his forbearance, they should proceed seriously to molest him, a growl or the lifting up of a paw would disperse them. p. 11.

Then follows a reprobation of the Whigs, and a compliment to the present Administration, which we know to be *just*, as founded upon the downfall of Buonaparte by their means; but it is, also true, that the Whigs did not, as Mr. R. supposes, (p. 11) endeavour to conciliate the Radicals, by any dereliction of principle. They neither accepted nor indorsed the bills of the Radicals; they only wanted as many as they could to move their political cash from the Bank of "Messrs. *Radical Reformer and Co.*" into their own—as they might otherwise have got fictitious notes.

We cordially wish that the new Bills may put an end to all these scenes of mischief and folly.

95 *The Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists considered: By Bishop Lavinton. With Notes, Introduction, and Appendix, by the Rev. R. Polwhele, Vicar of Manaccan and of St. Anthony. 8vo. pp. 493. and 312 of Introduction. Whitaker.*

THE merits of the original Work, and of its learned and Right Reverend Author, have been too long established, to need our commendation; and on the talents or the industry of Mr. Polwhele it would be superfluous to enlarge. He has distinguished himself in various important branches of Literature. As a Topographer, he has daringly explored the mines of Antiquity, as the Historian of two Counties, Devonshire and Cornwall. As a Poet, he has long and successfully courted the Muses. And in his own more legitimate profession, as a Divine, his publications have been particularly valuable.

Of this Volume now before us Mr. Polwhele thus speaks:

"It was about the time of a controversy with Dr. Hawker (which had its origin in some accidental remarks of the Anti-jacobin Reviewers) that I intended to republish Bishop Lavinton's *Enthusiasm of Methodism*; and but for several circumstances not worth noticing here, I should have carried it into execution; especially as I possessed a valuable memoir of Lavinton, which had been communicated to me by the late Chancellor Nutcombe and Archbishop Moore.—Not long since I was reminded of the project by some friends, who were of opinion, that the publication would 'much serve the cause of the Church.'—The coincidence of Warburton's and Lavinton's opinions on this subject, is very remarkable. 'What think you (says Warburton) of our new set of Fanatics, called the Methodists? I have seen *Whitfield's Journal*, and he appears to me to be as mad as ever George Fox the Quaker was. These are very St Missionaries, you will say, to propagate the Christian Faith among Infidels.—There is another of them, one *Wesley*, who comes over from the same Mission. He told a friend of mine, that he had lived most deliciously the last summer in Georgia, sleeping under trees, and feeding on boiled maize saved with the ashes of oak-leaves; that he will return thither, and then will cast off his English dress, and wear a dried skin like the savages, the better to ingratiate himself with them. It would be well for Virtue and Religion, if this humour would lay hold generally of our overheated bigots, and send them to cool themselves in the Indian marshes. I fancy, that *Venus and Webster* would make a very entertaining as well as proper figure in a couple of bear-skins, and marching in this terror of equipage, like the Pagan priests of Hercules of old:

"*Jamque Sacerdotes primasque Politus ibant,
Pellibus in morem ciacti, flammasque ferebant.*"

See Nichols's *Illustrations of Literary History*, vol. II. pp. 66, 65.

"I tell you what I think would be the best way of exposing these idle Fanatics—the *Printing passages out of George Fox's Journal*, and *Ignatius Loyola*, and *Whitfield's Journals* in parallel columns. Their conformity in folly is amazing. One thing was extremely singular in *Loyola*; he became, from the most modest Fanatic that ever was, the most cold-headed knave, by that time his severity was thoroughly established. The same natural temperament, that set his brains on a heat, worked off the ferment. The case was too uncommon, that his adversaries thought all his fanaticism pretended. But in this they were seriously mistaken. The surprising part

of all was, that his folly and knavery concurred so perfectly to promote his end. I think I have gone a good way towards explaining it in the latter end of the first volume of the Divine Legation. If I be not mistaken in Whitfield, he bids fair for acting the second part of Loyola, as he has done the first.—*Nichols's Illust.* II. 108, 110.

"As an apology for the desultory style of the Introduction, and the great inequality of the Sections, (which is often not sufficiently justified by their subjects) I must further state that it consisted, as at first sketched out, 'of a series of Letters, in three parts;' that each Section was a letter, or the outline of a letter; and that to fill up every outline as I wished, would be to extend the Introduction to a length ill proportioned to the body of the work. R. P."

The Introduction which treats in a masterly manner on *Sectarianism*; (the causes of its success, and the means of preventing its progress) embraces the following important topics:

"The Separation of the Dissenters from the Church of England; the Character of the Dissenters of former times; Puritanism during Cromwell's Usurpation; Character of the first Methodists; Memoir of Bishop Lavington; the Methodists of the present day; Conversion; the New Birth; the Regenerate State not a State of Innocence; Revivalism of the present day; Welsh Jumpers and Irish Shouters; the Cornish Trumpeter; the Blessed Effects of Methodism on Society; the Mischiefs of Sectarianism; the Puritans; their successful hostilities against the Church Government; the first Methodists; their antipathy to the Church Government; Sectarists of the present day, their rancorous abuse of Bishops; Invectives against Pluralities; the Mendicant Friars; Pluralities continued; the Puritans; Pluralities of the present day; Sectarists of early times, their intrusion on the Parochial Clergy; the first Methodists; their obtrusive character; Modern Methodists, their obtrusiveness: their promptness in attacking our discourses on public occasions; their general topic of abuse, that we do not preach the Gospel; Unitarians and Quakers, their railing accusations; Sectarian insidiousness; affectation of a conciliating spirit; Triumph of the Oliverian Sectarists, Disappointment of the Innovators; Sectarists, &c. anticipating similar success at the present hour; Novelty of a Sect; Hypocrisy; Pretences to Inspiration; Miracles; Official importance; Singing, praying, exhorting, preaching, style and manner, and doctrine; the Methodist Preacher, his familiarity with his flock; Itinerancy; Co-operation of

Churchmen with Sectarists; the Evangelical Clergy; Prophesyings, Prayer Meetings; Lectureships; the Extempore Preaching of the Evangelical Clergy; Spirit of Prophecyism—the Jews and Missionary Societies; Visitations; Associations; Sunday Schools; Sunday Schools, instruments of disaffection; Mrs. H. Morre; the Blagdon Controversy; Mr. Wilberforce; Clergy and others giving way to the Methodists, who circumvent us by charitable institutions; the Unitarians, Lancaster; Lancaster, anecdote of De Luc; Unitarianism; Infidel Institutions, Schools of Deism; the Bible Society, its motley complexion; inward rancour, under the mask of benevolence; the undertaking disproportionate to its object; the Puritans attempting the Universities; the present Society; Female Agency; Churches; Committee Rooms; Sectarianism slang; Sectarian ascendancy; Sense of the sin of Schism done away; Exultation of the Faction; 'Any may give away, and all should read;' Danger of reading without a guide; Bible without Notes; Brown's Bible with Notes; success by means of the press; Libraries for the poor; indifference and false candour in Churchmen; Firmness and Spirit; the Toleration Act; Qualification of the Methodists; the clerical conduct, with respect to Dissenters in general; with respect to the Papists; Ridicule; Union in the common cause; Revenues of the Church of England; Tithes; Sale of Livings to be done away; Division of large Parishes, and building Churches; Dean Rurals; Vexatious Laws to be rescinded; Canons and Rubric, to be cleared from ambiguities, and confirmed by a new statute; Revision of the Canons, with respect to Churchwardens; the Curate's Act; the Consolidation Act; the Education of the Clergy; the Universities; Universities, Seeds of Sectarianism sown there; Examination for Holy Orders; Ecclesiastical Dignities; the Parochial Clergy, their respectability; Intercourse between the dignified and the parochial Clergy; Curates to bear the burden; Preferment of Curates; Easy circumstances of the Clergy; Families of the Clergy; Secular Concerns; County Meetings, Vestries; Tithes; Recreations; Religious Deportment; the Sabbath; Church Duties; Evening Lectures; Itinerants not admissible into our Pulpits; Church Catechism; Church Catechism; Mr. Southey; the Bell School; the Elizabethan School; Acquaintance with our flock; Conduct in our families; the Laity, their example; Sincerity of Religious Professions; Anecdotes of Whittaker, and Decease of the good Pastor."

In the Appendix will be found:

"I. Poetry.—Sir Aaron, or the Flight of Fanaticism;

Fanaticism, the Deserted Village; the Belle School; and the Bells turned Bible-mongers, or a New Plume for Vanity; a Satiric Sketch.

II. Correspondence; the Bible Society; the Lancasterian School; the Catholic Question; the Merlin of the Catholics; Methodism, its bright side; and Bishop Fell."

We shall take an early opportunity of laying before our Readers some interesting notices of Bp. Lavington's, and other specimens of the work.

96. *Observations on certain Ancient Pillars of Memorial, called Hoar-Stones; to which is added, a Conjecture on the Croyland Inscription.* By William Hamper. 4to pp. 27. Longman and Co.

FOR these "Observations," on a curious subject, the Publick are indebted to an elegant and skilful Antiquary, who informs us that,

"In many parts of Great Britain are to be seen certain upright rude pillars, or massy blocks of stone, which in England are called Hoar-Stones, or by a name of nearly the same sound, with all the gradations of dialectical variety.—Their appellation in Scotland is the Hare Stane; and amongst our Cambrian neighbours they are known as the Maen-gwyr, and Maen-lur, the first syllable signifying a stone, in the plural Mein-hirion*."

"So remote is their antiquity, that all tradition of the purpose for which they were set up has ceased, and their name has lost its distinctness; whilst the contrariety of opinion expressed by those writers who have noticed the subject, has raised an additional mist of obscurity around it."

Mr. Hamper divides his elucidation of the subject into three sections, the first of which contains the notices of different Authors, who have incidentally noticed Hoar-stones. These are, Dugdale, Dodsworth, Gough, Hutton, Nichols, an Anonymous Writer in 1666 (published by Hearne), Sir Walter Scott, and Rowlands.

The second section is "An Exposition of the name of Hoar-stones, whereby is shewn the intention of our Ancestors in erecting them."

The third is, "A list of places, where they occur, or which have been named from them."

Mr. Hamper concludes with a very ingenious "Conjecture on the Croy-

land Inscription," which, with an accurate fac-simile, we lay before our Readers.



"The diversity of opinion amongst Antiquaries relative to the first word on that inscribed Hoar Stone, called Saint Guthlac's Cross, near Croyland in Lincolnshire, is well known. It may be sufficient for the present purpose to refer to Mr. Gough's preface to the History of Croyland Abbey, printed as No. XI. of Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica; where, in addition to two very fanciful sketches, the form of the stone, with its broken top, and the arrangement of its letters, are accurately shewn from a drawing by Mr. Essex.

"As far as Roman Capitals can express the Inscription, which is partly monogrammatic, it stands thus:

AIO
HANC
PETRA'
GVTHLA
CVS HT
SIBI ME
TAM.

"Bearing in mind that this was 'recent, and the face of the stone smoothed,' about the middle of the last century, and that 'the top of the letters in AIO were cut upon the fracture, and inclined to the centre of it, (Preface, pp. xv. xvi.)' I venture to conjecture that what is called an I, between the A and the O, is the lower part of a Cross, whose head ranging above the neighbouring letters, would by the breaking of the stone be completely destroyed, whilst they were only partially mutilated.—One difficulty being removed, the Inscription becomes intelligible.

ALPHA . OMEGA .

HANC PETRAM GUTHLACUS HABET SIBI MITAM,

"This connected with the symbol of the Cross, and in allusion to Revelation i. 8, would convey a religious sentiment, something like the following:

Christ the beginning and the end we own;
Though Guthlac here has plac'd his Bound-
ary Stone."

* "Sir R. C. Hoare, in his *Ancient History of North Wiltshire*, p. 113, observes that they are also found in Ireland."

97. *Ormerod's History of Cheshire.*
Continued from p. 332.

THE following interesting sketch of the biography of Sir Peter Leycester will be found in Part I. p. 461.

"Sir Peter Leycester was born 1613, and completed his education at Brasenose College, under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel Shipton, afterwards successively Rector of Mabbury and Alderley. It appears from his MS additions to his own copy of the Cheshire Antiquities, that he resided at Brasenose in 1631, and the two following years. In 1647 he succeeded his father in the family estate, at the age of thirty-four. The Parliamentary party were at this period enjoying the height of their success, and the loyalty of the Leycesters was sufficiently marked to expose him to their resentment. He was accordingly committed to prison in 1655, with several other distinguished loyalists, but for what period does not appear, and forced to compound for his estate by a considerable sum.

"The circumstances of the times, which excluded the active mind of Mr. Leycester from many of the resources of employment or amusement congenial to it were probably the means of directing his attention to genealogical antiquities. His studies appear, in the first instance, to have turned exclusively on the compilation of his own pedigree, and the collection of ancient documents from monastic chronicles and other evidences relating to the Earls of Leicester, from whom he believed his ancestors to have sprung. To these succeeded an examination of the deeds of the Grosvenors, Duttons, and other ancient Cheshire families with which he was connected by blood. These occupied him in 1649, when his taste for local antiquities appears to have been completely formed. In the three following years (as far as can be judged from the dates prefixed to the several abstracts of family deeds yet remaining at Tabley), he collected the greater part of the materials for his History of Bucklow Hundred.

"The mode adopted by Mr. Leycester was, either to form a copious abstract, or to take an exact copy of every document possessed by the family, drawing the most remarkable seals, and writing fac-similes of the most ancient charters, for which purposes the deeds seem generally to have been intrusted to him. The abstract formed in the houses of the several families are of a much more slight description. From these documents he drew up his pedigrees, referring, by numbers, to his books and abstracts, and it is observable, that he rarely admits facts which do not appear to be supported by original documents within his immediate knowledge.

"In arranging these papers, in forming a series of collections of additional material, in 1687, and in similar pursuits conducted with his own muniments, Mr. Leycester appears to have passed his time until the Restoration. Two months after this event he was elevated to a baronetcy, and his work may be supposed to have slept for a time. The task of collecting was, however, resumed in 1664 and 1666; and in 1672, when the greatest part of the account of Bucklow Hundred had passed the press, this part of his labour appears to have ended with the examination of the Toft papers. In the following year the entire work was given to the world, in the 60th year of the Author's age, and the 24th from the commencement of compiling.

"A controversy which instantly grew out of the publication, has been noticed in another part of this volume. It continued during the life of Sir Peter Leycester, and from the asperity with which the latter part of it was conducted, and the relationship and neighbourhood of the contending parties, it must doubtless have embittered the later years of an Author whose talents and labours merited an honourable repose.

"Sir Peter Leycester died on the 11th of October, 1678, in the 65th year of his age, and was interred in the family vault at Great Budworth.

"From a miniature now in the possession of his descendant and representative, Sir Peter Leycester appears to have had an extremely intelligent and handsome countenance, with a general portly comeliness of aspect, heightened by the effect of the large wig, and the alter costume of Charles the Second. His unpublished MSS. are extremely numerous, but chiefly of a private nature; among them are prayers on almost every occasion, some of which were composed during his imprisonment, characters of some near relations, and schemes of historical reading, evincing a system of close and comprehensive study. With these were mingled, charges to juries in his capacity of chairman of the sessions, and other papers of a miscellaneous nature; but nothing appeared to justify the tradition of his having meditated a general History of the County, unless a copy of Booth's pedigrees, which he had enlarged in many instances from original authorities, could be cited as the intended basis of such a work. Considering the period of life when Sir Peter Leycester commenced his Account of Bucklow, the time it occupied him, and the advanced age at which he concluded, it is not likely that he ever meditated an undertaking which, if executed with the same progress, would have required two centuries to complete it.

"For that part which he accomplished, Sir Peter Leycester possessed the qualifications of natural taste and ability, aided by suitable education, and a mind not only unoccupied by other pursuits, but actually debarred by the circumstances of the times from entering into such as were congenial to his station. The subject of the investigations lay immediately around him, and had been known to him from childhood: nearly all the families of the Hundred must have been his personal acquaintance, and some of the most important ones were his near kinsmen. The collections of Booth and other Cheshire antiquaries were ready formed for his basis, and the actual evidences of the several houses appear to have been at his command, in most instances without restriction. He had the acquaintance of the greatest of those illustrious Antiquaries, who seemed at that period to have been raised up, by a singular felicity, for preserving the memory of those monuments of antiquity which fanaticism was busily destroying: Dugdale was ready at all times with communications and advice; and Vernon, a local antiquary nearly equal in zeal and ability to Leycester himself, conducted his researches in the Tower and in the archives of the diocese of Lichfield.

"From advantages like these, a work of no ordinary merit should be expected, and such was the character of the work produced. A minuteness of detail was adopted which had then never been effected, and it was accomplished with a general accuracy which has never been surpassed, and with a labour which they only who have traced his progressive collections can duly appreciate. In passing this merited eulogy, if it must in truth be allowed that neither the peculiar advantages of the Author, nor the length of time consumed upon the work, could exempt it altogether from clerical and typographical errors, nor from oversights of a more serious description, it is at the same time clear that neither ability nor labour were wanted to prevent the occurrence of such errors, and if Sir Peter Leycester failed in this point, it is only to be inferred therefrom that his undertaking was of a description in which it does not lie in human nature to insure perfection. His peculiar excellency appears to have been, that in the pursuit of his object, he uniformly resorted to original documents, and was never deterred from toiling through them, though of the most uninteresting and voluminous description; that he built his accounts solely on what had been proved to him by regular evidence, despising the vague traditions which before his time had rendered topography con-

temptible; that he conveyed his information in a clear and unadorned narrative, unburthened by extraneous ornaments of diction, or by facts which might amuse the reader, but were foreign to his purpose; and that on every occasion he adhered religiously to what he believed to be the truth, however unwelcome it might be, or however its promulgation might jar with his comforts or his interest. Such were the merits which have elevated Sir Peter Leycester over every topographer that preceded him; his period of probation is long gone past,—as far as the limited nature of the subject and his manner of treating it allows, these merits still place him on a level with the best of his contemporaries and his successors, and as long as memory remains in England of the chivalrous honour, and long descended lines of the gentry of Cheshire, the name of LEYCESTER will be handed down to the respect of posterity with that of his country, indissolubly connected."

98. *A Series of Letters, addressed to a Friend, upon the Roman Catholic Question.* By Britannicus. pp. 88. Rivingtons.

ALTHOUGH so frequently discussed, the Roman Catholic Question must always be considered as one of momentous interest. Britannicus has argued the question with the supporters of the claims upon their own data, and made use of their own weapons. After having clearly established the necessity of Tests, not only as securities for the Protestant Establishment, but as vitally essential for the preservation of Protestantism of all descriptions in this country, our Author proceeds to discuss the Roman Catholic Question as connected with the Revolution.

Having shown clearly that the Toleration established at the Revolution did not, and could not embrace any such claims as those now urged, Britannicus addresses some excellent observations to such of the present supporters of the Roman Catholic claims, as profess to adopt the Revolution as their political guide.

It has frequently struck us as very strange, how those who profess Whiggism can possibly support the pretensions of men to whom Whiggism must be peculiarly obnoxious. After having proved that the principles of the Roman Catholics have not undergone any material change, and that consequently no change in Legislation has

has become necessary, Britannicus enters into an examination of the dogmas of *Infallibility*, *General Councils*, and the *Papal Supremacy*, each of which is treated of in a temperate, but firm and judicious manner.

Our Author next discusses the Question upon the ground of *Expediency*—his introductory remark upon this head we think all will admit:

“The term *Expediency* implies, that some strong and almost invincible necessity exists for the adoption of a measure, the propriety of which would otherwise be questionable. Hence it naturally follows, that, previous to such adoption being made, the utmost satisfaction should be afforded, not only that the measure, if carried into effect, would be attended with immediate and certain beneficial results, but also that immediate and certain evils would arise from its not being adopted. How far the above reasoning is applicable to the case before us, I shall therefore proceed to consider, and for that purpose shall examine some of the principal arguments which have been adduced in favour of the concession of the Roman Catholic Claims, upon the plea of *Expediency*.”

He then notices the arguments which have been drawn by the supporters of the Claims from the situations of foreign countries, and from the toleration granted to Roman Catholics by several Continental Powers, and proves that the *local* circumstances of such countries completely destroy any claim of precedent which might otherwise have been drawn for the adoption of the United Kingdom. The authorities of Sir William Blackstone and Mr. Pitt are then shown to be decidedly against any further concessions being granted, and it is demonstrated that the names of those distinguished individuals have been rather unfairly cited in favour of the measure of additional concession. Our Author's remarks on these heads are so able and satisfactory, that we wish our limits would permit us to give them at length.

In taking leave of these Letters, we cannot avoid recommending them to the perusal of our Readers. In a short space they contain the most extended view of the subject which has come under our notice. A spirit of candour pervades the whole series, and it would be well indeed if this more generally accompanied controversial correspondence. We have heard it whispered, that the publick

are indebted to an old and respected Correspondent of our own for this valuable addition to a Protestant's library; if the report be correct, we regret that Britannicus did not affix his real name, as we are confident his doing so would not have detracted from the merit of his former productions.

99. *A faithful Account of the Processions and Ceremonies observed in the Coronation of the Kings and Queens of England, exemplified in that of their late most sacred Majesties King George III. and Queen Charlotte, with all the other interesting Proceedings connected with that magnificent Festival.* Edited by Rich. Thomson. pp. 99. Major.

THE powerful interest excited by the approaching Coronation, renders every particular connected with its ceremonial an object of anxious research—the scraps of information which the newspapers generally furnish, are sought for with avidity; and those among us who were eyewitnesses of the inauguration of our late lamented Monarch, are proud of reviving the few traces that time has permitted memory to retain. But curiosity will not rest satisfied with such meagre details; the imagination is willing to be carried back, even on the wing of a ponderous folio, to that scene of royal splendour which is so shortly to be repeated. But few, comparatively, can number in their catalogues the precious stores of antiquity. To supply this deficiency, is the object of the volume before us.

The Table of Claims usually preferred on this occasion is inserted at length, and exhibits a curious picture of ancient service—for instance, at the Coronation of James II.

“The Lord Great Chamberlain of England claimed to carry the King his shirt and clothes the morning of the Coronation, and with the Lord Chamberlain to dress the King; to have forty yards of crimson velvet for a robe, also the King's bed and bedding, and furniture of his chamber where he lay the night before, with his wearing apparel and night-gown; also to serve the King with water before and after dinner, and to have the bason and towels, and cup of assay.”

These, it appears, were allowed, except the cup of assay; but, as chief officer of the ewry, he had two large gilt

gilt chased basins, and one gilt chased ewer. He received the forty yards of velvet, and the rest of the furs were compounded for two hundred pounds.

Many others of a similar character, and some of minor importance, are fully recorded, such as the claim of the Lord of the Manor of Bardolf, in Addington, Surrey, to find a man to make a mess of grout in the King's kitchen, and that the King's master cook might perform that service—which was allowed, and the said Lord of the manor brought it up to the King's table. Also the claim of the churchwardens of St. Margaret's, Westminster, to have the cloth (lying in the parish) whereon the King goes in procession, for the use of the poor.

These claims are sustained by virtue of divers tenures of sundry manors, lands, and other hereditaments; as well as by ancient customs and usages; and great importance is consequently attached to the fulfilment of such as can be properly substantiated; though many of them appear irreconcilable with modern ideas.

Coronations bear a character of novelty with the present generation; and, as few comparatively can witness the solemnities of the approaching one, we recommend this volume to the notice of our Readers; as, from the accuracy with which it has been compiled, and from the spirited style of its embellishments, a good idea may be acquired of the magnificent proceedings it treats of. The large paper copies of the Work, are a *bonne bouche* for the *Bibliomaniac*.

100. *Lessons of Thift; published for the general Benefit. By a Member of the Save-All Club. Large 8vo. with Caricatures. Boys.*

THIS is rather an odd book; and considering its preface, the rules of the pretended club, the approbations of the committee, the dignified names of the members, "the loose hints," the appendix, and the forms of lessons, which are no lessons, it must come from the pen of an Author full of eccentricities, versed in classical lore, replete with anecdotes, having no small propensity to satire, laughing at the manners of the present age, continually aiming at wit, and that sort of wit, which, as he says himself, page 207, "is seldom joined with judgment and taste;"

in a word, this book is evidently written by a veteran in literature, who, to a great experience in book-making, joins an itching of meddling with all sorts of knowledge, and treats of subjects, not to elucidate and improve, but to make a display of his universal knowledge. Having said thus much, instead of entering on a successive account of his pretended Lessons, we will call them *Essays*, and inform our Readers, that, if the Author has been successful in some, by aiming at the simplicity of the ever-celebrated Montaigne, he has failed in many, by filling up his pages with anecdotes, which every school-boy has read in his *Recueil Choisi*, thereby making a salmagundi of new warmed-up materials, with dainties which would have been very acceptable without the mixture.

As it would be unfair to bring an accusation without proofs, we refer our Readers to the anecdote, p. 189.

"An hospital of great public utility having exceeded its revenues in a season of national calamity, the treasurers and clerk were authorized by the trustees to request contributions. Among others, they went to the house of an old bachelor, and finding the door open they entered, when they heard him scolding his maid-servant because she had thrown half a match into the fire, which he observed might have served another time as well as a whole one. What was to be expected from such a niggardly fellow? They were retiring, when he sternly called them back, and enquired their business in his house. Upon an explanation he brightened up, and opening an iron box, let into the wall for the usual security against fires, he produced a bag, saying, 'It is a noble charity, and deserves every assistance. Here are two hundred guineas, and if necessity urges, call again. If I did not scold for trifles, I should not have this pleasure.' They were going to enlarge in thanks and compliments, when he gently thrust them out, and shut the door."

This was given, long ago, by Le Mercier, author of the "*Tableau de Paris*," and has been since copied in all school-books; that of the Turnip, and the story of Marshal Turenne; and also that of the Stranger at Marais, and nearly all the anecdotes from page 198 to 200, are to be found in school-books. As to the caricature, which exemplifies that of the Turnip, we are sorry that a man of the high abilities of Cruikshanks, should

should have lost any of his time, to represent such an insignificant anecdote.

That our Author is addicted to satire, will appear by the following extract page 210, on swindling.

"Amidst the surprising progress of the Arts and Sciences in this enlightened age of slaughter, rapine, and perfectibility (a thing as difficult as the world is long, like school-boy's *honorificabilitudinitasque*), the branch called swindling has not been efficient; and it is particularly necessary to caution the honest sons of thrift against an evil more general and more dangerous than common robbery. It is difficult to class this art or artifice in any modern Encyclopedia, arranged according to matter; for it may be placed under painting, as dealing in false colours; under statuary, as it strives to make a figure; under music, as it consists in flats and sharps, and trades chiefly in notes; under the catholic creed, as it loves transformation; under poetry, as the expressions are bold, the transitions violent, and sublime, as the gallows; under chemistry, as it distils the wits and transmutes substances; under surgery, as it bleeds the patient; under medicine, as it administers a bitter pill to the sufferer; under politics, as it deals in pretences—"Halt! do you not see that jail there, where you may have a snug lodging gratis?" A fig for your jail. I am speaking of all politics and policies since the world began. But what is human existence except a choice of evils? These are necessary evils, and anarchy is the worst of all. Such is our very nature, that seldom did honesty and power shake hands except to part, as never to see each other more."

And to show his attempt at low wit, we have only to copy the two following pages 155, 156.

"Some philosophers have imagined that the qualities of the mind, and even national manners, are influenced by the nature of the food. In that case it might be of consequence to indicate the nutrition adapted to different professions and characters. Not being qualified to compose a system on this important subject, I shall content myself with a few hints.

"A young warrior should devour the Scottish dish called cock-aleeky, composed of game-cocks stewed with leeks. If on continental service, he may sometimes regale with the head of a wild boar, killed by himself.—N. B. The tusks are rather of difficult digestion.

"As a young physician will find that the surest road to practice is to please the ladies; which, for the sake of his cha-

racter, can only be effected by agreeable manners and chit-chat, he may be well-advised to make his chief dish of tongues, particularly that of calf.—N. B. An ignorant cook will often add the brain, but it is wholly unnecessary.

"An itinerant preacher will find his advantage in conforming himself to brain of hare and addle-eggs. This simple food will be found to mortify the flesh, especially if the drink be brisk cider, which, by its effervescence, can hardly fail to inspire eloquence. For a little variety, he may sometimes indulge in a calf's lungs and liver, as in ox-palates, which strengthen the voice to a Stentorian firmness of tone.

"A merchant with his roasted turkey should not neglect the herbs called sage and speedwell. Mint is also very beneficial; and his credit may be much extended by the use of any acceptable draught, provided it be duly followed by a correspondent dose of Henry Hase's cordial.

"A statesman should beware of the dish called by the actors on a smaller theatre goose and apple-sauce. The fish called *plaise* will afford an excellent dinner, and of easy digestion, while gudgeons and mushrooms form a nice supper.—N. B. At bed-time he should use strong eye-waters, but caution all his friends against them, and recommend cordials.

"Pheasants, and occasionally young peacocks, may be recommended to a fine lady; though some of depraved taste will prefer beef-à-la-mode, especially that of the Swiss cantons. Some even eat parrot's brains, or a fricasee of butterflies. The most frivolous, who are almost the most proud (pride being only a veil to hide the conscious want of merit), may eat mushrooms, either stewed or pickled.

"A lawyer will find a congruous nourishment in pike and eel. A stock-broker, in lame ducks. A dancing-master should not neglect the use of thyme and capers. A gamester should feast on pigeons.

"The bottoms of sun-flowers are as palatable as those of artichokes, and may be recommended to such senators as attend the sun; weathercocks being rather hard of digestion, though not difficult to catch it off their station. Stewed snails are also congruous, as by mere creeping and cringing they will ascend to great heights. *Plaise* is an excellent and most nourishing food, but is not always to be found in the market. Oysters, gaping the rise of the tide, are also not amiss.

A coat should learn to boil his own lobster, as the change of colour is delightful.

A tragic author, if he have only bread and cheese, may add raw onions, as in *page* them he will excite tears. A comic

comic writer, now at his ease, if he can by his wit or wits procure a cock or a fowl, should of course prefer the merry-thought. N. B. The same kinds of food will also respectively agree with the two classes of actors.

"An historian may indulge in carp, daube, and ale—

While History, with her companion, ale,
Tells the sad series of her serious tale.

Dried pears, and all sorts of pickles and preserves, are also a congruous nourishment.

"To succeed as a counsellor, it is necessary to be as impudent as a highway-man's horse; and a choice slice of the haunch of the animal is named as a rare secret, especially if killed with a blunderbuss, and the master hung in chains. For readiness and repartee, a salt herring, with mustard and vinegar, just before the cause comes on, with a large glass of genuine Irish usquebaugh, of the yellow or brazen colour. All sharp sauces of cayenne, verjuice, and other acrimonious ingredients, are of exquisite utility, and all curries especially that of shark.

"A young lord, destined to live at court, should chiefly feed on calf's head and whipped cream, or gooseberry-fool, according to the season.

"A beau, young dog, or puppy, should learn to strut in Bond-street, or Pall-mall, without any dinner; a practice which will be found to increase his emptiness. He may also suck the brains of geese, mixed with calf's foot jelly, or, when married, that of hart's-horn. For variety, he may eat the thighs of black beetles, butterflies minced, or other light food. The little flowering plant, called London-pride, may also be used in its season.

"These hints will suffice, and the intelligent will extend them for the benefit of society and the perfectibility of man."

Having now mentioned the objectionable parts, we must recommend Lesson the 13th, or, *The Dutch Merchant*; and the 42d, *On Repairs*; we particularly point out these two, because they are true Lessons, and ought to go by that title; and we venture to say, that, if the whole book had been written on the same plan, it would have been one of the best modern books on economy. We also recommend the Essay on Economy of High Life, called Lesson XV.; and the 30th, where an account is given of Flammel's supposed extraordinary fortune; likewise the 82d Essay, on Hesiod, which shows a great deal of erudition; as well as the 41st, on Laughing and Wit; but we cannot

give the same approbation to the abuse of Rousseau and Voltaire, which the Author has evidently introduced in the 51st Essay, with a view to impress his Reader, that he is a religious man; we give him, however, credit for his principles, which are perfectly consonant with our Established Church; and we do not to say, that his book may safely be entrusted to all classes of Readers, who cannot fail finding it both useful and entertaining.

101. *A Brief History of Christ's Hospital, from its Foundation by King Edward the Sixth, to the present Time. With a List of the Governors.* 12mo. pp. 92.

THIS entertaining little volume is the production of Mr. John Iliff Wilson, a grateful Scholar of this Royal, matchless, and most extensively useful Foundation.

"The idea of publishing a separate 'History of Christ's Hospital' was first suggested by hearing an old School-fellow lament that, among all the accounts of national establishments and public buildings, nothing of a similar nature had been attempted; and that to ascertain any information, however trifling, it was necessary to refer to some History of London, or other voluminous work, where, after a tedious search, it generally appeared that the author did not enter into the subject with sufficient minuteness to give the information sought for; or that, if given, from not having been educated there, many errors had crept in, which none but those well acquainted with the Hospital could correct.

"To remedy this inconvenience, was the intention of the Writer of this book:—how far he has succeeded, he leaves his old school-fellows and others connected with the Hospital to determine; upon their indulgence he confidently relies; as he would never have presumed to obtrude himself on the notice of the publick, had he not undertaken the subject capable of doing it justice.

"The materials were principally furnished by the Report of the Education Committee of the House of Commons; and from the various Histories of London, which afforded the means of correcting some errors the authors had inadvertently fallen into; to which is added what local information a residence of five years and upwards afforded."

"This species of information that can reasonably be desired will be found in Mr. Wilson's History; and a very interesting article shall be extracted.

"King

King Charles the Second made a most important addition, by the foundation of a Mathematical School for the instruction of forty boys in navigation, and endowed it for seven years with 1000*l*. and an annuity of 370*l*. 10*s*. payable out of the Exchequer for the special purpose of educating and placing out yearly ten boys in the sea-service.

"These are the boys who were annually presented by the President to the King upon New Year's Day, when that festival was observed at Court; and afterwards upon the Queen's birth-day; but the practice was entirely discontinued from the commencement of his late Majesty's last lamentable illness. They wear a badge upon the left shoulder, the figures upon which represent Arithmetic, with a scroll in one hand, and the other placed upon a boy's head; Geometry with a triangle in her hand; and Astronomy with a quadrant in one hand and a sphere in the other. Round the plate is inscribed, 'Auspicio Caroli Secundi Regis, 1673.' The dye is kept in the Tower.

"Five of these boys pass an examination before the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House every six months, previous to their entering their profession; and, in case King Charles's foundation should fail, Mr. Stone, a Governor, left a legacy for the maintenance of twelve boys, as a subordinate mathematical school, which, according to subsequent regulations, is made an introductory step to King Charles's foundation.

"These boys are distinguished from King Charles's by wearing the badge upon the right shoulder, instead of the left, as worn by the others.—This foundation is called the *Twelves* on account of its number.

"The establishment at Hertford, when full, contains upwards of 400, which, added to the establishment in London, makes upwards of 1150, including 80 girls; but there is no limitation as to the number, which varies according to the revenues of the Hospital."

In the Title-page is a prettily engraved vignette, printed in six different colours, of a Blue Coat Boy habited in the proper costume of the School; and the work is also embellished with a neat Engraving, on wood, of the Grammar School,

"A handsome modern brick building, for which the Hospital is greatly indebted to the late Mr. Alderman Gill, who was many years Treasurer, and the immediate predecessor of the gentleman who has now for the space of thirty-two years so honourably filled that situation."

For this accurate Drawing the Author is indebted to the pencil of Mr. Walls.

103. *The History of the Crusades, for the Recovery and Possession of the Holy Land. By Clinton Mills. 2 vols. 8vo. Longman and Co.*

THE style of Gibbon, we think, upon analysis, to be turgid and pedantic. For instance, let us take the familiar process of shaving, and describe it in close imitation. "The unseemly excrescence of a biduan beard required the computational aid of the Tonsor. Unshavedus (such was the Barber-ian name) in the soiled garb of the traveller, entered the shop of the useful artisan. An ancient chair, decorated beyond the concomitant furniture, with the clean and graceful covering of a Tartan check, accommodated with temporary rest the fidgety and impatient visitant. The professional loquacity of the operator was extinguished by the cold monosyllabic replies of a mind, principally ruminating upon the excessive charges of the last inn. The saponaceous froth was speedily extorted by a friction, which the chemical and ingenious compound was accustomed, from its desire of nuptial union with water, implicitly to obey. The snowy elevation of the summit of Caucasus soon clothed the elevated chin. The animal stubble fell in ranks under the scythed hand of disciplined art, moving in graceful evolution; and the patriarchal manners of the East would have disdained the unmanly distinction of the refreshed European."

We speak thus *in limine*, because Mr. Mills has written this book in the stile of Gibbon, against which, that it may not become a precedent, we beg to enter our protest; and to state at some length, what we conceive to be a suitable manner for Histories connected with the Middle Age. Froissart is, in our opinion, the standard. We want to see the prevalent manner and character of the day; of course, every one of the dramatic personæ should be in the habits of the age, as to speaking and acting; and this keeping of the picture should be as tenaciously observed as it is in Fielding's novels. We conceive it to be a merit in Mr. Fosbrooke's *Monachism* and *Pilgrimage*, that it is almost entirely founded, as to reflection, upon contemporary ideas. Now an adoption of the manner of Gibbon in the History

tory of the Crusades, however faithful it may be as to facts, must inevitably misrepresent motives, by the incongruous mixture of philosophical habits and principles, which were then utterly unknown.

We, however, honestly confess, that we think Saint Palaye alone could have executed a History of the Crusades in the manner of Froissart. It requires an extensive track of reading. We have seen Romances, professedly referring to the Middle-Ages, correct as to the modes of living, but as to sentiments and ideas quite modern. This is an absurdity similar to that which has been remarked *, as common among artists. They represent ancient heroes with the physiognomical character of their own nation. Thus, a Chinese statue of Alexander would exhibit the countenance of a Mandarin in a tea-warehouse. We form the same opinion of Histories of great events in the Middle-Ages, written in the modern philosophical form. We are further justified in so thinking, because in the age of the Crusades, mere Superstition was a road to honour and distinction, and a rigid Hermit had the influence of a Peer. Superstition, neither regarded or knew those varieties of feeling and action which society, conducted under the influence of law and civilization, necessarily implies. In a barbarous state, force is a simple impulse, which may be useful when the social machine does not exceed the character of a plough, but violence is ruin to a clock, and, in such an advanced state of improvement in the engine, simple power merely forms the weight.

Thus far we have spoken not from disrespect to Mr. Mills, who is acute and able, and always a good, and often a very elegant narrator, but from regret, that by adoption of such an incongruous model as Gibbon, he has injured himself and his work, through divesting it of an infinite portion of pleasing matter, in order to philosophize upon self-evident conclusions. The narratory history of the Crusades is founded upon simple principles. Military habits are abhorrent of rest and inaction; and the custom of travelling was universal. The error of the Crusaders was, that

they made war upon the Eastern nations without magazines or stores, under the presumption that they should find the same resources as in Europe; and thus, acting in defiance of common sense, the expeditions were to the Saracens only a temporary interruption of locusts, who were soon swept away by a hurricane of famine. But this originated also in the charitable institutions and hospitable habits of the age. Even the poor set out for Jerusalem as they would now for York, with a bundle and a walking-stick, and succeeded in their object, because in manners and habits they assimilated orders of society who make long journeys without expence, namely gipsies, if they were in companies, and beggars, if they were solitary; but the more general rule was to fasten themselves upon some rich pilgrim.

In the conduct of the Crusades, there are only two grand principles of action, superstition and war; and in the narrative, there is only a tiresome identity of incident; a string of Gazette battles, almanack reading, repetition of weather and eclipses, portraits of the same man in different attitudes. This Mr. Mills cannot help. He has given us (in our opinion injudiciously) a useful, compressed, and well-concatenated narrative of events which every body wished to know, and, when known, are not worth remembering.

The details of particular battles, such as those of Blenheim, Ramillies, and Waterloo; and in ancient history of Leuctra, and Cannæ, are, from the instructive lessons of the manœuvres, very interesting; but the combats of the Crusades are in the main, a mere tossing-up affair of heads or tails, kill or be killed; whence no other instruction is to be derived, than that of the old woman's caution to children, "not to play with guns." We know that Mr. Mills's authorities, and they are proper for the subject (under his historical limitation) will not furnish episodes, like that of Nisus and Euryalus. They are, of course, dry monkish chroniclers; and though we dislike the stile *a la Gibbon*, and should have preferred that fine exemplar, applicable to history of every sort, the stile of Xenophon in his *Anabasis*, if the subject was confined to a narrative of events, yet

* By Dr. Clarke, we believe. *Rev.*

Mr. Mills, in his self-elected limitation, has high merit, in embodying a calendar, which he could not, under his plan diversify; and he most certainly, by an unintentional sacrifice, has fitted up a charm in our libraries; that of having the events of the Crusades well narrated to us in a short compass; and, it is our duty to acquit him of any blame, for he thinks, through the prepossession of incompetent authorities as to the effects of the Crusades, that they had no operation upon the civilization of Europe. (See c. viii.) On this subject, however, we are at issue with Mr. Mills; but want of room compels us to defer our observations till our next.

(To be continued.)

103. *Sermons Doctrinal and Practical.*
By the Reverend T. F. Dibdin.
(Concluded from p. 50.)

WE now with pleasure resume our strictures upon this unostentatious, but animated volume of orthodox Discourses. Our previous remarks were confined to the *Doctrinal* part of these Sermons. We shall now notice the manner in which the *Practical* part is executed.

Among the most striking, and generally useful Discourses, is that entitled "*The Good and True of Heart.*" Of a more chastised and sober tone of colouring—but not less applicable to good, sound practical results, is the Discourse entitled "*The Love of many shall wax cold.*" But perhaps of a still more persuasive, and powerfully written character is the concluding portion of the Discourse of "*The Truth shall make you free.*" We heartily wish our limits would have permitted us to insert extracts from each of these three excellent Sermons.

Perhaps the two Sermons—one upon YOUTH, and the other upon AGE—are the best, as counterparts, in the volume. In giving a specimen of the former, we feel persuaded that we do our duty both to the Author and to the Publick. The passage here subjoined is illustrative of that part of the sermon which guards the Preacher's flock against a premature introduction of youth into the world.

"To see a young person alive to a sense of honour and of shame; guarded in his expressions, and still more so in his conduct; steady to the quick with vicious

and leathome discourses; prompt to bear the wise; slow to form an opinion, and still slower to pass judgment; silent, diffident; and only roused into action at the provoking language of folly and of sin—to see this—what is it, but to view one of the loveliest and most fascinating of all human pictures? What is it but to see a fellow-creature promising to be a glory to his Maker, and worthy of the DIVINE IMAGE in which he has been created! My brethren, is such a sight common in the world? Or rather, is not the reverse of this picture a little more common? To see a young person flippant, passionate, and obstinate; quite inflated with vanity and pride; boasting merely of his parents' wealth and consequence, while he is doing all in his power to render both contemptible:—to see him eager to pursue what is dissipated, and vicious and extravagant—prompt to deliver his opinions unsolicited, and not always the most choice of language in the utterance of that opinion:—to see all this, is, I fear, also sufficiently common; but it is not thereby the more to be commended. If the depraved customs of society countenance and encourage this, sure I am that is not encouraged by much higher authorities: by the language of Scripture—in the word of God, and of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord. From this sacred fountain-head, a purer, a wiser, and a more awful doctrine is imparted: therein we are told to let our yea be yea, and our nay, nay—and to keep ourselves unspotted from the world."

Our limits forbid a further extract; or we should gladly have inserted the character of *Old Age*, as illustrated in the example of BARZILLAI.

Thus have we paid our respects to Mr. Dibdin upon his first appearance in print, in the character of a *Divine*; and we hope that it will not be very long ere we shake hands with him upon his second appearance in the same character. Much cannot be gained by such publications—whether on the ground of fame or of profit: but there is a consideration beyond either of these, which cannot fail to stimulate an honest and ardent mind in the prosecution of his labour. There is the approbation of conscience—in not having hid our light under a bushel; or in not having wrapt our talent within a napkin to lie rusty and corroded in unproductive supineness.

104. *Patronage, a Poem: an Imitation of the Seventh Satire of Juvenal.* By Mandanis. 8vo. pp. 38. Souter.

IF this is not one of the best Imitations of Juvenal, it is certainly one of the boldest. Poets, not attaining the most elevated, are the objects of the Satire—the Lawyers are severely depicted—and the miserable state of Schoolmasters and Tutors deplored.

One specimen, and that one of the least severity, and somewhat pleasant, is here given:

"Yet stay—be patient in adding page to page,
You look toward his house for patronage;
The Baron bears to meetre much good will,
But works at home—a little private still;
To make he finds much cheaper than to buy
Those household goods, bread, beer, and
Hence, when you hope to pay his Lord
ship's purse,
He smiles benign, and gives you verse."

The Imitator seems to think it high treason in Parnassus when a Nobleman commences Poet:

"Few Patrons of the Muse the Peerage boasts,
But vaunts of versifying lords in hosts:
There Thurlows, Hollands, Strangfords,
Carlises throng,
Bit by the dire tarantula of song,
No wonder Murray at thy volume sneers,
And vows he only publishes for Peers."

The Satirist appears to have been unfortunate in his search after Patronage, having found only a single Nobleman to commend:

"Holroyd, for mind a gen'rous ardour shows,
Partakes its pleasures, and removes its
Happy the poet, whose successful lays,
From Holroyd's bounty, gather more than
praise."

"Sheffield, self pleased, on that Poet smiles,
And every care and every fear exiles."

105. *Memoires Secrets, ou Chronique de Paris* Imprimée a Londres Ouvrage periodique. Tome second, No. X. 8vo. 1817. Lyon, &c.

WE cannot enter minutely into this work, without making our Review the vehicle of political party, and that French, by which our Readers would not in our opinion be at all edified. We do not, however, deny the literary merit of this book: for instance, take the indispensable connexion between a representative government and the liberty of the press; because,

"The Representative Government is enlightened by public opinion, and is founded
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ed upon it. The Chambers cannot know this opinion, if this opinion had been enlarged."
"The Representative Government: there are no 'tribunals' in the British House, where the interests of the nation are judged, and that of the Nation itself, which judges the law Houses."
"How can the Ministry and the Chambers know the public opinion, which forms the general will, if this opinion cannot be freely expressed?"

106. *The Comforter. A Poem.* 8vo. pp. 78 Taylor and Hessey.

A serious poem of considerable merit, in blank verse, after the manner of "Young's Night Thoughts."

107. *The Troller's Guide; a new and complete practical Treatise on the Art of Trolling, or Fishing for Jack and Pike; illustrated with numerous Cuts of Hooks, Baits, Tackles, &c. To which is added, the best method of baiting and laying lines for large Eels.* By T. F. Salter, Author of "The Angler's Guide." 12mo. pp. 107. Tegg.

AN appropriate companion to the former Work of Mr. Salter, reviewed in our vol. LXXXVII. p. 346; and there is no doubt, but that many who have had some practice in the Art of Trolling, may find in this work observations on the seasons and weather proper for Trolling; how to cast the baited hook in search, and divers other matters connected with, and relative to Jack and Pike fishing worthy their notice and attention.

This volume, like the former, is illustrated by a variety of neat engravings on wood.

108. *Domestic Scenes at Woodlands. A Tale.* By a Lady. 12mo. pp. 164. Izzard.

THIS detail of the every day occurrences in domestic life, may be safely added to the Library of Juvenile Readers.

109. *Rural Employments; or, A Peep into Village Concerns; designed to instruct the Minds of Children; illustrated by numerous Copper plates.* By Mary Elliott. 12mo. pp. 72. W. Darton.

THIS little volume is both instructive and amusing. The plates, if not elegant, are sufficiently good, and the designs well adapted to the subjects, which are, "The Village School-house," "Felling Timber," "Farming

tering the Horses," "Shepherd," "Harvest Home," "Feeding Family," "Milking," "Ploughing," "Sheep-shearing," "Making Butter," "The Orchard," "Wagoner and Team," "Feeding Pigs," "Swarming the Bees," "The Hay Field," "Farms Yard," "The Cottage Family," "To Church," "Going to Market."

110. *The English Primer; or, Child's First Book; on a plan which cannot fail to delight Young Children, and faci-*

litate their Instruction in the first elements of Spelling and Reading. With nearly two hundred Wood Engravings. By the Rev. T. Clark, Author of the "National Reader," a Sequel to the "National Spelling Book," &c. &c. pp. 72. Bouter.

THIS little Primer, at the moderate price of sixpence, appears to justify what is promised in the title-page; being, of its kind, the most complete which has of late come under our consideration.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, May 12.

A Syndicate, appointed to enquire into the expediency and best means of building and furnishing an Observatory at Cambridge, made a Report to the Senate, on the 24th of April 1830, in favour of such project; which was confirmed on Friday last, and graces passed granting 5000*l.* and appointing a Syndicate; who, as soon as 5000*l.* more are collected, are to carry the same into effect. A considerable sum is already subscribed.

The subject of the Seatonian prize poem for the present year is—"The Omnipresence of the Supreme Being."

OXFORD, May 17.

This day the Prize Compositions were adjudged as follow:—

CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES.—*Latin Essay*—"Quoniam fuerit Conciliu Amphictyonici constitutio, et quam vim in tuendis Græcism libertatibus, et in Populorum moribus formandis habuerit"—J. Shergold Boone, Student of Christ Church.

English Essay—"On the influence of the Drama."—Alexander Macdonnell, M. A. Student of Christ Church.

Latin Verse—"Newton's Systems."—William Ralph Churton, some time of Lincoln College, and now of Queen's College, on Mr. Mitchell's foundation.

SIR ROGER NEWDIGATE'S PRIZE.—*English Verse*—"The Temple of Diana at Ephesus."—William Ewart, Commoner of Christ Church.

Ready for Publication.

FAULKNER'S Antiquities of Kensington, with plates, woodcuts, and pedigrees, &c. and &c.

An Historical Research concerning the most ancient Congregational Church in England, showing the Claim of the Church worshipped in Union-street, Spitalmark, to that distinction. By BENJAMIN BAYLY.

A Vocabulary of Religious Terms, explanatory of words usually employed to denote religious rites, and other subjects.

A Sermon on the Death of Rev. J. Sibree. By W. PRIESTLY.

A Narrative of the Persecutions of the South of France during the years 1814 to 1816. By the Rev. MARK WILKE.

Views of the Remains of Antient Buildings in Rome and its vicinity. By M. DUAOURA.

A New Picture of Naples and its Environs, in the form of an Itinerary. By MARIEN VASI, member of the Etruscan Academy of Cortona, &c. Illustrated with a map of the road from Rome to Naples.

The Peerage Chart; being an Alphabetical List of the House of Lords, divided into Sections, and so arranged as to exhibit at one view the particulars of each Peer.

An Itinerary of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Russia; being a complete Guide to Travellers, through those countries; containing a minute description of the roads, cities, towns, inns, coins, and modes of travelling. By M. REICHARD. Illustrated by an accurate map.

El Teatro Espanol; con Notas Criticas y Explanatorias.

Aristarchus Anti-Blomfieldianus; or a Reply to the Notice of the New Greek Thesaurus, inserted in the 44th number of the Quarterly Review. By R. B. BAKER. Dedicated to Earl Spencer.

A Fragment of the History of John Bull, with the birth, parentage, education, and humours of Jack Radical, with incidental Remarks on antient and modern Radicalism.

The Retreats; or, Sketches from Nature. By the Author of "Affection's Gift."

An Historic Sketch of the causes, progress, extent, and mortality of the Contagious Fever, epidemic in Ireland during the

the years 1817-18-19; with numerous tables, and an appendix containing various documents, illustrative of its general history, and the system and management adopted for its suppression. By WILLIAM HARTZ, M.B. physician to the King's Hospital and to the Prisons of Dublin.

Proposed for Publication.

A General History of the House of Guelf, or Royal Family of Great Britain, from the earliest period in which the name appears upon record, to the accession of his Majesty King George the First to the Throne. This work has been compiled from authentic and official documents, preserved in the Archives, and in the Royal Libraries of Hannover and Brunswick, and to which it was procured by the liberal and powerful influence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, during his late residence in Germany.

The Second Part of Mr. Gotman's Antiquities of Normandy.

Notes on Rio de Janeiro, and the Southern parts of Brazil, taken during ten years residence in various parts of that country; describing its Agriculture, Commerce, and Mines, with anecdotes illustrative of the character, manners, and customs of the inhabitants.

A Greek and English Lexicon, founded on the Greek and German Dictionary of Schneider. By the Rev. J. R. FISHLAKE, A. M. Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.

The Literary and Political Life of Au-

gustus von Kotzebue. Translated from the German.

Ancient Spanish Romances, relating to the twelve Peers of France; mentioned in "Don Quixote;" with English metrical versions, by THOMAS RENN; preceded by the History of Charles the Great and Charlemagne; translated from the Latin of Spanheim.

Methodism, a Poem.

Lochell; or, The Field of Calloden, a Novel.

Early Education. By ELIZABETH ARPLETON, Author of "Private Education," &c.

Poem on the Accession of his Majesty. By the Rev. L. T. BRAGGER.

Stories Founded on Facts. By MRS. GRANT, of Croydon, Author of "Sketches of Life and Manners," and "Delineations of Society," &c.

PROGRESS OF LITERATURE AND CIVILIZATION.

The Pacha of Egypt has sent several youths to Milan to study the Sciences and Arts of Europe, under the direction of Sig. Morosi. These young Egyptians are charged with the duty of translating the Gazette of Milan into Arabic. By this means the Pacha will have the news of Europe, as well political as literary, &c. transmitted to him, with all speed and convenience: if he would also reprint this intelligence at Cairo for the information of the Egyptian people, there is no saying how soon Egypt might regain its former eminence for letters, arts, and liberal studies, as well for commerce, wealth, and abundance.

ANTIQUARIAN AND PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCHES.

ANCIENT NAVIGATION.

A discovery was recently made in the environs of the Cape of Good Hope, which is highly interesting to History. While digging a cave, the workmen found the hull of an ancient vessel constructed of cedar, which is believed to be the remains of a Phœnician galley. If this appropriation be just, there is no longer room to doubt that the bold navigators of Tyre had reached the South point of Africa: and if they actually gained that point, we may also infer that they navigated also the Eastern Ocean.

HOLYHEAD ROAD.

Whilst cutting through the corner of a field, called in Welsh *Dol Trebeddau*, in the line of road making between Llan and Cernig; the workmen discovered upwards of forty graves, about two yards in length, most of them cased with rough stones, and all lying in the compass of 30

yards by 10. Bones were found in many of them, but not the least vestige of any coffin. On the under side of the stone which covered one of the most perfect of the graves was the following inscription, in rude Roman capitals, the letters in several instances joined together:—

BR O HO NASLI
IAT HIG LACIT
ET VXOREM CAVNE

This stone is preserved for the inspection of the curious, and may be seen, together with some of the bones, at Penttrefolias. The oldest inhabitants have not the least recollection of bearing any thing concerning these graves, but it is very probable, that at a remote period this spot was the scene of some of those customs which were continually taking place prior to the subjugation of Wales, and that the township of Trebeddau took its name from the circumstance, *Dol Trebeddau* signifying the Field of the Graves.

ARIE

ARTS AND SCIENCES

THE following Letter, addressed by Capt. Maygat R. N. to Jonathan Maygar, Esq. Registrar and Secretary of the Royal Humane Society, containing a description of his newly invented Life Boat, is extracted from the Annual Report of the Society (see p. 463), which shall shortly be more fully noticed.

specific lightness, is the most powerful agent we can employ, I conceive it of too preposterous a nature to trust to it alone.

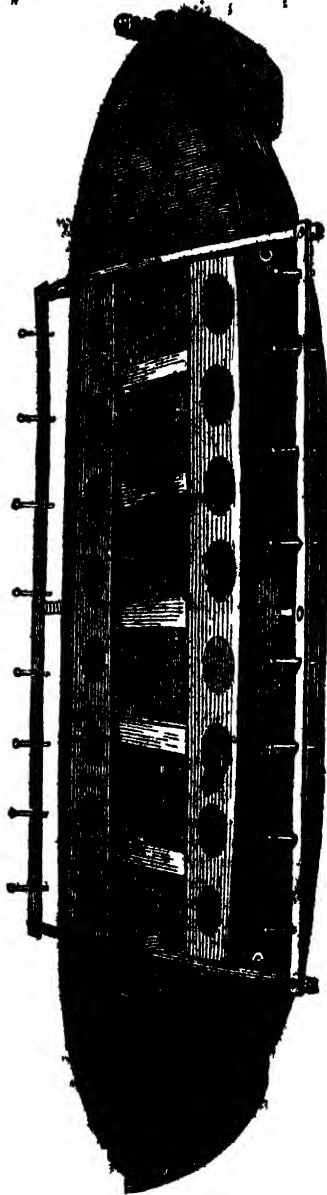
There have been some Life-Boats

"In submitting to the consideration of the Royal Humane Society the accompanying model of a Life-Boat, I am aware that many have already been proposed possessing great merit, but none that I have hitherto seen, has appeared to me to combine all the necessary qualifications of a Life-Boat. I shall, therefore, take the liberty to offer to the Society my ideas upon this subject, leaving them to judge whether they are correct, and if so, how far I have succeeded in combining them to the one I have the honour to present. The necessary qualifications of a Life-Boat are as follow :

"Not to be so liable to upset as other boats, as they are never called into use until it is too dangerous to venture out in other boats.

"To be of sufficient buoyancy to support any number of men that may crowd into her, as without this quality, in the panic attending shipwreck, not only the crew of the vessel, but those who have ventured their lives to save them, may perish together. In case of being swamped, to be able to discharge the water, and rise again by her specific lightness. These are the most requisite qualifications of a Life-Boat; but there are others to be considered, which are as follow:—She must be capable of stowing many men, without impeding the rowers. There must be no weight on the bow or stern of a Life-Boat, as it will check her in her attempts to rise over the waves, weaken her considerably, and cause her to ship a great deal of water. The form of a Life-Boat should be that of a Whale-Boat stem and stern alike, her bottom should be almost flat, which would cause her buoyant principle to be more immediately brought into action. Her keel should be deep, to give her a good gripe in the water; and as Life-Boats have always to contend against the winds and sea, they should be as little dead wood as possible; for the wind, holding against it, would greatly impede the exertions of the crews in a heavy gale.

"The internal construction of a Life-Boat should be such as to combine buoyancy with security; although air, by its



constructed, in which air has been the only buoyant agent made use of: to remedy the acknowledged danger of its escaping, the boat has been partitioned into several air-tight divisions, with the idea that the air in one division might escape from an accident happening to the boat, without affecting the other partitions. This is not altogether true, as when the partitioning would prove of the greatest service at the sides of the boat it would be unavailing against any blow that struck either side of the boat with sufficient force as to stove in the partition, would so shake the whole length of the plank on that side, that the water would find its way into all; the boat would then be perfectly useless, and she would lay on her side.

"The partitions that can be useful in a boat are only six; as the one side of the bow and stern of a boat, as well as either side, may be stove in, without the rest receiving injury.

"To give proper security to a Life-Boat two agents must be employed, air and cork; the quantity of cork should be sufficient by its buoyancy to support the whole weight of the crew of the Life Boat, iron work, &c. contained in her, provided all her air-vessels were stove in; and it should be so placed, that under any circumstances the boat would sufficiently preserve her equilibrium, as to enable the men to reach the shore.

"The model of the boat I have the honour to present, is on a scale of 30 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 3 feet deep. The form, as will be perceived (*see the Engraving in preceding page*), is nearly flat, keel deep, bow and stern alike. To give her the first qualification, the men are placed close to the side of the boat; by so doing they are removed as far as possible from the centre of motion, and, acting upon the farthest end of the fulcrum, reciprocally combine to restore the equilibrium that the boat may lose from the violence of the sea. The oars are pulled upon an iron outrigger, which (although it may add a little to the weight of the boat) gives the men more power, and enables them to row with ease: supposing that of the boat was crowded with men, the bow and stern are both covered in 5½ feet by two air-tight partitions, upon which no person can be placed, so as to check her in rising over the waves; and the centre of the boat, where the men are to be stowed, is so secure, that it is impossible they could be washed out, unless the boat is upset. The interior construction of the boat is as follows:—The centre is 19 feet long, 4 feet broad; at the bottom of this central part of the boat is one solid foot of cork, extending over the whole; this is pierced and grated over, to allow free passage for any water she might ship.

This cork is capable of supporting a weight of 3550 lb., being 400 lb. more than the whole weight of men and iron work in the boat; and, as it extends over a surface of 4 feet at the bottom of the boat, should the air-tight partition of one of the sides be stove in, it would sufficiently support the equilibrium of the boat, as to enable the men to use their oars and reach the shore. The seat of the boat is composed of six air-tight divisions; the bow and stern are divided longitudinally, which not only gives the advantage of increasing the number of partitions, and also adds considerably to the strength of the boat. The side air partitions contain the seats of the rowers, who are fixed on them with leather girths round their waist, that no water may enter. This boat is capable of supporting the weight of 138 men, independent of her iron work, which is about double the number that could crowd into her, and should she be swamped by a sea, her specific lightness is such, that the water would immediately discharge itself through the holes at the bottom, and she would rise without any assistance to her former draught of water."

MUSIC.

An invention has recently been perfected for turning the leaves of music by the foot, instead of the hand. The machine consists of five distinct movements. The first turns the leaf, the second turns it back when a *da capo* is required; the third secures the second leaf while the first is turning; the fourth shifts the second lever into the place of the first; and the fifth action is the return of itself to take the second leaf over. It is fixed inside the piano-forte, and is not seen unless used.

ROCKETS.

Baron de Zeeff announces, that Capt. Schumaker (brother of the Astronomer Royal, Copenhagen) has invented a Rocket superior to Congreve's, both in force and in the precision with which they are thrown. A new corps has been formed to use these missiles. They ascend to an immense height, and then exhibit a globe of fire, which may be seen at a distance of seventy miles.

CHEMISTRY.

Among the discoveries of Chemistry in the present day, may be reckoned the process of converting into sugar, even inen rage. M. Henri Baronnet, speaking of the crystallisable sugar he obtained, says, "I was led accidentally to this result by treating a solution of the most mucilaginous mass, produced by the action of sulphuric acid on honey, with the oxide of lead, subjected to a long continued heat of 100° centigrade; but after having

Having passed through the liquor a current of sulphurated hydrogen gas, to precipitate the heavy matters in solution, and after evaporating it, was agnostically surprised to see that the whole of the gummy matter was entirely converted into an acid sugary mass. I digested this mass with concentrated alcohol, by which the vegeto-sulphuric acid was dissolved, the sugary matter remained a light coloured and of a very fresh flavour. Twenty grammes (370. 6 gr.) of old alcohol, dried, were reduced into mucilage by grammes (355 gr.) of sulphuric acid, observing the precautions before indicated; the acid mixture dissolved in a certain quantity of water, precipitated the lightous matter a little altered; when dried it weighed 3.6 grammes (55.5 gr.). This, when evaporated, yielded 23.5 grammes (359.8 gr.) of sugary matter of the consistence of syrup; at the end of twenty-four hours it began to crystallize, and some days after, the whole was condensed into a single mass of crystallized sugar, which was pressed strongly between several folds of old cloth; crystallized a second time, this sugar was passably pure; but treated with animal charcoal, it became of a shining whiteness. The crystals were in spherical groupes, which appear to be formed by the union of small diverging and unequal plates. They are fusible at the temperature of boiling water. The sugar is of a fresh and agreeable flavour, prodding in the mouth a slight sensation of acidity.

Mr. Brande has recently found that the illuminating powers of olefant oil, and coal gases are, as the numbers 3, 2, and 1; and that their heating powers are nearly in the same ratio.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.

Since the establishment of this useful Institution, upwards of 2150 patients have been admitted, the greater number of whom have been cured or relieved.—At a late Meeting of the Governors, a vote of thanks was unanimously voted to Mr. CURTIS, the Surgeon to the Institution.

NEW PLOUGH.—A plough has lately been invented by the Rev. Dr. Cartwright, which works merely by human power. With two men to keep it in motion, and with a third to regulate its course, it performs its office with as much precision and dispatch as could be done by any common pair of horses and a plough-holder. The utility of the invention will not, it is presumed, be confined to this object only; it being equally applicable to every purpose for which horses can be employed, except conveying a burden on the back.

DYNAMIC TYPGRAPHY.—An ingenious mechanical invention has lately been com-

pleted, which opens a new and inexhaustible source of information to those who are afflicted by the privation of sight. It is called a *Dynamotype*, and enables the blind to receive and communicate ideas by means of letters, upon a principle adapted to the sense of feeling.—The apparatus is compact and portable, and the system so simple and intelligible, that it may be acquired by the blind in a very short space of time, and its application is instantly comprehended by others.

COLOURED ARTIFICIAL STONES.

A very curious and apparently excellent Memoir upon the subject of artificial stones, and the best manner of manufacturing them, has lately appeared in Paris, in the Report of the "Society for the Encouragement of National Industry." It is written by M. Doualt-Wieland, a jeweller, in Paris. The Memoir gives an account of numerous experiments made by him, particularly as to the composition of what is technically called "Strass," and which forms the basis and body of all artificial stones.

Strass is composed of silix, potass, borax, oxid of lead, and arsenic. The silix may be in the form of rock crystal, sand, or flint. Rock crystal affords a glass, or strass, of the whitest colour; flint always contains a very small portion of iron, which tinges the glass yellow; and the sand, the purest sort of which must be selected, must then be washed in muriatic acid and afterwards in water, before it is fit for use. In order to pulverize and sift the rock crystal and flint, they must first be heated to redness, and then plunged into cold water. The potass must be free from every other salt; it should be the caustic potass, purified by alcohol. The crystallised boracic acid, extracted from the borax of Tuscany, is the most preferable. If the oxid of lead contains a particle of tin, the strass or glass becomes cloudy or milky. Minium is preferable to the purest litharge. Ceruss may also be used. Arsenic must be pure. Some persons do not use it at all, and M. Langon says, it is very injurious to the workmen.

The choice of crucibles is very important. Those of Hesse are better even than porcelain ones. The first sometimes colour the matter, from containing a small portion of iron; but the hard porcelain ones, although pure, are very apt to crack, and are also a little porous. An earthen furnace is the best to use, and the crucibles remain about 24 hours in the fire. The more gently the fusion takes place, and the longer time employed, the purer and harder will be the strass. The best fuel is dry wood.

SELECT POETRY.

AN ADDRESS *

*For the Anniversary of the LITERARY FUND,
At Freemasons' Hall, May 4, 1820.*

Written and Recited by

WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZ GERALD, Esq.

"TO hold high converse with the Mighty Dead,"

To know what CÆSAR thought, or what he said:

A Guest at CÆSAR Augustus Board to dine,
And pledge Friend HORACE in Falernian Wine;

To hear sweet VIRGIL his own Lines rehearse,

In all the Majesty of Roman Verse:
While the World's Master shed the Robes of Power,

To pass in letter'd Ease the Social hour—
Though Scholars, fancy-fed, such Honours share,

To them th' Imperial Banquet's empty
From Classic Dreams sublime, they wake to find,

That Authors, like the Outcast of Man—
Are often doom'd to slave for other Men,
The wretched, starving Harlots of the Pen!

And yet that Pen, in Vice, or Virtue's Cause,

Has power to aid, or undermine the Laws;
Religion's purest Doctrines to impart,
Or with the Atheist's Plague-spot taint the Heart:

Man, like the UPAS, then, with poison'd Breath,

Spreads all around him Pestilence and

Your Annual Efforts to relieve Distress
From Want's temptation might secure the Press;

Root out the Poison from that free Par-
terre,

Which Infidelity had planted there;
And to preserve the sweeter flowers from blight,

Pluck from the Violet's Bed the Aronite!

But when Blasphemers mock the SACRED PAGE,

And fell Assassins demonize the Age;
When the Press advocates the worst of Men,

Spreading the dire Contagion of the Pen,
The REAL PATRIOT sees, with heartfelt pain,

That Freedom's EGIS may be made its
And grieves when statesmen are com-
pell'd to bind,

With some restraint, that CHARTER OF

Man,

THE MIND,

THE CHARTER OF

Man,

Man,

Man,

Thus, that the Power of Myrtle Trees may last,

When Winter's Storms you shield it from the blast;

When the raging Tempests die away,
Give it freely to the Breath of May!

What awful Scenes are passing every
Hour,

What Gossamer of Rank and Power!

Who, once, so ably fill'd that
Chair,

Who, this Day, had promised to be
Mould'd in a Mould to look for length of
Days,

Sunk in the Grave—our Sorrow! and our
Then, ere his Ashes to the Urn were given,
His Spirit resign'd an Earthly Crown for
Heaven!

When WINDSOR's Towers attract a Fa-
ther's Eyes,

He'll say, 'My Son, there GEORGE THE
Then with a Parent's anxious wish to im-
part

A Moral Lesson, that may touch the Heart,
To the TRAITOR GEORGE's Reign he'll turn
the Page,

And add—'read *these*—for more than half
It stands recorded by the Historian's Pen,
Our OLDEST MONARCH was the best of
Men!

Ever Benevolent, Humane, and Just,
True to his God! and faithful to his Trust;

With all the firmness of an upright Mind,
He liv'd the honour'd TRUST of Mankind!

The more than TITUS—for the World say,
In doing good He never lost a Day!

Amid the Conflict of full Twenty years,
When Lawless Rapine fill'd the World
with tears,

Our SOVEREIGN stood, with firm undaunted
Breast,

The Anchor, Hope, and Refuge of th' Op-
And while a TYRANT war'd the Globe to
enslave,

Our MONARCH's Heroes conquer'd but to
NELSON, and WELLINGTON, by Flood, and
Field,

Compell'd the DESPOT, in his Pride, to
And EUROPE to the REGENT's firmness owes,
That glorious Day which dawn'd upon her
woes.

Heaven too decreed his Patriarchal Reign,
Though dimm'd by Visions, should not
end in pain:

When blasted Hope had check'd a Nation's
Pride,

And ENGLAND's SLIGHTED ROSE at CLARE—
The PEASANT's sorrow, and the PRINCE's
woe,

The unconscious MONARCH was not doom'd

to know,

to know,

to know,

to know,

to know,

to know,

to know,

to know,

to know,

to know,

* Being the 24th Anniversary Poem
written by Mr. Fitz Gerald for this So-
ciety.

* The late Duke of Kent had promised
to attend the present Anniversary.

The pangs the Malady that closed his
 Reign, [Pain;
 Spoke him a Husband's, and a Father's
 In Mercy, thus, to God the Good 'twas
 given, [Heaven!
 To pass without a Groan from Earth to
 His righteous Spirit sought his native Skies,
 All blest! All hallow'd! by his Subjects'
 Sighs!
 And ever honour'd be the sacred Dust
 Of GEORGE THE GOOD! THE PIOUS! and
 THE JUST!

To our HIGH PATRON—NOW BRITANNIA'S
 King,
 Superior Ears may loftier homage bring,
 But none, who in his presence bend the
 knee, [free!
 More Loyal Zeal—from selfish Motives
 For ever has my humble Muse combin'd
 Love for my King, with Freedom of my
 Mind!
 With filial care THE REGENT watch'd the
 TROONS,
 And learned to govern what is now his own:
 His be that Precious Gem, all Price above!
 The full Possession of his People's Love;
 Throned in their Hearts his Crown will
 then display.
 A lustre brighter than the Diamond's Ray!
 Long may he live, secure from adverse fate,
 THE GREATEST MONARCH of the FINEST
 STATE!

TO THE PRIMROSE.

By JOHN MAYNE.

BY murmur'ing Nith, my native stream,
 I've hail'd thee with the morning
 beam,
 Wood'd thee among the Falls of Clyde—
 On Leven's banks—on Kelvin-side!
 And now, on Hanwell's flow'ry plain,
 I welcome thy return again—
 At Hanwell, where romantic views,
 And sylvan scenes, invite the Muse;
 And where, lest erring Man should stray,
 Truth's blameless Teacher leads the way!
 Lord tenant of the peaceful glade,
 Emblem of Virtue in the shade,
 Rearing thy head to brave the storm
 That wou'd thine innocence deform!
 Of all the flow'rs that greet the Spring—
 Of all the flow'rs the seasons bring,
 To me, while doom'd to linger here,
 The lowly Primrose shall be dear!
 Spring, like a Primrose, in the wild,
 Short, like the Primrose, Marion smil'd;
 The Spring that gave her blossoms birth,
 Tore them for ever from the earth;
 Now left, alas! one bud behind
 To tranquillize a Parent's mind,
 Save that sweet bud which strews the way,
 Sweet Home, to an eternal May!
 Lord tenant of the peaceful glade,
 Emblem of Virtue in the shade!

Pure as the blossoms on yon thorn,
 Spotless as her for whom we mourn!
 Of all the flow'rs that greet the Spring—
 Of all the flow'rs the seasons bring,
 To me, while doom'd to linger here,
 The lowly Primrose shall be dear!

A CONTEMPLATION.

ALL is tranquil and serene,
 Calm and undisturbed repose;
 There no cloud can intervene,
 There no angry tempest blows!
 Every tear is wip'd away,
 Sighs no more shall swell the breast;
 Night is lost in endless day,
 Sorrow, in eternal rest!

SONNET,

On reading the Remains of HENRY KIRKE
 WHITE, 9th April 1819.

AND didst thou from obscurity arise,
 Resplendent through the gloom of
 Fate, and sweep
 Thy lyre—wont so melodiously to weep
 In solitude—and hail those brighter skies,
 Which harsher destiny to me denies?
 Thy Spirit cheers me up the tuneful
 steep, [sleep,
 And wakes me from Dejection's iron
 With sweeter than Castalian harmonies!
 Oh! why didst thou not visit me before,
 And lead me to thy favourite alder tree*,
 Where still the wild gales through thy
 harp-strings pour,
 A dirge of more than mortal minstrelsy?
 There, while young Genius it inspires to
 soar,
 One lone unmeasured note might tell of
 Hope for me!

LONG AND SHORT LIFE.

CIRCLES are praised, not that abound
 In largeness, but exactly round;
 So Life we praise, that does excel
 Not in much time, but acting well.

TITANIA.

A SONG.

Tune—"Faithless Emma."

WHEN Hope subsides and doubts bear
 away,
 Led on by gloomy Care and Sorrow,
 I stem the tide of woe to-day,
 And calmly look for joy to-morrow.
 Full many a morning dark and dull,
 Thro' misty clouds and vapours gleam-
 ing,
 Shone out ere noon in lustre full,
 In bright meridian beauty beaming.

* See Henry's Ode, "To my Lyre"—
 V. and VI. stanzas.

The

The heart in truth and honour bold,
Like you gay back o'er billows steaming,
Thro' rough and smooth, thro' heat and
cold,

Holds one fair course—still persevering.
The world may frown—the world may
smile,

May hate a true friend, or care for him—
But one sweet thought can care beget—
That he who knows him best, will love
him.

Lifford, April 25, 1820.

TRANSLATIONS FROM HORACE.

By HENRY RIDER.

(Continued from pp 351.)

ODE XVI.

To GROSPHUS.

*That all desire tranquillity of mind, but
few obtain it.*

THE seaman prayeth to the gods for
ease,

Being tost upon the vast Ægean sea,
When a black cloud has hid the moone,
and stars

Appear uncertain to the mariners;
Furious Thrace for rest from war doth sue;
The Medes, adorned with their quivers too,
Doe beg for ease, O *Grosphus*, that is sold
Neither for gemmes, nor purple robes, nor
gold.

For neither can the magazines of store,
Nor Consul's office thrust out of dore
The consciences and care terrifying, [ing.
And cares about the fretted chambers fly.
He with a little does contented dine,
On whose small board his father's salt
doth shine,

Neither despairs, nor sordid coveting
His gentle slumbers are from him shall
wring. [plot

Why doe we proud soules in our span-age
A many things? why unto lands made hot
With different sunnes run we? who being
banish'd

From his own soile hath from his own
selfe vanish'd?

Vicious care the brasse-keel'd ships doth
scale, [faile,

Neither from troupes of horsemen doth it
More nimble than the Roes, and far more
swift [adrift.

Than the East wind that sets the clouds
The mind that for the present time is light,
To care what shall follow, let it slight,
And with sweet laughter temper all things
tart;

There's nothing prosperous in every part.
A sudden death did brave *Achilles* slay,
Ling'ring age pin'd *Tithonus* quite away;
And time perhaps may unto thee betide
The thing which it hath unto thee denied.
An hundred flocks and kine of *Scythia*
Doe round about thee bellow; unto thee
GENT. MAG. May, 1820.

The more fit for the toome doth raise her
cry.

Gardens twice shut, for the winds do
Cloath thee; yet never falling, thou dost
daigne
To see some small things, and a wonder
Of thyselfe, and with it, beside
The still-malicious vulgar to deride.

BACCHUS III. ODE XXI.

On the Praises of Wine.

O SACRED tun that was bred up with
me,

When *Manlius* Consul was, whether in
Thou bearest griefe, or jest, or quar-
relling,

Or raging loves, or gentle slumbers;
By what to e'er name mark'd thou dost
about

Thy Massick wine, worthy to be brought
On the good day; when *Circus* shall
joyne,

Descend and yield us forth your gentle
wine.

Though in Socratick precepts brought,
Yet will he not severely scorn at that.
Even ancient *Cato's* gravitie is fann'd,
Many a time with wine to have been
flam'd.

Thou dost an easie torturing process
To dispositions usually obdure,
With merry wine; the studies of the wise
Thou dost disperse, and profound secrets
In despair'd minds a hope thou dost renew,
And giv'st the poor man strength and cou-
rage too,

That, after thee once tasted, neither fates
King's augrie looks, nor yet the souldier's
speares.

Bacchus and *Venus*, if shee'll marry mee,
And *Graces* loath to break their suite,
And burning lights so long with thee shall
stay,

Till *Phaëbus* rising chase the stars away.

*Eheu? cucurrit, et sceleris pedes,
Fratrumque!* Hon.

ON the scenes that are past, who can
think without pain!

Alas! what a picture of woe!
But away with fell Discord! and soon
shall again

The tide of Prosperity flow.

UTIMAR.

Σαυρὸν χην—ταχ' αὖτις ἔσθ' ἀμυν.
TUSCANT.

DARK Clouds and Storms long time have
been—

But soon these clouds shall pass away—
The threatening storm no more be seen—
The gloom be chang'd to bright day!

May, 1820.

UTIMAR.

MISTO.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, April 27.

At ten minutes before two o'clock this day, his Majesty arrived in state at the House of Lords, and immediately afterwards took his seat on the Throne. The Imperial Crown of the Realm was not carried; and the Principality of Wales having now merged in the Crown, that distinct symbol of Royalty no longer has place. His Majesty wore his large military hat, with the lofty plume.

The Usher of the Black Rod was then sent to command the attendance of the House of Commons in the House of Peers.

The Speaker instantly obeyed the summons, and presented himself at the bar, attended by about 100 members.

At two o'clock precisely the King commenced the following Speech:—

" My Lords, and Gentlemen,

" I have taken the earliest occasion of assembling you here, after having recurred to the sense of my people. In meeting you personally for the first time since the death of my beloved Father, I am anxious to assure you, that I shall always continue to imitate his great example in unceasing attention to the public interests, and in paternal solicitude for the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects. I have received from Foreign Powers renewed assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate with me the relations of peace and amity.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" The Estimates of the present year will be laid before you. They have been framed upon principles of strict economy; but it is to me matter of the deepest regret that the state of the country has not allowed me to dispense with those additions to our military force which I announced at the commencement of the last Session of Parliament. The first object to which your attention will be directed is the provision to be made for the support of the Civil Government, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown. I leave entirely at your disposal my interest in the Hereditary Revenues; and I cannot deny myself the gratification of declaring, that so far from desiring any arrangement which might lead to the imposition of new burthens upon my people, or even might diminish, on my account, the amount of the reductions incident to

my accession to the Throne, I can have no wish, under circumstances like the present, that any addition whatever should be made to the Settlement adopted by Parliament in the year 1816.

" My Lords, and Gentlemen,

" Deeply as I regret that the machinations and designs of the disaffected should have led, in some parts of the country, to acts of open violence and insurrection, I cannot but express my satisfaction at the promptitude with which those attempts have been suppressed by the vigilance and activity of the magistrates, and by the zealous co-operation of all those of my subjects whose exertions have been called forth to support the authority of the laws. The wisdom and firmness manifested by the late Parliament, and the due execution of the laws, have greatly contributed to restore confidence throughout the Kingdom; and to discountenance those principles of sedition and irreligion which had been disseminated with such malignant perseverance, and had poisoned the minds of the ignorant and unwary. I rely upon the continued support of Parliament in my determination to maintain, by all the means entrusted to my hands, the public safety and tranquillity. Exploring, as we all must, the distress which still unhappily prevails among many of the labouring classes of the community, and anxiously looking forward to its removal or mitigation, it is in the mean time our common duty, effectually to protect the loyal, the peaceable, and the industrious, against those practices of turbulence and intimidation by which the period of relief can only be deferred, and by which the pressure of the distress has been incalculably aggravated. I trust that an awakened sense of the dangers which they have incurred, and of the arts which have been employed to seduce them, will bring back by far the greater part of those who have been unhappily led astray, and will revive in them that spirit of loyalty, that due submission to the laws, and that attachment to the constitution, which subsist unabated in the hearts of the great body of the people, and which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, have secured to the British nation the enjoyment of a larger share of practical freedom, as well as of prosperity and happiness, than have fallen to the lot of any nation in the world."

The Speech occupied seven minutes in the delivery. The Commons then returned to their House, and his Majesty descended from the Throne, and shortly after their Lordships adjourned till five o'clock. The Address to his Majesty was subsequently moved in the House of Peers by Vincent Granville, and seconded by Lord Howard of Effingham. It was agreed to unanimously.

In the House of Commons, the Address to the Throne was moved by Sir Edward Knatchbull, and seconded by Mr. Willmot, and agreed to without a dissenting voice.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 28.

The Report of the Address was brought up by Sir E. Knatchbull, and unanimously agreed to.

Before the question was put, however, Lord A. Hamilton addressed a few words to the House, respecting the late disturbances in Scotland; which produced an interesting statement from the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the subject of emigration, which the Noble Lord recommended as the most effectual remedy for the distresses of the manufacturing population. The Right Hon. Gent. observed, that 50,000*l.* which was voted last year for the purpose of promoting voluntary emigration, had been considerably exceeded; and that the number of those who had availed themselves of this assistance, in order to proceed to the new Colony at the Cape of Good Hope, amounted to upwards of 5,000 persons. When the last accounts were received from them, they had performed part of their voyage in good health, and had the prospect of terminating it prosperously. Government, he added, was fully disposed to extend every necessary aid to those who might wish to emigrate, but they could not venture to do so without mature consideration.

April 29.

Lord George Bessford informed the House, that he had it in command from his Majesty to apprise them, that the King would be graciously pleased to receive their Address in Carlton Palace, at four o'clock this day. At which hour the Speaker proceeded in-state to Carlton-palace, accompanied by the Members.

May 1.

The Speaker read his Majesty's answer to the Address in consequence of his Majesty's Speech, and the same was ordered to be entered on the Journals.

On the motion of Mr. Vanstuart, pursuant to precedent at the commencement

of a new reign, an Address was agreed to in reply to his Majesty's answer.

May 2.

On the motion of Mr. M. A. Taylor, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire how far it is practicable to employ persons using steam-engines with a view to erect them in a manner less prejudicial to public health and public comfort.

The same Member also obtained leave to bring in a Bill to punish, with fixed imprisonment, the offence of furiously driving stage-coaches; to the imminent danger of life and limb.

Mr. Alderman Wood said, he had been applied to by seven individuals for a warrant to apprehend a person named George Edwards. Four of the parties deposed to some material facts, affecting the safety of that House; but others were of too horrible a description for him to repeat. They involved a plot, not merely to effect the destruction of that House, and the Hon. Members within it, but of one of the highest personages in this kingdom, and of his Majesty's Ministers also. (*Hear, hear.*) At present, he should only move, that George Edwards be brought to the bar for a breach of the privileges of that House.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion.

Mr. Brougham regretted that there appeared to be a disposition to treat the subject with levity. Spies, like executioners, were odious, but their services were, in some cases, necessary; only care should be taken that, whilst employed to give information, they did not become the active instigators of crime.

Mr. Canning denied that there had been any intention to treat this subject with levity. The contrary had been the fact; the only objection to the motion had been its form; and all he now rose to submit to the consideration of the House was, that as this discussion, in its present shape, could not be proceeded in with advantage, it should at present proceed no further. Motion withdrawn.

The House having gone into a Committee on so much of his Majesty's Speech as relates to the Civil List, Mr. Vanstuart moved three resolutions, the 1st, granting to his Majesty, towards defraying the expenses of the Civil List, 850,000*l.* for Great Britain; the 2d, granting 270,000*l.* for England; and the 3d, for carrying the proceeds of the hereditary revenues to the consolidated fund.

The resolutions were, after some observations from Sir H. Parnell, Col. Davies, Mr. Tierney, and others, agreed to, upon an understanding, that the discussion thereon should take place on the Report.

Further

May 4.

Further petitions were presented, respecting the dangerous state of London Bridges.

Sir W. Carrington the bridge was not in the state represented, but permitted to consult the London magistrates on the subject.

Mr. T. Wilson presented a petition from the parties concerned in the woollen trade of the City of London, for the repeal of the duty of 6d. per lb. on foreign wool. The Hon. Member and Mr. A. Baring dwelt at some length on the injuries which had arisen from this tax.

A petition was presented from the City of London for enlarging the powers of the New Post Office Act.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow, Mr. Calvert, and Mr. R. Gordon, opposed it. Already 268,000*l.* had been expended before a brick was laid. The petition was referred to a Committee.

Mr. Phillimore obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Marriage Act.

Mr. Hume addressed the House at some length on the affairs of Gibraltar, and he concluded with moving for several papers.

Mr. Farnham consented to the production of some of them, but opposed the motion for the others. He did not think that Mr. Hume pursued a candid course in the charges which he had brought forward.

May 5.

Mr. Brougham addressed the House at great length on the subjects of the droits of Admiralty, the 4½ per cent. duties, &c. He contended, that down to the year 1799, the King of England could hold no property apart from that of the Crown, and that whatever he possessed previous to his accession merged in his public capacity. It had been held by the greatest statesmen and lawyers of former times, that this restriction conduced to the dignity of the Crown, and the security of the liberties of the people. But in 1799 an Act was passed, by which his late Majesty and his successors might purchase lands and chattels, which he might sell again at a profit, give away in rewards to favorites, or bestow in such a way as, *pro tanto*, setting the votes of Parliament at defiance, might defeat the whole system and policy of the Constitution; nay, he might even hold copyhold lands, and thus become a tenant of his own subjects. It was not for those who had been a party to this degrading innovation to talk of the honour and dignity of the Crown, and refuse to go into any enquiry as to the Admiralty Droits, &c. at the commencement of a new reign, as incompatible with the veneration which the Nation owed to its

rightful Sovereign. He then shewed that the Droits of Admiralty were vested in the Crown for public purposes, towards which the Crown now contributed nothing, though the Droits amounted, during the last reign, to 15,700,000*l.* He would divest the Crown of this source of emolument, and make it a compensation on fair and equitable principles. The present Civil List system was so complicated, that none but a person, deeply versed in the minutiae of finance, could tell what was the real income of the Crown. The ark itself did not contain a greater variety of beings than were jumbled into the same accounts with the King of England. In the Report of 1815, they would find the vicar of the Tower set down for 1*l.* 13*s.*; the vicar of St. Botolph, 1*l.* 15*s.*; the churchwardens of St. John the Baptist, 1*l.* 18*s.* There were masters of hawks and field-sports, keepers of lions, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and the Exchequer watchman, all united in goodly fellowship. Was it derogatory to his Majesty to take him out of this sort of company, and to give him for his own use, liberally and cheerfully, whatever sum might be deemed necessary to support his state and dignity. After going into some detail as to the new arrangements which he thought practicable on this subject, he adverted to the 4½ per cent. duties, and the resources from Gibraltar and Scotland. To what purposes were these emoluments applied? They were bestowed on pensions for good services, bad services, or no services at all. Whenever a Minister doubted whether he could obtain the sanction of Parliament in rewarding a protegee, then he secured a pension out of some of those funds. The sum of 50,000*l.* had, out of the Droits of Admiralty, been paid to Sir H. Popham, to compensate him for his supposed loss in a smuggling transaction, whilst Mr. Charnock, who had advanced him the means of engaging it, lost every shilling of his property. These droits formed a temptation to Ministers to commence hostilities before issuing a declaration of war, thus subjecting us to the reproach of foreign nations. On those funds ought to be written in indelible characters, (he feared it was already written, in characters of blood on the pages of our history)—“These funds are the purchase-money of the honour, the good faith, the pure and unsullied good name of England.” (*Hear.*) On this head he instanced the design upon the Smyrna fleet in the time of Charles II. and the capture of the Spanish frigates in 1804, by which 2,800,000*l.* were acquired by attacking men ignorant of any other ground of attack than that they had dollars on board. As to the 4½ per

per cent. duties granted by the legislature of Barbadoes for the repairs of forts, the building of a sessions-house and prison, and for other public purposes, in the year 1663, he could not trace when this fund came into the sole possession of the Crown; but, in the reign of Queen Anne, on a complaint from Barbadoes and the Windward Islands, the House of Commons addressed Her Majesty on the subject, and she agreed to give it up for the purposes to which it had been originally applied. It was somewhat curious that, after Queen Anne's acknowledgment that it was not her's, that it belonged to the colonies, and that Parliament had the controul of it, it should neither go to the use of the colonies, nor fall under the inspection of Parliament, but make a dead stop, and become the absolute property of the Crown. So it was, but the cause and history of the fact were buried in obscurity: all that was known was, that it was the fund for obscure pensioners of all descriptions. He concluded with moving, "That it is expedient that the House do take into its consideration the Droits of Admiralty, the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duties, and other funds not usually deemed within the controul of Parliament, in order to make such provision respecting the same as shall be consistent with the dignity of the Crown, with the interests of the people, and with the maintenance of the Constitution."

Mr. Canning opposed the motion. There was no disposition on the part of his Majesty's Ministers to accept the boon which had been offered as an inducement to sell the Royal prerogatives. The Crown asked nothing beyond an arrangement already in existence, and no new burthen was contemplated, and surely Parliament would not say, "You are too well satisfied, and it is our duty to see whether we cannot take something from you as a punishment for being so easily contented." Though the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duties were given for the consideration of repairs, &c. yet the origin of the fund was the giving of some quit rents and the settling of a disputed title. It was true that it had not formed part of the Civil List since the time of Queen Anne, but the power of granting pensions on it was co-existent with its origin. The observation as to the obscurity of pensioners, might be answered by saying, that among them were, the illustrious William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and Edmund Burke. But to prevent any abuse from concealment, his colleagues and himself would consent that the amount of the fund, and its application, should be laid annually before Parliament, as a mat-

ter of course, and without any previous motion. As to the Droits of Admiralty, after deducting what had been paid to captors, and for the expenses, there remained to be accounted a sum of little more than £300,000. Half of that sum, £150,000, had been contributed for the public service; and two several sums had been given, one in aid of the Civil List, the other of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. fund; the first of these contributions, £1,300,000; the second 40,000; there remained, therefore, about 800,000, to be accounted for. This sum had been paid partly in donations to different branches of the Royal Family, and partly in entertainments to foreign sovereigns. The expenditure, however, of the whole had been communicated to Parliament, and Ministers had no objection that, in future, every grant out of this fund should, as a matter of course, be so communicated; but they were not prepared to propose that a long, and almost immemorial usage should be abolished, without the most striking proof that such usage, though co-existent with the practice, was incompatible with the spirit of the Constitution. He thought it better that the patronage of the Crown should reward public political services by property under its peculiar protection, than that a democratic assembly should dole out largesses and favours according to the impulse and force of passion, party, or canvass. So far as the droits supplied any motive for going to war, he could not conceive it possible that the vilest mind that ever meddled with public affairs, would plunge the country into hostilities for so paltry a consideration. There were claims connected with these Droits, the adjustment of which, if they were taken from under the controul of the Crown, would be attended with many difficulties. With regard to the system of the Civil List, he advanced various arguments, to shew that it was more adapted to a monarchical constitution, than that of the American government could be; and he would not be induced by any pecuniary temptation to the Sovereign, to strip off trappings which were neither costly to the people, nor dangerous to the constitution.

In the sequel of the discussion, the motion was supported by Sir J. Mackintosh, Mr. Marryatt, Sir J. Newport, Mr. J. Macdonald, Sir R. Wilson, Mr. Tierney, Sir J. Yorke, and Mr. W. Smith; and opposed by Mr. Wynn, Mr. Vansittart, and Mr. B. Bathurst. On a division, it was negatived by 273 to 155.

TRIALS OF THE CATO STREET CONSPIRATORS FOR HIGH TREASON.

In our last Number, p. 367, we briefly noticed the trial and conviction of Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Tidd, and Davidson. The circumstances relative to this horrible Conspiracy were also fully detailed in page 165.

The counts of the indictment were four:—The first and second counts were under the statute of Edward III. and charge the prisoners, first with compassing, imagining, and intending to depose the King; and secondly, with compassing, imagining, and intending to excite rebellion and war against the King, and put him to death.

The third count was on the statute of George III. and charged the prisoners with compassing, imagining, and intending to levy war, in order to compel the King to change his measures and counsels.

The overt acts charged were:—*First*, "Meeting, conspiring, and consulting, to devise, arrange, and mature plans and means to subvert and destroy the Constitution and Government of this realm, as by law established."

Second:—"Conspiring, &c. to stir up, raise, make and levy insurrection, rebellion, and war against our Lord the King; and to subvert and destroy the Constitution and Government of this realm, as by law established."

Third:—"Conspiring, &c. to assassinate, kill, and murder, divers of the Privy Council of our Lord the King."

Fourth:—"Procuring, providing, and having large quantities of arms, with intent thereby to arm themselves and other Traitors, in order to assassinate, kill, and murder divers of the Privy Council."

Arthur Thistlewood having been placed at the Bar, the Attorney General opened the case for the Crown, and detailed to the Jury the plans and proceedings of the conspirators, as developed in the following evidence; from the whole of which he drew the conclusion that the prisoner at the bar was guilty of the treason laid to his charge. The Learned Gentleman's speech occupied the attention of the Jury for nearly two hours.

Before the first witness for the prosecution was put into the box, all the prisoners named in the indictment were brought up, with the view, we suppose, of having an opportunity of hearing the evidence, it being principally the same which was to be adduced against most of them. They entered the Court with much apparent indifference.

The first witness called was Robert Adams, examined by the Solicitor-General.—I live at No. 4, Hole-in-the-wall-

passage, Bow's-market. I am a shoe-maker, I was in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. It is 18 years last Christ-mas since I left them. I knew Brunt at Cambray, in France, he went then by the name of Thomas Moxon, it is 18 years ago since I first knew him. I know Thistlewood. I knew him first on the 16th of January last. He then lived in Stanhope-street, Clare-market, I was introduced to him by Brunt and Ings. I saw him at his own place. We had some conversation together. When I went in, Brunt said to Thistlewood, this is the man I was speaking to you about. Thistlewood said, "You were once in the Life Guards?" I said, "No, I was not, I originally belonged to the Blues." Thistlewood said, "You are a good swordsman?" I said, "I could use a sword to defend myself, but I could not use it very expert, as I had not used any arms for a long time." Thistlewood said, there was no one who was worth 10*l*. who was worth any thing for the good of his country. As to the shopkeepers of London, they were all a set of aristocrats together, and were all working under the same system of government. He should glory to see the day that all the shops were shut up and well plundered. He then alluded to Mr. Hunt, and said he was a d—d coward, and were he (Thistlewood) to go to Whitehall, he was sure he would find his (Hunt's) name there, as a spy to Government. He then turned the conversation to Cobbett, and said, he was equally the same as Hunt, and for all his writings, he had no doubt he was also a spy. This ended the conversation then. I was afterwards confined for debt in Whitecross-street prison. The next interview I had with Thistlewood was on the 16th, at the White Hart public-house. It was in a room in the back yard. Thistlewood was present, and Ings, Brunt, and Hall; and before they broke up, Tidd. On the 17th I went to prison, remained 14 days there. I came out on Sunday, the day after the death of the King. I saw Thistlewood on the Monday evening following. I saw him in the same floor in the house where Brunt lived, in a back room. This was in Fox-court, Gray's Inn-lane. There were Brunt, Ings, Hall, and Davidson, present. There was another particular took place that night. To the best of my recollection, I met them next on the Wednesday; (by them he meant Thistlewood, Brunt, Davidson, Harrison, and Ings.) I went into the room and saw a number of pike-staves, and Thistlewood wanted to have them ferruled. Thistlewood then asked why Bradburn (the prisoner)

prisoner) was not present, and he added, that Bradburn was entrusted with money to purchase ferrules, and was not satisfied lest he should not buy them. The stores were great, and seemed as if they had just come from the country. Thistlewood said he would not give a damn for a man who would spend the money in such a way. I do not recollect any thing farther then. The meetings were held twice a day from thence to the 23d of February. The room was hired by Brunt for Ings; Brunt said so. I remember one circumstance that occurred; one evening, about ten days before the Cato-street business, I went in and saw Harrison, Thistlewood, and Brunt. Harrison said, he had been speaking to one of the horse guards, and he had told him that the whole of them would be down at Windsor at the King's funeral; and Harrison said, this would be a good opportunity to do something that night (the night of the funeral.) Thistlewood said, it was a good place, and added, that if they could get the two pieces of cannon in Gray's-inn-lane, and the six pieces in the Artillery-ground, they could so help themselves as to have possession of London before morning; and he said, that when the news should reach Windsor, the soldiers would be as tired as not to be able, when they came back to London, to do any thing; but that by activity, some might go to Hyde-park, and prevent any person or messenger from going to Windsor. He also said that they should go over the water and take the Telegraph, to prevent any communication with Woolwich. He then said that they should form a Provisional Government, and send to the sea ports to prevent any gentleman from leaving England without passports. He particularly mentioned to send to Dover, Brighton, Margate, and Ramsgate. He said the present family had inherited the throne long enough, and it was no use for the present King to think of being crowned. Brunt and Ings came in after this, and Thistlewood mentioned to them what had passed; but they said that nothing would satisfy them but their plan of assassination. They had talked at a former meeting of this plan of assassination. Two or three of them had drawn out a plan of assassinating his Majesty's Ministers at the first public dinner they had. They talked of assassination at every one of their meetings. I could not say there were pikes in the room before this. I met them on Saturday, the 19th of February, at eleven or twelve in the forenoon. I saw Thistlewood, Davidson, Brunt, Harrison, Ings, and Hall. They were all set round the fire, and seemed in a conversation betwixt themselves. They all got up and turned round, and said, "It is agreed, if nothing turns out before next Wednesday

day night, next Wednesday we will go to work." It was said they have all sworn that they would not wait any longer. Thistlewood proposed they should meet the following morning at eight, to draw out a plan to go by. Thistlewood said to Brunt, "You had better go round this afternoon and mention it, in order to have the committee to-morrow." Brunt said, he did not think he should be able to go, as he had some work to do, but he would go on the next morning, and perhaps he might see some of them; it was not necessary to bring a great many. Brunt appeared to be leaving the room then, and Thistlewood called to him, and said, "O Brunt, it will be highly necessary for those that come to-morrow morning to bring arms with them, in case any officers should come up." On which Brunt said, "D—n my eyes, if any officer should come in here, the time is now so near, I would run him through the body. I would murder him here, sooner than we should be discovered." On the next morning I went there about 11 o'clock. It was a little dark in my eyes when I went in after the snow. There were Thistlewood, Brunt, Harrison, Cooke, Bradburn, Tidd, Edwards, Wilson, myself, and another, W. Cooke, on looking round the room, said, "There are twelve in the room, and I think it enough to form a committee." Thistlewood proposed that Tidd should take the chair. Tidd took the chair, and sat with a pike in his hand. Thistlewood was on his right, and Brunt on his left. Thistlewood said, "Gentlemen, you all know what we are met for;" and then he turned to the door, as if unwilling to mention it, and said, "the West end job." Brunt said, "D—n my eyes, name it." On which Thistlewood again said, "Gentlemen, we are come to the determination to do this job, that we are talking about so long, and as we find there is no probability of meeting them (Ministers) altogether, we shall, if no opportunity occurs of doing them together, take them separately, at their own houses, and do as many as we can. If we only get 3 or 4 at a time we must do them." He also said, "I suppose it will take 15 men to do this West end job; and I propose to take the two pieces of cannon in Gray's-inn-lane, and the six pieces in the Artillery-ground." He proposed Cooke to lead this party, and he himself would command. He said they should take the Mansion House as the seat of the Provisional Government. They were next to take the Bank of England; and Paine should be the man who should set fire to the barracks and several parts of London. This was the principal part of the plan, but if any thing else occurred before Wednesday, they would think of it. Brunt

was then going to put a proposition which he had for assassinating Ministers; but Thistlewood said, his plan should be first put from the chair, as they were nearly all agreed on it. He desired the chairman to ask if any of them had anything to say, and that they should say it; but none of them saying any thing, the plan was carried unanimously. Brunt then came forward with his plan, which was, that they should assassinate as many of his Majesty's Ministers as possible; that they should draw lots to assassinate some of the Ministers; and whoever the fellow was on whom the lot fell he should murder the Minister, or be murdered himself; and that if any man failed in the attempt, he (Brunt) swore by all that was good he should be run through the body. On which I got up, and said, "Mr. Brunt, do you think it possible for a man to attempt such a thing and not succeed in it; and do you mean to say the man should be run through the body for not doing it?" To which he said, "I do not; if a man should attempt it and not succeed, he is a good man; but if he shows any cowardice, he deserves to be run through the body." This proposition of Brunt's was then put to the meeting. Soon after this, Palin, Potter, and Strange came in. They were welcomed, and were desired to sit near the fire, as they were wet. Palin said, "There is one thing I want to know; if it can be done, it will be a great assistance to our plan: I want to know what men are to perform each part of the plan, and who are to take the cannon. I want to know, in calling upon the men, whether I can tell them in part or whole what is to be done." The chairman said, "I don't see where the harm is of telling what is to be done." Palin, seeing he had that liberty, sat down quite satisfied. Nothing regular was transacted in the chair after that. Thistlewood said, "O Brunt, that is well thought of, as Palin is here; you and Palin go and see if the house near Furnival's Inn, is fit for setting fire to." They went (Palin and Brunt), and reported it would make a d—d good fire. Thistlewood talked of getting means for a treat on Tuesday and Wednesday. Brunt said, he would be d—d but he would contribute the only 12. note he had earned for a long time. They proposed the White Hart for the house. Thistlewood proposed his own room, but afterwards thought it would not do, as it might lead to suspicion. This was all on the Sunday morning. On Monday morning they met again. Witness then told them what Hobbes told him on Sunday night, of inquiries made respecting radical meetings at his house, and that information was given at Bow-street office, and at Lord Sidmouth's office. Harrison turned round on witness

like a flow, and said, "Adams, you have acted d—d wrong." Brunt said so too, and added, "whatever you have to communicate you have no business to communicate but to me and to Thistlewood." Witness said, it concerned all, and he should tell all of it. They repeated the same observations. They talked of calling a meeting of the Mary-le-bone union, as they wanted some money; and Brunt said, it would be of no use for that purpose. Witness and Potter went in the evening to the White Hart. Palin and Bradburn joined them. Next morning they were there too, and with them Thistlewood, Tidd, Ings, Harrison, and Brunt. Edwards came and told them there was to be a cabinet dinner next night. Thistlewood said he did not think it was true. A newspaper was sent for, and read by Thistlewood. He then read that they were to dine at Lord Harrowby's, Grosvenor-square. Brunt then said, "I'll be d—d if I don't believe there is a God. I have often prayed that he would bring all these thieves together, in order to destroy them. He has answered my prayer." Thistlewood proposed that they should form a committee and sit immediately. Witness took the chair. Thistlewood proposed immediately a fresh plan to be formed respecting the assassination. Witness expressed a hope that they had paid due consideration to what he said yesterday. All got into confusion. Harrison said, "D—n that man who attempted to throw cold water on the plan, but he would run him through with the sword." Witness left the chair and Tidd took it. Brunt moved that a watch should be set on the Earl of Harrowby's house that night. The object was to see if any men or soldiers went into Earl Harrowby's. Two were to go at six, to be relieved at nine, and they were to continue till twelve. The watch was to be resumed at four next morning. Thistlewood said, he hoped they would be satisfied that no officers or soldiers went in. They would do what they had determined to-morrow evening; and added, that it would answer their purpose much better than to attack their houses separately, when only two or three could be got together. Here they would have 14 or 16; a rare haul to murder them all. "I propose," continued he, "when the door is opened, to rush in, seize the servants, present pistols, and threaten to kill them if they make any noise; two to take the entrance to the stairs upwards, and two others to the stairs at the lower part of the house, armed with blunderbusses and head grenades; and if any attempt to pass, to throw hand grenades and destroy them all. Others are to go where the Ministers are, to murder them all. If there shall be any good men, kill them

them for keeping bad company." All agreed, Ings said, he would go first, with a brace of pistols and knives. The two swordsmen would cut off all their heads, and Castlereagh's and Sidmouth's should be flung in a bag by themselves. He added, "I shall say, my Lords, I have got as good men here as the Manchester Yeomanry; enter citizens, and do your duty." Harrison and witness were to be swordsmen. After the execution of Lord Harrowby, at his house, Harrison proposed that some should go to King-street barracks, and set fire to the premises by throwing fire into the straw in the stable. Harrison and Wilson were to go to Gray's Inn-lane, and in case they could not carry the cannon out of the military school, they were to wait till a party came to assist them. Thence they were to proceed to the Artillery barracks, to assist Cooke in taking the cannon there. If they found their strength sufficient to proceed, they were to advance to the Mansion-house, and plant three of the cannon on each side of the Mansion-house, and to demand it. If it were refused, they were to fire, and then it would be given up. The Mansion-house was to be made the seat for the Provisional Government. The Bank of England was next to be taken. They would take the books, which would enable them to see farther into the villainy of the Government. The further parts of the plan were delayed till Wednesday. They agreed upon a sign and countersign. The word was "Button;" the man who came up was to say B-u-t, the other was to reply t-o-n. Being asked as to the watch, witness said, there are other things which I wish to state. I went there next morning, and found Edwards, Ings, and Hall, making fuses for the hand-grenades. Davidson went on watch at six. Witness and Brunt went to relieve the watch. They saw Davidson in the square, on the watch. They went into a public-house, where Brunt played dominoes with a young man. About 11, they went out into the square, and walked for some time, till witness got ashamed of himself. They went away at 12 o'clock. He went next day to Fox-court, between two and three. He found Brunt there. Strange came in, and in a few minutes after, two more strangers. Strange and another were trying the flints. They went into a back room to avoid the strangers, where witness saw cutlasses, blunderbusses, &c. Thistlewood, Ings, and Hall came in. Thistlewood said, "Well, my lads, this looks like something to be done." He touched witness on the shoulder, and asked how he was. Witness replied, that he was very unwell, and in low spirits. Thistlewood sent for beer and gin. Thistlewood then wanted some pa-

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per to write bills on. Witness said cart-ridge paper would do. The paper was brought, and table and chair were got. The bills were then written; they were to be set on the house, to let the people know what had been done. Thistlewood read as part, "Your tyrants are destroyed—the friends of liberty are called upon to come forward—the Provisional Government is now sitting. James Ings, Secretary. February 23d." Thistlewood was much agitated, and could write only three. Another bill was written, which was an address to the soldiers. Another person was employed to write it, and Thistlewood dictated to him. He saw Ings in the room while the bills referred to were writing. Ings was engaged in preparing himself as to the manner in which the Ministers were expected to be assembled. He put a belt round his waist, in each side of which he placed a brace of pistols. He also had a cut-throat razor by his side, and a bag on each of his shoulders, somewhat in the way that soldiers carry their haversacks. When thus equipped he exclaimed, "D—n my eyes, I am not complete yet;" on which he took out a large knife, which he brandished as if he were proceeding to cut off heads. He then said that he meant to cut off and put the heads of Lords Castlereagh and Sidmouth into the two bags which he carried, and also to cut off the right hand of Lord Castlereagh, with a view to cure and preserve it, as it might be thought a good deal of at some future time. The knife which he brandished had a broad blade, and was about twelve inches long; all round the handle a wax end was twisted, which, as Ings said, would enable him to keep a firmer hold of it. They began to leave the room about half-past four or five, to go about the business. Palin came in half an hour before. Palin said they ought to be aware of what they were about, and to think within themselves whether they were to do their country service or not, and whether the assassination would be commenced by their country. If they thought their country would join them, then the man who flinched should be run through on the spot. Unless they came to this determination, they would do no good. A tall man came in, and asked what the business they were about was. Witness had never seen him before. The tall man said, if they were to serve their country, he was their man, and if any one was afraid of his life, he ought to have nothing to do with such a concern as that. Thistlewood was then gone. Brunt was told, that enquiries were made by some who were present, as to the plan they were about. Brunt said, that was not the room for telling that; but they should go with him and they would know. Brunt pro-

posed

mailed spirits; and the tall man cautioned against drunkenness, as ruinous to a cause like that. They went along the street, two and two, and at some distance, that they might not be observed. There was a cupboard in the room, used for swords, hand grenades, and flannel bags for cartridges, one of which was full. The rest of the arms were in Tidd's room; that was the depot. Thistlewood was always in a hurry to carry every thing that was got ready into the depot, lest any officer should see it. Witness carried a brass-barrelled blunderbuss. There were pikes made of old files. Witness as he went on missed all his associates. He turned back, and met Brunt, who returned with him along the Bow-street, till they met Thistlewood, who went altogether to the stable in Old-street. Witness staid behind till Harrison came up, and made him go in. He saw there, Davidson and Wilson below, Thistlewood, Ings, Hall, Bradburn, Strange, Cooper, the tall man, and others, above. There were, as Thistlewood calculated, at last, 18 above, and two below.—There was a bench above and arms on it. Some beer was standing on the table. There were lights. There was a chest. Before Tidd came, Thistlewood went out for some time. Witness heard a deal of talk below, and he found Thistlewood, Brunt, Harrison, Davidson, and Wilson. They spoke of the good news; they heard that the carriages were arriving at Lord Harrowby's as fast as they could. Witness went up to the loft, and saw Thistlewood and Brunt much agitated. They spoke of Tidd's absence. Brunt pledged his word that he would come. He soon afterwards came. Thistlewood said, "I hope you will not give up what you are going to do; if you do, this will be another Despard's business." He then counted 30 pikes, and said that was enough; 14 would be sufficient to go into the room, and the other six would take care of the servants and doors. They then set apart 14. The gin bottle was then started. Thistlewood said, if Lord Harrowby had 16 servants, that was nothing, as they would not be prepared. A noise was heard below. Thistlewood took a candle and looked down to see who they were, and then set down the candle quite confused, according to witness's judgment. Two officers took command of the room, holding small pistols. Tidd said, "A pretty nest this is of you. We have got a warrant to apprehend you all, and hope you will go peaceably." A man who was on the step of the ladder said, "Let me come forward." This was the man murdered. A group of persons had got into the little room, and then came forward, and one of them stretched forward an arm; witness saw nothing in it; another presented a

pistol. The man fell. It was impossible for him to give a particular account of the other transactions. He got away, went home, was apprehended on the Friday, and remained in custody since. He identified Davidson, Wilson, Brunt, Ings, Cooper, Harrison, Tidd. There were two he did not know. They were again called forward; he said he could not swear to them. He was sent forward near the dock, but he said he did not know them. One of them, he said, he saw at the meeting.

Joseph Hall, an apprentice to Brunt, John Hector Morrison, James Aldons, Thomas Hydon, were examined, and corroborated the former evidence.

The Earl of Harrowby stated the circumstances of his receiving intimation of the intended assassination.

John Monument, and Thomas Dwyers, who had turned King's evidences, and several of the Bow-street officers, were then examined.

The various articles found in Cato-street, the belt found on Tidd, together with all the other arms and ammunition found on the persons of the prisoners, and at their lodgings, were then produced, and identified by the witnesses. The fire arms were loaded till yesterday, when the charges were drawn—they were loaded with ball. One of the grenades had been given to a person by an order of Colonel Congreve to be examined. The production of Ings's knife excited an involuntary shudder; it was a broad desperate-looking weapon.

The Jury inspected the arms separately, and particularly the pikes, the construction and formation of which were minutely described. The whole had a most formidable appearance.

[Some other witnesses were examined, but their evidence was not material.]

Serjeant Edward Hanson, of the Royal Artillery, examined by Mr. Gurney.—I examined one of the grenades, produced to me at Bow-street. It is composed of a tin case, in which a tube is soldered. The case contains three ounces and a half of gunpowder; the priming in the tube is a composition of saltpetre, powder, and brimstone; the tin was pitched and wrapped round with rope-yarn, which was cemented with rosin and tar. Round the tin, and the rope-yarn, 12 pieces of iron were planted. From the lighting of the fuse to the explosion might take about half a minute. If one of them were to be exploded in a room where there were a number of persons, it would produce great destruction. The pieces of iron would fly about like bullets.

After the conviction of Thistlewood, all the prisoners were tried and found guilty on the same evidence, as stated in our last.

last. They severally addressed the Jury in their defence.

James Wilson, J. Harrison, R. Bradburn, J. S. Strange, J. Gilchrist, and C. Cooper, were then placed at the bar, and permitted to plead *Guilty*.

On Friday morning, soon after nine o'clock, the Lords Chief Justices of the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, the Chief Baron Richards, Mr. Justice Best, and Mr. Justice Richardson, took their seats on the Bench. The prisoners were then placed at the bar, and called in order by Mr. Shelton to urge what they had to say, why sentence of death should not be passed upon them.

After each of the prisoners had severally addressed the Court, the Lord Chief Justice Abbott put on that solemn part of the judicial insignia, the black velvet cap, and proceeded to pass the sentence of the Court, viz.

"That you return to the jail from whence you came, and from thence be drawn on hurdles to the place of execution, there to be hung by the neck till you are dead; — your heads cut off, and your bodies divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as his Majesty shall think proper. And I pray to God to have mercy on your souls."

EXECUTION OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

On Saturday, April 29, the Common Serjeant, in consequence of having been written to by the Lord Chancellor, made his report to the King in Council of the eleven men convicted under the late special commission. After two hours deliberation, and hearing the report of the trials, the following were ordered for execution on Monday morning, in front of Newgate, viz. Arthur Thistlewood, James Ings, John Thomas Bruet, Richard Tidd, and William Davidson. The remaining six, who pleaded guilty to their indictments, were respited. On Mr. Brown, the keeper, communicating the fatal news, Thistlewood immediately (and in the calmest manner) said, "The sooner we go, Sir, the better. Our wish is to die as soon as possible." The others expressed the same sentiments. Being asked if they wished for the assistance of a clergyman, no answer was made by either. Mr. Brown then went to the other prisoners, and informed them that their lives would be spared; — Strange, Cooper, Bradburn, and Gilchrist, immediately fell on their knees, and after a pause, gave utterance to incoherent and unintelligible expressions of gratitude. Harrison and Wilson were silent, and apparently unmoved. — Gilchrist has been respited, without mention of the commutation of punishment; but Harrison, Wilson, Cooper, Strange, and Bradburn, are to be transported for life.

The preparations for the execution were going on during the whole of Sunday, and the Old Bailey was crowded with spectators.

On Monday morning, as early as five o'clock, the Old Bailey was crowded to excess, and as the time approached for the criminals to be brought out, the adjacent streets, the windows and roofs of the houses, even to the chimnies, were completely filled.

The arrangements for the preservation of the peace were complete. Bodies of Life Guards were stationed in the Old Bailey, Newgate street, Ludgate-hill, and other places adjacent, and six pieces of artillery, with about 200 artillerymen, were placed in the square of Blackfriars-road, about 300 yards beyond the Bridge. The Civil power was also in great force. The scaffold was lined with black cloth, and on one part immediately behind the drop, five coffins of plain wood were placed, together with a block, on which to lay the heads of the criminals for the purpose of decapitation.

At an early hour the five criminals were brought from their cells and placed in a room together, where they were attended by Mr. Cotton, the Ordinary, who, with other gentlemen, was unceasing in his efforts to awaken in their minds some sense of religion. These humane endeavours were, however, fruitless with all but Davidson; who prayed most fervently. He took a glass of wine early in the morning, and also received the Sacrament. The others repeatedly refused.

When the irons were displaced, and their hands secured in the usual way, the prisoners were led to the entrance of the prison; and, at a quarter before eight o'clock exactly, Thistlewood came on the scaffold. He walked with a firm step, and appeared perfectly collected. He looked round upon the crowd and bowed twice. His demeanour was serious, and becoming his situation. While the final arrangements were making by the executioner, Mr. Cotton stood beside the wretched man, and continued exhorting him to pray, and also put the question, if he repented of his crimes; he exclaimed several times, "No; not at all!" He was also heard to say, "I shall soon know the last grand secret."

Tidd was then brought up. He ran swiftly up the steps, and bowed around, with a hardened smile. There was a partial cheering when he made his appearance.

Ings then came out. The conduct of this man was truly horrible. The moment he had taken his station, he moved his head to, and fro, and cried, "huzza!" three times. He then commenced singing, "O give me death or liberty!" Here there

there was a partial cheering from the top of the Old Bailey. He continued now and then exclaiming—"Here we go, my lads—you see the last remains of James Ings—remember I die the enemy of tyranny, and would, sooner die in chains, than live in slavery." When Mr. Cotton addressed him, he said laughingly, "I am not afraid to go before God and man;" then addressing himself to the executioner, he exclaimed—"Now, old man, finish me tidy! Put the halter a little tighter, it might slip!" He then, as well as he could, waved a handkerchief three times; and said, he hoped Mr. Cotton would give him a good character.

Davidson, the man of colour, came out next. His behaviour presented a gratifying contrast to that of his companions: His deportment was mild, yet firm, and he prayed with great fervency. When he stepped upon the scaffold, he said to those within, "God bless you all! good bye." He joined in the Lord's prayer, and said, "God bless the King!" He repeatedly expressed great penitence for his crimes.

Brunt came out last. He said very little, but was as hardened as any of the rest. He said just before he came out, that he had no snuff box, but he had some snuff in his waistcoat pocket, and requested some stander-by to get some out for him, as his hands were tied. This was done, and he took it with great coolness. He said he wondered where they would put him, but he supposed it would be somewhere that he would sleep well. He added, that he would make a present of his body to King George the Fourth.

Thistlewood, just before he was turned off, said, in a low tone to a person under the scaffold—"I have now but a few moments to live, and I hope the world will think that I have at least been sincere in my endeavours."

Tidd said to Ings, about the same moment,—“how are you, my hearty.”

At about six minutes after eight the signal was given by Mr. Cotton, and the unhappy men were launched into eternity. Thistlewood died almost without a struggle. Ings struggled extremely, and appeared to suffer much. It is a remarkable fact, that just as the fatal sig-

nal was about to be given, Ings was observed to join Davidson in prayer.

When the bodies had been suspended half an hour, the executioner and an assistant appeared on the scaffold to prepare for the revolting ceremony of decapitation. Thistlewood was first cut down, and being placed with his head on the block, a man disguised in a rough jacket and trowsers, and a mask on his face, appeared with his amputating knife, and the head was almost momentarily severed from the body, and given to the executioner's assistant, who held it up by the hair, and turning North and South, and then to the front of the scaffold, he exclaimed three times, "This is the head of Arthur Thistlewood, a traitor." The body with the head was then placed in a coffin.—The same ceremony was performed with Tidd, Ings, Davidson, and Brunt in succession.—The operation was performed with great skill, and in as short a time as possible. The operator was loudly hissed by the mob, and some atrocious expressions were applied to him. The universal groan, accompanied by some female shrieks, when he first commenced upon Thistlewood, had an awful effect. The bodies were soon after removed to a room in the prison.

When the malefactors first appeared on the scaffold, there was a signal given, upon which the troops stationed in the adjacent streets drew as close as possible to the place of execution. We are happy to state that there was not the slightest indication of disorder amongst the people, and they dispersed quietly after the dreadful scene had finally closed.

Part of the railing of St. Sepulchre's Church fell, on which a great number of people of both sexes had climbed. Several were severely hurt. It was a matter of much surprise that an extraordinary number of women, some of them well dressed, were present at this most awful exhibition.

Five of the men who pleaded guilty to the charge of high treason, viz. Wilson, Strange, Harrison, Cooper, and Bradburn, were removed from Newgate to Portsmouth, on Tuesday, to be transported to New South Wales for life.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Election *projet* has been withdrawn from the Deputies, and another substituted; the latter divides the electors into two bodies; each department is to have two electoral colleges; one composed of electors highly taxed, and another of low tax-payers: the latter to return a certain number of candidates to the higher col-

lege, who are to choose the members for the Chamber. This indirect mode is not very favourable to freedom of election.

The attempt made at Paris to evade the law of Censorship, by publishing pamphlets not purporting to be journals or periodical works, has been met by prosecutions on the part of the Government against the editors. It is said, that there are no fewer

fewer than fifty authors or editors under prosecution, either at Paris or in the Departments.

Authentic accounts from France communicate the particulars of a barbarous attempt upon the life of the Duchess de Berri; and, through her, upon the existence of the reigning house of Bourbon. It is stated, that on the 6th at night, soon after twelve o'clock, a man made his appearance very silently at the wicket of the Rue de l'Echelle, near the windows of that part of the Thuilleries where the Duchess de Berri resides, and placed there a petard containing one or two pounds of gunpowder, the match of which he ignited by means of a lighted segar. He was then immediately seized by the Police agents, placed in concealment near the spot by Count Angles, the Prefect of Police; who, it appears, had previous information of what was to take place.—The name of the man thus taken into custody is Graviers, and he was formerly an officer in the 5th regiment of Lancers: he is said to have made disclosures, in consequence of which three other individuals were arrested early the next morning.

Discontents, fomented by the inveterate enemies of the Bourbons, and made greater by the irritating conduct of those who profess to be their friends, increase in Paris; the worst political symptoms shew themselves, and the night patrol service is now performed by mounted grenadiers of the royal guard, upon whose fidelity the greatest reliance is placed. The effect of mental anxiety is visible in the King. The Duke d'Angouleme has, it is asserted, not been received very courteously in his progress throughout the Southern provinces.

SPAIN.

On the 4th ult. Cadiz was the scene of an interesting spectacle—the triumphal entry of Quiroga, the great author of their restored liberties, into the city. Quiroga was drawn, in a kind of open car, into the square of the Constitution, which is in the heart of the city, and there crowned with laurel amid the shouts and benedictions of his fellow-citizens.

The King has issued a decree, permitting the return to Spain of the persons called "Josephinos;" in other words, those who followed the fortunes of Joseph Buonaparte.

The King of Spain, to gratify his troops, has declared himself the first soldier in the nation; and has appointed as his Aides-de-Camp eight of the most popular Generals, including Quiroga, Riego, O'Donohue, and Ballasteros.

Ferdinand has issued two decrees; one of which orders, that all children shall be taught the "Sovereignty of the People!" the other is for organizing a national militia.

An important proclamation has been addressed by Ferdinand to his American subjects. Its main object is, to produce a reconciliation between the colonies, now fighting for independence, and the parent country.

Mina has received a reprimand from the Provisional Junta, for having undertaken to raise troops in Navarre, and levy arbitrary contributions.

PRUSSIA.

Letters from Berlin of the 14th ult. state, that on the preceding day a tumult of a very formidable nature occurred in that city. About 300 individuals of the working classes—by what motives impelled, or by whom instigated, is not known—suddenly made an attack on the guard-house, which was occupied at the time by not more than thirty soldiers. It was not till two or three detachments of the military had been brought against them, that the insurgents were reduced to submission; when several of the ringleaders were secured and thrown into prison.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has taken the resolution of banishing the whole body of Jesuits from his dominions; and confiscating their property, whether in land or money, to pious and charitable uses. The reason of this is, their repeated abuse of the toleration they enjoyed.

ASIA, &c.

Letters from St. Helena, dated March 26, have been received by the Waterloo. Buonaparte was enjoying excellent health. He continued to occupy himself in the mornings by working in the garden; and, as he wore a white jacket and straw hat, was not to be distinguished, except on a very close approach, from his servants.

AMERICA.

American papers confirm the statement of the death of Commodore Decatur, who was mortally wounded, on the 29d, in a duel with Commodore Barron, also of the United States' navy, and expired the same evening.

The question relative to the cession of the Floridas has been put off until the next Session of the Congress, as appears by the President's message to Congress. New York papers of recent date, however, say, that General Vives, the new Spanish Minister, had, immediately on his arrival, delivered in to the Government the Florida treaty, ratified by King Ferdinand, without any restrictive conditions.

The Senate of the United States have passed their new Navigation Act, with only one dissentient voice. The purpose of the Act is avowed: it is to coerce Great Britain into a relaxation of her own Navigation Act, as it affects her colonies. To this end, the American Legislature declares, that, as we will not admit their shipping

shipping to the ports of our colonies, they will not admit any British shipping from those colonies to the ports of the United States.

On the 4th of April the theatre at Philadelphia was totally destroyed by fire: it is supposed, by incendiaries.

Advices from Rio Janeiro, bring the information that Artigas, the Independent Chief on the banks of the Rio Plata, had a battle in December last with the Portuguese; when it is said he was defeated with the loss of 1300 men.—The Spanish Patriotic Governments in that quarter are stated to be literally falling to pieces from disunion among themselves.

Letters from the head-quarters of General Bolivar state, that the Independent General Paez lost his life while in the act of forcing an important pass. He was immediately succeeded by Gen. Suñeltree.

Letters from Monte Video, dated 6th of February, communicate the important intelligence, that a revolution had taken place at Buenos Ayres. This important change, it is said, was occasioned by the entrance of the *Mojineros*, or Indian Mountaineers, commanded by Colonel

Bustos, who were previously joined by the forces under General Belgrano. The Supreme Director, Pueyrredon, having no forces sufficiently numerous to render opposition likely to be attended with success, fled from the place, taking refuge on board the American sloop of war John Adams. It is stated further, that the British vessels of war on that station had approached as near as possible to Buenos Ayres to afford protection to British persons and property. A new Constitution, termed Federal, had been formed, and all the old Members of the Government displaced, and other persons had been nominated to discharge their several functions.

A new island has been discovered off Cape Horn, in latitude 61 deg. longitude 55 deg. by the ship William, on a voyage from Monte Video for Valparaiso. The same ship having been dispatched by Captain Sheriff, of the *Andromache* frigate to survey the coast, explored it for 200 miles. The Captain went ashore, and found it covered with snow, and uninhabited: abundance of seals and whales were found in its neighbourhood. He has named the island New Shetland.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

March 29. A numerous and respectable meeting took place at the Three Crowns Inn, in *Leicester*, for the purpose of establishing a society for the dispersion of cheap Tracts to counteract infidel and disloyal principles. His Grace the Duke of Rutland presided. It was resolved that the society be called, "A Committee of Subscribers for Promoting the Circulation of useful Publications in the County of Leicester, and be attached to the Diocesan Committee for Promoting Christian Knowledge."

April 23. An occurrence, we believe unparalleled in the annals of this county, took place at *Stopsley*, in Bedfordshire. A man named Bean, by trade a wheelwright, took out his two children, one aged about three years, and the other about fourteen months, in a small child's chaise cart, into a lane; at a short distance from his house; where, having almost buried their heads from their bodies, the wretched man cut his own throat with the same instrument.

April 29. A dwelling-house, and the furniture therein, with a range of farm buildings, nine cows, a horse, and several sheep, belonging to a tenant of Sir Wm. Napier, bart. in *Renfrewshire*, were all destroyed by fire; supposed to be the act of an incendiary, from political disaffection against the landlord and tenant,

on account of the active part they took in the armed associations of the district.

So serious is the depression in the price of wool, that farmers who sold it at this time last year at 24l. per pack, can now obtain 13l. only for it.

In the course of the last two years, it is said, the woollen manufacture of *Yorkshire* has declined, from a fifth to a fourth part of its entire amount—a depression wholly unprecedented.

A site has been fixed upon for the erection of the Fitzwilliam Museum at *Cambridge*; but the probable expence of completing it, requiring a sum little short of twenty thousand pounds more than the Fitzwilliam Fund is competent to defray, an application is to be made to the University, to contribute the sum necessary for its completion.

May 1. The Dowager Duchess of Norfolk's fine coppice-wood at *Brockhampton*, in Herefordshire, was set fire to, and nearly consumed.

Oxford, May 3. The Vice-President and Fellows of Magdalen College went in procession from St. Mary's Church to the dissolved College of *Hartford*, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the new buildings intended for the future residence of the members of Magdalen Hall: the Principal and Vice-Principal of that Society were also in the procession. The stone was laid by the Rev. T. N. Blagden, B.D. Vice-President of Magdalen College, assisted

assisted by the architect, Mr. Garbett, of Winchester, and by the builder, Mr. Evans, of London, who bore the level. The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, attended by the Esquire and Yeomen Bedels, were present on the occasion. Hertford College having escheated to the Crown, his present Majesty, when Regent, was graciously pleased, in the name and on behalf of the late King, to direct a grant of the site, with all the property attached to it, including an excellent library of books, to be made to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University, in trust for the Principal and other Members of Magdalen Hall for ever.

A Brass Plate was placed in the centre of the Foundation Stone, on which was engraved the following inscription:

In Honorem Dei
Bonarum Que Literarum Profectum
Imum Hunc Lapidem
Aulæ Magdalenensis
Regis Georgii Quarti Auspiciis
In Alia Sede Renovatæ
Collegium Magdalenense
P. C.

May 7. Amongst other benefits which promise to attend the contemplated improvements on *Dartmoor*, is a recent discovery, that its peat may be converted into gas, which produces a light not to be excelled in brilliancy; it is perfectly free from disagreeable smells, and apparently not at all dangerous in its use.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Sunday, April 23.

This morning, about five o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. Halliwell, oil and colourman, White-chapel-road, which is supposed to have communicated with some gunpowder, and caused an immediate explosion: the house was completely destroyed, and the adjoining one materially injured.

Monday, April 24.

The King's birth-day was observed, by special command, in the Metropolis, with every demonstration of loyalty. In town, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells: the various steeples in the Metropolis displayed their flags, and a new and beautiful Royal standard was hoisted at the Tower. In the Park and at the Tower, at one o'clock, the cannon fired as usual. The mail coaches made the customary procession from Milbank—the guards and coachmen with their new clothing, &c. In the evening the public places of amusement, and the Royal tradesmen illuminated their houses.

St. George's Day falling on Sunday, the Society of Antiquaries met at their apartments in Somerset-place, in pur-

suance of their Statutes and Charter of Incorporation, to elect a President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the year ensuing: whereupon George Earl of Aberdeen; the Right Hon. Sir J. Banks, bart.; F. A. Barnard, esq.; W. Bray, esq.; N. Carlisle, esq.; T. Combe, esq.; H. Ellis, esq.; R. P. Knight, esq.; Hugh Leicester, esq.; Sir Goro Onseley, bart.; and M. Raper, esq. 11 of the Council, were re-chosen of the New Council; and T. Amyot, esq.; Rev. E. Balme; John Jeffreys Marquis of Camden; John Cooke, M. D.; F. Freeling, esq.; H. Gurney, esq.; W. Hamilton, esq.; the Bishop of London; Sir G. Naylor, knt.; and W. Wilkins, esq. ten of the other Members of the Society, were chosen of the New Council, and they were severally declared to be the Council for the year ensuing; and, on a Report made of the Officers of the Society, it appeared that George Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. was elected President; W. Bray, esq. Treasurer; T. Combe, esq. M. A. Director; N. Carlisle, esq. Secretary; and H. Ellis, esq. B. C. In Secretary for the ensuing year. The Society afterwards dined together at the Free Masons' Tavern, according to custom.

At the Mansion House, William Simpson, formerly a broker, or a jobber, was brought before the Lord Mayor, by Martin, the officer, who had apprehended him under a warrant granted in 1817. The prisoner had been abroad since that period, and had returned about a fortnight, when he was taken into custody. There were persons in attendance to prefer several charges of embezzlement and felony against him; one to the amount of near 1000*l.*; another to the amount of 810*l.*; a third, 500*l.*; a fourth, nearly 400*l.*; and a number of others. The prisoner was remanded.

Wednesday, April 26.

The Royal Humane Society, (which has, since its establishment in 1774, restored 489 useful members to society, in the Metropolis and its neighbourhood,) held its anniversary at the City of London Tavern; where more than 250 persons of respectability sat down to an excellent dinner. The Chair was ably filled by John Blackburn, esq. (the Duke of Northumberland, President of the Society, being unavoidably absent on account of the dangerous illness of his mother.) Mr. B. was supported by Sir W. Carrington-Fairlie, M. P. Mr. Alderman Atkins, &c. &c. After dinner the chairman proposed the health of the King, on his having named himself the Patron of the Institution, and introduced some appropriate remarks on the objects of the Society.

The Secretary, Mr. Jonathan Barber, in making the Annual Report of the Committee, stated with considerable energy the general

general utility of the Institution. He said its objects were two-fold—the first, relating to persons who were rescued from drowning; and the second, to individuals, in a state of suspended animation, from whatever cause. Within forty years, more than twenty thousand claimants of the first class had received the rewards due to their meritorious exertions in having saved so many of their fellow-beings from a premature death, and there were instances upon record of the most heroic bravery on the part of many of the persons to whom the Society had presented the tribute of its approbation. He adduced several instances of resuscitation from a state of Suspended Animation through the means adopted by the Society.

After an interesting procession of the Restored Persons (who paid their grateful acknowledgments to their Benefactors,) had left the room, the Chairman, in separate most elegant and feeling addresses, presented honorary medallions to Mess. Barrett, Gillham, Roberts, Arthy, and Richard Thomas, jun. Medical Assistants, for their successful exertions in the restoration of life.

On the health of "The Treasurers" being given, Benjamin Hawer, esq. rose to express his sincere thanks, and then read the report of the "subscriptions," which amounted to a very considerable sum. He expressed his firmest hopes that all who wished well to this invaluable Institution would contribute to render it permanent, not only to the present generation, but to those who were to follow in the succession of time.

The health of the Stewards was afterwards drank. Several other toasts were proposed; and the company continued to enjoy themselves until a late hour.

Friday, April 28.

A meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen took place at Freemasons' Hall; when it was resolved to erect a Statue of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent in some part of the Metropolis.

The King has honoured the Lord Mayor of Dublin by an invitation to dinner. It is said, that his Majesty, while his Lordship was present, was condescending enough to compliment him, and the country from which he came, by drinking "Prosperity to Old Ireland," in a bumper of whiskey punch.

The two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge presented their Addresses to the King on his Throne—the former on the 26th ult. the latter on the 28th—the two Chancellors, the Duke of Gloucester and Lord Greyville, headed the respective processions, which were exceedingly numerous.

A new and very superb State livery

has been made for the domestics and attendants of the Royal Household.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, a few nights ago, in the House of Commons, that his late Majesty had left a Will. It is said, that his late Majesty, but a few days before his mournful calamity, as if conscious of its approach, ordered a master-key to be made, with which he locked up a drawer containing all his other keys. This master-key he delivered to General Taylor, with an injunction to preserve it in his custody, and deliver it to no one but himself; or, in case of his decease, to deliver it only to his successor. This key General Taylor delivered to the King on the 22d ult., when, probably, the Will was found.

Wednesday, May 3.

His Majesty held a Court at his Palace, in Pall Mall, principally for the purpose of receiving Addresses of Condolence, &c. from the Lieutenantcy of the city of London; the body of the Dissenting Ministers of the three denominations; and the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers: and all of them, being their first address since the King's accession, his Majesty received on the Throne.

Thursday, May 4.

The anniversary festival of "The Livery Fund" was celebrated in Freemasons' Hall; when the Earl of Blessington took the Chair, supported on his right by the Earl of Pomfret, and on his left by Lord Bolton. There were between two and three hundred gentlemen in the Hall.

"The health of his most Excellent Majesty the King," was the first sentiment given from the Chair.

W. T. Fitzgerald, Esq. was then called on by the Noble Chairman to favour the Society, for the 24th time, with some occasional lines, in the recitation of which he was greatly applauded. (See p. 447.)

Mr. Braham, upon the invitation of the Noble Chairman, then sang four stanzas, which had been written for the occasion, by Mr. Fitzgerald.

An able, clear, succinct, and most encouraging Report of the funds of the Institution was now made by the Rev. Dr. R. Yates. His most gracious Majesty, the Society's Patron, had recently made his 29th half-yearly payment, making 5000*l.* in the whole.

After an eloquent oration on the merits of the Marquis of Hastings, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Chichester, and the remainder of the Vice-Presidents, the Chairman gave their united thanks, and C. Monroe, Esq. V.P. returned thanks.

The Noble Chairman presented to the company an Icelandic Translation of Milton in MS. as presented to the Society by the Author, in acknowledgment of their benefaction to him.

Mr. Fitz-

Mr. Fitzgerald here stated, that the Translation was considered to be excellent by those acquainted with it; and that, if acquired by Earl Spencer, or placed in the Library of the British Museum, it would be deemed an invaluable acquisition. [With regret we add, that the learned and most indefatigable Translator is since dead.]

Wednesday, May 10.

This being the day appointed for his Majesty to hold his first levee since his accession to the Throne, it was the most numerously attended of any that ever was recollected; all ranks being desirous to have the honour of being present at the first levee of his Majesty King George IV. to express their attachment to his person and government; and upon this occasion all present had the honour to kiss the King's hand. Although the levee was not announced to begin till two o'clock, the company began to arrive soon after twelve; and by two about 500 had been set down. The company continued to arrive till near four, when it was ascertained that there were near 1800; being about 300 more than were present at the first levee after his present Majesty became Regent.

In the Court of King's Bench, Robert Wedderburne, a man apparently of considerable talent, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Dorchester Gaol, for uttering blasphemy at a chapel in Berwick-street, wherein he was a licensed preacher.—On the same day, eight vendors of pamphlets, who had been convicted of selling seditious publications, were sentenced to short periods of imprisonment; the longest not exceeding two months.

Monday, May 15.

In the Court of King's Bench, judgment was pronounced upon Mr. Henry Hunt, and the other Defendants convicted at the late Assizes at York, as stated in page 360 of our last Number.

The sentence of the Court was, that Mr. Hunt should be imprisoned in Ilchester gaol for the term of two years and six months. At the expiration of that time to find sureties for his good behaviour during a further term of five years, himself in 1,000*l.* and two other persons in 500*l.* each. Johnston, Healy, and Bamford, to be imprisoned in Lincoln gaol for the period of one year, and, at the expiration of that time, each to enter into sureties for his good behaviour during five years, himself in 200*l.* and two other persons in 100*l.* each.

The Judgment of the Court was also pronounced upon Sir Charles Wolseley and Mr. Harrison. Sir Charles Wolseley was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment.

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in Abingdon Gaol; at the expiration of that time to enter into sureties for his good behaviour, himself in 1,000*l.* and two other persons in 500*l.* each. Mr. Harrison to be imprisoned for a term of eighteen months (to be computed from the expiration of his present imprisonment) in the castle of Chester; and, at the expiration of his imprisonment, to enter into sureties for his good behaviour during five years, himself in 200*l.* and two other persons in 100*l.* each.

Thursday, May 25.

The Report of the last year's proceedings of the Society for promoting the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels, after noticing the exertions and progress of the Society, states, that 211 applications had been received; 190 were under consideration; not within consideration 10; and that 111 grants had been made for enlarging, building, repairing, and giving free seats. The grants amounted to 29,347*l.* and increased accommodation had been given for 36,557 persons, of which there were 26,586 free sittings.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

May 3. The Lady and the Devil, a Musical Drama. The incidents of this piece are various, yet intelligible; the situations ludicrous; the plot calculated to keep the mind in an agreeable state of suspense; and the dialogue possesses a remarkable degree of smartness and vivacity.—It was very successful. We have heard no intimation respecting the author.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

May 3 Montoni; or, The Phantom, a Dramatic Piece, in three acts. Wild, ghostly, and romantic. The subject is fratricide. This play is, we understand, the production of Mr. Shiel, the author of some of our late successful tragedies, and was written while Miss O'Neil was on the stage, and with a view to her performance in it. Her abdication has, we have been told, led to the abridging of the piece; and we know not how much the author may have suffered in the operation. But the truth is, that, notwithstanding the great exertions of Mr. Macready in the principal part, the story is too horrible to be endured. Its first night was its last.

May 17. Virginus; or, The Liberator of Rome, a Tragedy. The story of this play must be familiar to our readers. It is the celebrated tale of a daughter's being sacrificed by the hand of her father, to prevent her pollution by a tyrannical Decemvir, *Appius Claudius*. The acting in this piece is very good.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

April 25. Don Juan Gonzales de Rivas, to be Consul at Gibraltar for his Catholic Majesty; Mr. C. F. Inner, Consul at Liverpool for the Swiss Confederation; and Mr. J. Wall, Consul at Drogbeda for his Danish Majesty.

April 29. The 15th (or King's) Hussars permitted to bear on its standards and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices, the words "Egmont-op-Zee," in commemoration of the distinguished services of the Regiment at that place, on the 2d of October, 1799.

May 6. Artillery—Brevet Colonel Harris to be Colonel; and Lieutenant Williamson, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant.

May 9. This Gazette contains a proclamation by his Majesty, dated the 6th instant, announcing his intention of celebrating the solemnity of his Coronation, on the 1st day of August next; and further notifying, that he has appointed a Commission, under the Great Seal, to meet at the Painted Chamber in the Palace at Westminster, on the 18th instant; and from time to time to receive and award, as to them shall seem meet, for the purpose of hearing and determining such claims as may be exhibited by any of his loving subjects, in regard of manors, lands, and other hereditaments, for which they are to perform divers services at the time of the Coronation.

Gen. Sir H. T. Montresor has been invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath; and Lord Howard of Effingham with the Ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the same Order. Also, Major-gen. W. Hutchinson, late Lieut. Governor of Malta, has received the honour of Knighthood.

Brevet Major Ross, of the Portuguese service, to be a Lieut.-col. in the Army; and Capt. Ains, of the Artillery, to be a Major.

May 13. His Majesty conferred the honour of Knighthood on W. D. Evans, esq. Recorder of Bombay; R. Baker, esq. Chief Magistrate at the Public Office, Bow street; J. Tobin, esq. Mayor of Liverpool; T. Mantell, esq. Mayor of Dover; and G. N. Gibbes, of the City of Bath, M.D. F.R.S. Physician to her late Majesty.

May 16. Sir J. M. Stronge has been

appointed one of the Gentlemen in Ordinary of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council; Admiral Sir W. Domett and Vice-Admiral Sir T. Foley have been created Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath; and the honour of Knighthood has been conferred on F. S. Darwin, M.D. Senior Bailiff of the City of Lichfield.

84th Foot—Major-general Sir G. T. Walker, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Colonel.

Rifle Brigade—Major-general Sir E. Barnes, to be Colonel Commandant of a Battalion.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Robert Woodhouse, esq. M.A. F.R.S. Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, to be Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, v. late Dr. Milner.

Rev. John Jones, M.A. of Jesus College, and archdeacon of Merioneth, in the Diocese of Bangor, to be Canon Bampton's Lecturer for the next year.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Frederick Charles Spencer, M.A. Wheatfield R. Oxon.

Rev. Thomas Pearce, to the perpetual cure of Tywardreath, Cornwall.

Rev. F. Wm. Bayley, (of St. John's V. Margate,) to be Chaplain of the House of Commons.

Rev. Hugh Williams, M.A. (Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford,) Rhosilly R. Glamorganshire.

Rev. Francis Bickley Astley, M.A. Bishopstrow R. Wilts.

Rev. Head Pottinger, Compton V. Berks.

Rev. E. Law, nephew to the Lord Bishop of Chester, to be Chaplain to the British Factory at St. Petersburg.

Rev. C. J. Blomfield, St. Botolph R. Bishopsgate, vice Dr. Mant promoted to the Bishopric of Killaloe.

Rev. Edward Northey, Great Ilkley, in Berkshire.

Rev. Thomas Gardner, A. M. Willen V. Berks.

Rev. Wm. Verelst, Grayingham V. in Lincolnshire.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. C. Chisholm, Rector of Eastwell, Kent, to hold the Vicarage of Preston next Faversham, with Eastwell.

BIRTHS.

April 28. In Pall-mall, Lady Fitzroy Somerset, of a son, still-born. A few days since, at Sandhurst, Mrs. Balland, of three children, who, with their mother, are in a fair way of doing well.

May 5. At Airdilly, N.R. the Lady of the Hon. William Fraser, of a son and

heir.—In Whitehall-yard, the Lady of Sir Robert Gifford, Attorney General, of a daughter.—15. The wife of J. E. Conant, esq. of Berners-street, of a son.—17. At his Lordship's house in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, the Viscountess Duncan, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

1819, Nov. 3. At Bombay, James Nor-
too, esq. of the East India Naval service,
to the Hon. Eliza Bland Erskine, dau. of
the late Lieut.-col. Smith, and widow of
the Hon. Lieut.-col. Erskine.

29. At Calcutta, Capt. H. A. F. Her-
vey, of the 7th regiment of Bombay Na-
tive Infantry, and Barrack master, N.D.G.
to Harriet Anne, dau. of Wm. Barnfield,
esq. formerly of Pentonville.

1820, Feb. 3. At Rio de Janeiro, Charles
Lukin, esq. to Emma, daughter of Wm.
Young, esq.

March 14. At the Palace Chapel, Malta,
R. Bouchier, esq. to Miss Lander.

April 6. Robert Pouget, e-q. of the East
India Company's Engineer Corps, Bombay
Presidency, eldest son of Jos. Pouget, esq.
late of the Medical Establishment of the
same Presidency, to Elizabeth Anne Pa-
get, eldest daughter of Dr. Paget, of Ex-
mouth, Devonshire.

15. At Leghorn, Daniel Cave, esq.
of Clevehill House, Gloucestershire, to
Frances, daughter of Henry Locock, esq.
M. D. of Northampton.

At Paris, G. Rogers Barrett, esq. to
Anna Maria, widow of Major-gen. Sey-
mour, late Governor of St. Lucia.

17. At Madeira, Rich. R. Sheffield,
esq. to Mary Anne, daughter of Wm. Grif-
fiths, esq. of Camberwell.

Wm. Wilson, esq. of the Army Pay-
office, to Sarah, dau. of the late Wm. Sal-
keld, esq. of Fifehead Neville, Dorsetshire.

At Edinburgh, John Scott, esq. of Gala,
to Madalane, daughter of the late Sir Ar-
chibald Hope, bart. of Craig Hall.

19. Rev. Wm. Fraser, Chaplain to the
Hon. East India Company, to Margaret,
daughter of the Rev. Robt. Mackenzie, of
Knockbain, Ross-shire, N. B.

22. George Ely, esq. of Rochester, to
Mary, daughter of the late Mr. John
Thompson, Master Joiner of his Majesty's
Dock-yard, at Chatham.

Capt. Hulme, of the Royal Scots, to
Jane, daughter of the late John Wills,
esq. of Doctors' Commons.

24. Rev. Richard Henry Chapman, to
Miss Emily Anne Allen.

At Edinburgh, John Scotland, jun. esq.
W.S. of Luscar, Fifeshire, to Mary, dau.
of the late Robt. Burn, esq. of Jessfield.

25. Thomas Hewitt, esq. of Guildford-
street, to Maria, daughter of the late Ed-
ward Penman, esq. of Great Russell-street.

F. Newdigate, esq. to Lady Barbara
Legge, daughter of the Countess of Dart-
mouth, and sister to the present Earl.

At Clonmel, Henry Skellern, esq. sur-
geon, of Clara (King's County), to Susanna
Maria, daughter of James Goldrisk, esq.
Assistant Commissary General.

Rev. Henry Reads Quarley, of Wol-
verton, Bucks, Chaplain to his Grace the
Duke of Grafton, to Louisa Catherine, sis-
ter of Sir John C. Honeywood, bart.

John Wilson Pares, esq. son of John
Pares, esq. of the Newark, to Mary,
daughter of E. Andrew Burnaby, esq. of
Baggrave Hall, Leicestershire.

26. At Gillingham, near Beccles, Thor.
Parker, esq. of Wood-street, Cheapside, to
Esther, daughter of Samuel Shaw, esq.

Rev. Allen Cooper, Chaplain to the Mar-
quis of Eglar, to Harriet Anne, daughter
of the late John Turner, Archdeacon of
Trenton, and Canon of Wells.

27. George Halsted, esq. to Josepha,
daughter of the late J. Kirkman, esq. of
Westergate, Cottage, Sursex.

29. James Polman, e-q. of Parliamen-
t-place, to Harriet Mary, dau. of the late
Wm. Walker, esq. of East Hill, Wandsworth.
Wm. Emerson, esq. of Easton-square,
to Miss Russell, of Cadogan place.

Capt. Wm. St. MacDonald, to Miss Sam-
burn, of Pudding-lane, Paddington.

Lately At Dublin, Henry Stisted, esq.
Capt. in the 1st regiment of Royal Dra-
gons, to Elizabeth Clotilda, daughter of
Bladen Swinney, esq. of Kildare-street.

At Edinburgh, John Gibson Lockhart,
esq. Advocate, and of Balol College, to
Sophia Charlotte, eldest daughter of Sir
Walter Scott, of Abbotsford, bart.

May 1. Rev. J. Van Hemert, son of the
late P. Van Hemert, esq. of London, to
Caroline, daughter of T. Richardson, esq.
of Norwood, Surrey.

F. B. Wright, esq. of Hinton Blewett,
Somersetshire, to Sarah Emily, relict of
the Rev. Wm. Bingham.

Rev. J. Hill, Rector of Bonchurch and
Shanklin, to Jane Helena, daughter of the
late Sam. Shute, esq. of Fern-hill, both in
the Isle of Wight.

2. Sir W. Newry Clerke, bart. to Mary
Elizabeth, daughter of G. W. Kendrick,
esq. of Mertyn, Flintshire.

4. Rev. Henry Austen, of Keynton,
Dorsetshire, to Elizabeth, widow of the
late Capt. Dickens, R. N.

9. George Vardy, esq. of Marlborough-
square, Chelsea, to Miss Grojan, of Bromp-
ton Grove.

11. Mr. I. F. B. Mertens, of Demerara,
to Eugenia Margaretta, dau. of the late
P. W. Marr, esq. of Lewisham, Kent.

15. At Epsom, the Rev. R. F. Snelson,
Vicar of Reigate, to Eliza, daughter of
Solomon Davies, esq.

16. Cuthbert Rippon, esq. of Stanhope
Castle, Durham, to Eleanor, third dau. of
T. Moxon, esq. of Mincing-lane.

18. Mr. Josiah Slee, to Miss Harriet
Taine, both of Bermondsey.

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OBITUARY.

EARL OF LISBURN.

May 6. Near Stamford, co. Lincoln, in his 65th year, the Right Hon. Wilmot Vaughan, Earl of Lisburne, Viscount Lisburne, Baron of Fethers. The Earl was born May 3, 1755, succeeded his father Wilmot, the late Earl, Jan. 6, 1800, since which period his Lordship has laboured under a mental affection, which rendered it necessary to place his estates under the direction of trustees. Dying unmarried, the Earl is succeeded in his titles and estates (amounting to near 18,000*l. per ann.*) by his half-brother, the Hon. John Vaughan, now Earl of Lisburne, &c. The first peer of this noble family was John Vaughan, created in 1695, by William III. Baron of Fethers, co. Tipperary, and Viscount Lisburne, co. Antrim. He was grandson of Sir John Vaughan, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in 1668. The present Peer is the 11th Viscount and Baron, and third Earl. The Barony of Fethers is derived from a town in the County of Tipperary, now, according to modern usage, called Featherd.

EARL OF SELKIRK.

April 8. At Pau, in the South of France, in his 49th year, the Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Selkirk, Lord Lieutenant of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. His Lordship was born in 1774. He was the youngest of five sons (all of whom attained to manhood) of Dunbar, 4th Earl of Selkirk, who died in 1799. In the latter end of 1803 he married Jane, daughter of James Wedderburn Colville, Esq. by whom he has left one son, now Earl of Selkirk, born in 1809, and two daughters. Her Ladyship accompanied the Earl to North America, and afterwards to France, and continued, with painful and unwearied assiduity, to administer, till the last hour of his life, those kind and soothing attentions which wealth can neither purchase nor reward. The mortal remains of this excellent man were interred in the Protestant burying-ground at Pau.

Few men were possessed of higher powers of mind, or capable of applying them with more indefatigable perseverance. His Treatise on Emigration has long been considered as a standard work, and as having exhausted one of the most difficult subjects in the science of political economy. His Lordship is also advantageously known to the public as the

author of some other literary productions, all of them remarkable for the enlargement and liberality of their views, the luminous perspicuity of their statements, and that severe and patient spirit of induction which delights in the pursuit, and is generally successful in the discovery of truth.

To his friends, the death of this beloved and eminent person is a loss which nothing can repair. His gentle and condescending manners wound themselves round the hearts of those admitted to his society, and conciliated an attachment which every fresh interview served to confirm. With those connected with him by the ties of kindred, and the sweet relations of domestic society, his Lordship lived in terms of the most affectionate endearment. Indeed, seldom has there existed a family, the members of which were more tenderly attached to each other than that of which his Lordship was the head; and few families have experienced a more severe succession of those trials, by which the Almighty chastens the hearts and disciplines the virtues of his creatures.

His Lordship was eminently exemplary in the discharge of every social and private duty. He was a considerate and indulgent landlord, a kind and gracious master; to the poor a generous benefactor, and of every public improvement a judicious and liberal patron.

The latter years of the life of this lamented Nobleman were employed in the establishment of an extensive colony in the Western parts of British America. In the prosecution of this favourite object, he had encountered obstacles of the most unexpected and formidable character. With these, however, he was admirably qualified to contend; as, to the counsels of an enlightened philosophy, and an immovable firmness of purpose, he added the most complete habits of business and a perfect knowledge of affairs. The obstructions he met with served only to stimulate him to increased exertion, and after an arduous struggle with a powerful confederacy, which had arrayed itself against him, and which would, long ere now, have subdued any other adversary, he had the satisfaction to know, that he had finally succeeded in founding an industrious and thriving community. It has now struck deep root in the soil; and is competent, from its own internal resources, to perpetuate itself, and to extend

extend the blessings of civilization to those remote and boundless regions.

His Lordship, besides his work on Emigration, published a pamphlet on the Scottish Peerage, and the following tracts:—"Speech in the House of Lords," Aug. 10, 1807, on the Defence of the Country, 8vo; "Observations on the present State of the Highlands," 8vo, 1805, 2d. edit. 1806; on the Necessity of a more effectual System of National Defence," 8vo, 1808; "A Letter to John Cartwright, Esq. on Parliamentary Reform," 8vo.

HON. A. R. BUTLER DANVERS.

April 26. At Boulogne, the Hon. Augustus Richard Butler Danvers, uncle and presumptive heir to the present Earl of Lanesborough. He married, first, March 8, 1792, Miss Danvers, sole heiress of sir John Danvers, Bart. of Swithland Hall, co. Leicester, on which he assumed the name and arms of Danvers; and 2ndly, May, 1802, Eliza Bizarre, daughter of Humphry Sturt, Esq. of Critchill House, co. Dorset. By his first lady he has left issue George John Danvers, born Dec. 1793, now heir presumptive to the Earldom of Lanesborough, married, Aug. 29, 1815, Frances Arabella, third daughter of Colonel Stephen Fremantle.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR C. FORTESCUE.

Lately, at Cullenswood, near Dublin, in his 70th year, Rear Admiral Sir Chester Fortescue, Knt. Ulster King of Arms. He was third son of Chichester Fortescue, esq. of Dromiskin (Louth), by the Hon. Elizabeth Wellesley, sister of the first Earl of Mornington, and aunt to the Marquis of Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington. He was appointed Captain in the Navy, Nov. 2, 1780, and retired as Rear Admiral, March 5, 1799. He succeeded his brother, Gerald Fortescue, Esq. as King of Arms, Jan. 31, 1788. By his decease, compensation annuities, granted to his office of King of Arms, at the Union, amounting to 1021*l.* 5*s.* (besides his pay as Rear Admiral), reverts to the public purse. Sir William Betham, who has for many years acted as Deputy King of Arms, is now Ulster Principal King of Arms. His succession to that dignity on the demise of Sir C. Fortescue, the late King, was not a matter of course, the deputy being by no means heir-apparent; but the honour was conferred upon him by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, as a mark of special favour.

MAJOR TOPHAM.

April 26. At Doncaster, in his 69th year, Edward Topham, Esq. of the Wold Cottage, in Yorkshire, one of His Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants, and during many years an acting Magistrate for the North and East Ridings of that County. He was the son of Dr. Francis Topham, Master of the Faculties and Judge of the Prerogative Court at York; was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. On leaving the University, he obtained a Commission in the Guards, became Adjutant, and afterwards rose to the rank of Major. He possessed a considerable share of literary taste and talent, which has been displayed in several poetical effusions, particularly in Prologues and Epilogues, in which he excelled. He was at one time a proprietor of the Newspaper called the World; on leaving which he retired to his family seat in Yorkshire, with three daughters, whom he had by the once celebrated Mrs. Wells.

No man had more the manners of a gentleman, or more of the ease and elegance of fashionable life, than Major Topham. Though fond of retirement, he communicated himself through a large circle of acquaintance, and was of a temper so easy and companionable, that those who saw him once knew him, and those who knew him had a pleasing acquaintance; and, if services were required, a warm and zealous friend. His knowledge of life and manners enlivened his conversation with a perpetual novelty, while his love of humour and ridicule (always restrained within the bounds of benevolence and good-nature) added to the pleasures of the social table, and animated the jocundity of the festive board.

His several publications are:—Letters from Edinburgh, containing Observations on the Scotch Nation, 8vo. 1776. Address to Edmund Burke, Esq. on his Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol, 4to, 1777. The Fool, a farce, 8vo, 1786. Life of the late John Elwes, Esq. 8vo. 1790; new edition, enlarged, 1805. An Account of a remarkable Stone which fell from the Clouds on his Estate in Yorkshire, 4to, 1798. Major Topham also wrote a farce called Deaf Indeed! acted in 1780; another, of the name of Small Talk, in 1786; one, bearing the title of Bonds without Judgment, which made its appearance in 1787; and another, which obtained some notice, having the name of the Westminster Boy, acted for the benefit of Mrs. Wells.

ARTHUR YOUNG, Esq. F. R. S.

April 12. In Sackville-street, in his 79th year (the last ten of which he had been

been blind) Arthur Young, Esq. F.R.S. Secretary to the Board of Agriculture. He was born at Bradfield Hall, in Suffolk, the paternal estate, consisting of about two hundred acres of land, on which the family have resided above two centuries. He was a younger son, and being intended for trade, was apprenticed to a wine-merchant at Lynn. About 1761, however, his commercial pursuits were changed for those of agriculture, being called to the management of the farm at Bradfield. Here he experienced many losses and disappointments owing to his inexperience and propensity to new theories and projects: the event of which was a temporary removal from the estate. He now took a farm in Hertfordshire near North Mimms, where he made numerous experiments, but after residing there about nine years, he found his embarrassments increase, in consequence of which he returned to Bradfield Hall, and his mother dying soon after, he came into full possession of the estate. His death was accelerated by the stone, which painful complaint he bore with Christian resignation. His remains were interred in the churchyard of Bradfield, his native parish. The funeral was attended by a large assemblage of poor from the surrounding country, all anxious to testify their respect for the loss they had sustained in so benevolent a benefactor; his kindnesses must be long regretted both by "The young who labour, and the old who rest."

as few men with so limited an income conferred greater benefits in their neighbourhood.

Mr. Young is well known to the public as a voluminous writer on Agriculture and Political Economy.—One of his earliest works, and which first called the attention of the country gentlemen of England to the value of their landed property, was published about fifty years ago, entitled "A Farming Tour through the East, South, and North of England, in nine volumes octavo," and we believe that most of the modern improvements in agriculture originated from this work. His account of Ireland, drawn up after a most minute survey made in the year 1776, is allowed, even by those most inimical to his writings, to contain a fund of intelligence rarely found in any single book; and it is no slight proof of its merit that Miss Edgeworth remarks, that "it was the first faithful portrait of its inhabitants;" it, indeed, proved to be of the highest utility to the Irish nation. The "Annals of Agriculture" were commenced in 1784, and he continued to

conduct it, as Editor, till the period of his blindness, inserting from time to time his own ingenious and interesting experiments; for the information contained in this work he received the late King's approbation, and personal thanks, on the Terrace at Windsor; and his Majesty afterwards sent some accounts of the late Mr. Duckett's farm at Esher, which were inserted under the signature of "Ralph Robinson," and have been copied into all the published memoirs of George III. In 1790 his "Travels in France" appeared, the result of three journeys performed through every province of that kingdom, in 1787, 88, and 89. It was translated into the French language, and gave the inhabitants a higher idea of the value of their own soil and climate than they before possessed. Nearly from this period Mr. Young became Secretary to the Board of Agriculture (1793), and his time was chiefly devoted to the objects of that Institution, though he occasionally printed some political pamphlets, applicable to the disturbed and distressed state of the Nation; amongst the most conspicuous was, "The Example of France a Warning to Britain." He also drew up the Agricultural Reports for the Counties of Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Hertfordshire, and Oxfordshire. Of the last pamphlet which he wrote*, the "Edinburgh Review," lately published, says,— "We are indebted to the researches of Mr. Young for much valuable information respecting the rate of wages at different periods."

Mr. Young had been a Member of the Royal Society nearly fifty years, and his name will be found inserted in the lists of most of the Agricultural Societies of the United Kingdom; and in many of the Academical and Economical Institutions on the Continent of Europe, and also in America. The striking features in this gentleman's personal qualities were an ardent industry, indefatigable perseverance, and a lively imagination. His manners and address were peculiarly pleasing; his conversation highly animated and instructive; his countenance strongly marked his decision of character, and the strength of his understanding. The publications of Mr. Young are too numerous to be here inserted; the more principal ones are above alluded to.

The Rev. JAMES JOHN TALMAN, (whose death we announced in our last, p. 381,) was the son of the Rev. James Tal-

* "On the Depreciation of Money," &c. man,

man, M.A. Vicar of Christchurch, Hants, and afterwards Rector of Birch, Essex. He was born at the parsonage of Christchurch, October 1768, and married in January 1794, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Forster, Registrar of the University of Oxford, and niece to the Rev. Dr. Forster, of Colchester*. A malignant erysipelas caused the death of this excellent man at the comparatively early age of 51, to the inexpressible grief of an affectionate widow and eleven children (seven daughters and four sons), and a respectable circle of friends, who knew his worth, and admired his talents. Those talents were of an order far more extensive than, from his secluded habits and retired mode of life, was generally known. His distinguished Friend and Diocesan, however, to whom he was also Chaplain, was well acquainted with the superiority of his abilities. In the Bishop of Rochester's edition of *Burke's Works*, in a letter from his Lordship to the Right Honourable William Elliot, at the beginning of the ninth volume, the following passage occurs :

"You know the peculiar difficulties I labour under from the failure of my eyesight, and you may congratulate me upon the assistance which I have procured from my neighbour, the worthy Chaplain of Bromley College, who, to the useful qualification of a patient amanuensis, unites that of a good scholar and an intelligent critic. Yours affectionately,
WILLIAM ROFFEN."

To an intimate acquaintance with the classical writers of Greece and Rome, Mr. Talman added a comprehensive knowledge of the most esteemed works of the moderns in the various branches of elegant literature. In the walk of science, next to his professional researches in theology, which were extensive and profound, the study of chemistry and medicine was his peculiar delight. To a strong masculine understanding, he joined an acuteness of penetration, which no sophistry could impose upon, and no artifice elude. His judgment, therefore, was correct ; and his opinion, when solicited, was given with candour and modesty. Independent in his principles, and upright in his conduct, though cultivated and caressed by the great in his vicinity, his mind was unstained by the baseness of adulation, while his behaviour to those placed under his jurisdiction in the College was in all respects obliging and conciliatory.

* Mr. Talman was also grand nephew of Christopher Pitt the poet, and of Bp. Lowth.

In all the great duties of life his character shone forth with conspicuous lustre ; but more particularly so in the important functions of a husband and a parent ; and he was never more truly happy than when surrounded at his table by his young, numerous, and amiable family. That they were not left wholly unprovided for by his untimely decease, must have afforded him consolation in his expiring moments ! He was indebted for the preferment which he, for so short a time only, enjoyed, to the kind patronage of the Bishop, who has generously promised to extend that patronage to his orphan family. May the exertions of his Lordship be crowned with success ; and may the descendants of Mr. Talman long continue to flourish, the inheritors of his exalted worth, and the imitators of his impressive example !

PATRICK COLQUHOUN, Esq. LL.D.

April 25. In James-street, Buckingham Gate, aged 76, Patrick Colquhoun, Esq., LL.D. late one of the Magistrates of the Police Office, Queen-square, Westminster, and Receiver of the Thames Police Office. This most active Magistrate, and intelligent Writer, was Author of the following highly-useful and important works :—*Observations on the State of the Cotton Manufactures, 1783.*—Two pamphlets on the same subject, 1788.—*A Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, 8vo. 1796 ; 8th edition, 1806.*—*State of Indigence in the Metropolis explained, with Suggestions for the Relief of the casual Poor, 8vo. 1799.*—*Observations on the Office of Constable, 8vo. 1799.*—*On the Commerce and Police of the River Thames, 8vo. 1800.*—*A Tract on the Abuses of Public Houses, 1800.*—*A Treatise on the Functions and Duties of a Constable, 8vo. 1803.*—*A new and appropriate System of Education for the labouring People, 8vo. 1806.*—*A Treatise on Indigence, 8vo. 1807.*—*A Treatise on the Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire in every Quarter of the World, including the East Indies, 4to. 2d edition, improved, 1815.*

BRAMPTON GURDON DILLINGHAM, Esq.

March 7. At his seat, Grundisburgh, Suffolk, Brampton Gurdon Dillingham, Esq. The venerable character whose name is recorded in this brief memoir, although undistinguished in the pages of literature, or in the annals of politics, is by no means unworthy of the pen of the biographer, or of the imitation of posterity. In the milder walks of

of retirement, we are to look for his peculiar excellence, and we shall not search in vain, for there his activity and benevolence long shone with undiminished lustre, and ceased only with his latest breath.

He was descended from the antient and wealthy family of the Gurdons in Norfolk (the name of Dillingham having been assumed in consequence of a testamentary injunction); and in 1759 was admitted of Clare Hall, where he honourably graduated A.B. and M.A. At his then early period of life, when young men of family and independence, giddy with the united incitements of opulence and health, usually wander in the mazes of frivolity, and are immersed in the vortex of dissipation, Mr. Gurdon settled at Letton Hall, the seat of his ancestors, where, in the bosom of an extensive and happy tenantry, he diffused those benefits which are naturally produced when an enlightened gentry cheer with their smiles the mansion and shades of their forefathers. Here in the magisterial chair for upwards of fifty years he sat, the mirror of justice and humanity, while his attention to, and his sentiments concerning the interior economy of the various prisons which officially came within his cognizance, would have done honour to that illustrious name who fell a victim to his philanthropy.

In 1789 he was appointed to serve the office of Sheriff for his native county; and during his year of office an unusual propriety was remarked in many of the arrangements he made, and particularly in the order and method he introduced in the execution of criminals, which in that period were unhappily so frequent. In order to produce the beneficial effects intended by such awful spectacles, he was unsparing both of his attendance or of his purse, and he amply succeeded in creating a solemnity which before his time had rarely been witnessed; the recollection of its imposing influence is still familiar to the minds of many of his survivors. In all these public stations he pursued one undeviating line of rectitude, guided by a firm and enlightened mind. These are, however, but trivial decorations of his character, compared with what was exhibited in his Christian course. In this his numerous admirers may partially imitate, but they can never surpass it; for continuing untainted with the poison of political ambition, and secluded in an elegant retirement, he had leisure to bring into action those higher Christian duties, which, when persevered in, cannot be too highly appreciated for their moral consequences.

It shall not here be suppressed that the breath of suspicion has whispered abroad that the declining years of this amiable man were marked by a dereliction from the paths of sound orthodoxy in which he and his ancestors (whose names are among the most illustrious divines of their day) had trod. These suspicions, however, are but the results of a partial observation of Mr. Dillingham's motives, or of a too unbending adherence to opinion on a given subject which men have previously formed. In the instance before us they must instantly melt away before the penetrating rays of truth. It will be found that he lived and died the oldest member and admirer of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge; on the establishment of the Bible Society he afforded also to that young sister his fostering aid, and was instrumental, by his influence and bounty, in forming several Tract Societies, over which he presided, as he did also over a branch society of the parent stem. Neither party motives, or an over-heated enthusiasm, called forth his patronage of the Bible Society; he was therein solely guided by that love of human nature, and by that tolerant spirit which characterized every action of his life. Ever alive to the welfare of the Church of England, he watched her interests with the solicitude of a genuine son, and omitted no opportunity of testifying his admiration of her all-prevailing superiority. Rigidly constant in a double attendance at his parish church, and in the punctual observation of her Sacraments, to which he carefully trained his numerous domestics, he secured by his example and presence such a punctual attendance of the congregation as can rarely be effected by zealous divines. The most infallible testimony, however, of his attachment to the Church within whose pale he was born, is to be viewed in the annual provision which he made during the latter years of his life for the full performance of the ministerial functions in those churches on his estate where the smallness of their revenue would not admit of more than an alternate service, and he placed the final seal of his steady attachment to it by making a donation of 200*l.* to one of the livings in his patronage only a few months before his decease; so that to the few who have questioned his religious firmness, the divine maxim, that "no man can serve two masters," may perhaps be aptly and conclusively offered to their contemplation.

On the marriage of his eldest son, Mr. Dillingham removed from Letton to Grundisburgh Hall, a seat on his Suffolk

folk estate, where he closed his useful pilgrimage. His frame was by nature delicate and feeble; but, aided by habits of temperance and regularity, he arrived at the age of 80, without any diminution of that placid cheerfulness for which he was remarkable, or without being deprived of the smallest portion of his intellectual vigour; and, in fine, he may be truly classed among the favoured few, whose suns arose, attained the meridian of life, and set without the intervention of a cloud. C.

MR. R. E. MERCIER.

April 3. At his house, in Anglesea-street, aged 60, Mr. Richard Edward Mercier, for many years Bookseller to the University of Dublin. He was of an ancient and highly-respectable Hugonot family. Since their arrival in this country they have held high rank in the army. His grandfather lost his life in the service. By the female line Mr. Mercier was descended from the De Dailions, Dukes de Lude. In 1666 Henri Duke de Lude, Grand Master of Artillery, dying, Monsieur, his great uncle, succeeded to one of his titles; but he leaving no issue, the dukedom became extinct. Mr. Mercier was a man of extensive information in his profession; and we can say with truth, that his death is a loss to the Booksellers of Ireland that will not be easily repaired. He published some of the finest books that have issued from the Dublin press. Among which were the *Codex Rescriptus* of St. Matthew, edited by the present Vice-Provost of Dublin University, and probably the first and only Persian work that has appeared in Ireland. In addition to his knowledge of books Mr. Mercier possessed a fund of general information that rendered his conversation amusing and instructive. Though not affluent, no man was more respected for private worth and inflexible integrity. He met with severe pecuniary embarrassments, which he bore with uncomplaining fortitude; yet the disease which terminated his existence, originated in intense anxiety of mind, induced by adverse circumstances. The perfect simplicity of his character, his sincere piety—piety that enabled him to endure acute sufferings with manly resignation, and to meet his last hours with unshaken resolution, combined with his many amiable and exalted qualities, will long endear his memory to all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

In 1794, Mr. Mercier married his cousin Maria, daughter to Major Cotterell Mercier, by whom he has left several children.

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JOHN BELL, Esq.

April 15. At Rome, John Bell, esq. late of Edinburgh, one of the most eminent surgeons of the present day. He published *The Anatomy of the Human Body*, vol. I. 8vo, 1793, containing the Bones, Muscles, and Joints; vol. II. containing the Heart and Arteries, 1797; vol. III. containing the Anatomy of the Brain, Description of the Course of the Nerves, and the Anatomy of the Eye and Ear, with Plates by Charles Bell, 1802. 3d edit. 3 vols. royal 8vo, 1811. Engravings of the Bones, Muscles, and Joints, illustrating the first Volume of the Anatomy of the Human Body, drawn and engraved by himself, royal 4to, 1794. 3d edit. Engravings of the Arteries, illustrating the second Volume of the Anatomy of the Human Body, royal 4to, 1801; 3d edit. 8vo, 1812. Discourses on the Nature and Cure of Wounds, 8vo, 1795; 3d edit. 1812. Answer for the Junior Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh to the Memorial of Dr. James Gregory to the Managers of the Royal Infirmary, 8vo, 1800. *The Principles of Surgery*, 3 vols. 4to, 1801—1808. *Letters on Professional Character and Manners, or the Education of a Surgeon, and the Duties and Qualifications of a Physician*, 8vo, 1811.

MAJOR W. G. WAUGH.

Jan. 11. At his house, in Port Louis, Mauritius, after an illness of only 12 hours, Major William George Waugh, of the Hon. East India Company's Military Service. He was born in London in the year 1779, and was the fifth son of the late Joseph Waugh, esq. an eminent and opulent merchant, of Dowgate Hill, London. Proceeding to India at an early period of life, he gradually rose to the rank which he held at the time of his death. His early habits of industry and application, joined to a peculiar aptitude at accounts, qualified him more particularly for those civil branches of service to which military men are eligible; and in offices of this nature Major Waugh was successively employed at the Presidency of Madras, and in the Eastern Islands.

Circumstances of a domestic nature called him to England at a moment when the prospect of a rapid and splendid fortune had opened upon him, with all the attractions of certainty, but filial and fraternal affection prevailed over every other consideration, and Major Waugh returned to his native country at the call of a widowed mother; where, on his arrival, he found himself doomed only to weep with and console his orphan sisters. Having fulfilled these duties in a manner

a manner as much beyond human praise, as earthly reward, he returned to India, to seek that advancement, which was become more than ever necessary to him; and on his passage, in 1810, was captured in the Company's ship *Windham*, and brought a prisoner to the Mauritius; from whence, being exchanged, he returned to Madras. On his arrival there, he joined the Expedition then preparing for the conquest of this Island; and obtained, on that event, from his former friend and protector, his Excellency Governor Farquhar, the post of Treasurer and Accountant General to the new colonies. He has since filled a variety of the highest situations in each, under various circumstances, until ministerial arrangements having left him without public employ, and his active disposition revolting at the idea of that indolence which attends on want of occupation, his military views having already terminated by ill health, and a consequent retirement on full pay on the Invalid List, Major Waugh turned his attention to other objects, and determined to embark his property in commercial and agricultural pursuits. In consequence, at the period of his death, he was a partner in the house of Berry and Company, of Port Louis, and a proprietor, in equal shares, with Mr. Telfair, in the large estate of Belombre.

In every relation of life a rigid unbending integrity, and a strictness of principle bordering on severity, was, to the world's eye, the prevailing feature of Major Waugh's character. To those who gained his confidence he gave his friendship with such a single-heartedness, such devotion, such sincerity of attachment, as no language can describe, and experience only appreciate; and this was accompanied by a generosity of feeling and practice, which gone but its objects ever knew.

The writer of these lines knew him well; and in the fulness of that knowledge he tenders to his virtues this tribute of affection, gratitude, and respect.

DEATHS.

1819, **A**T the Presidency, Calcutta, Nov. 11. aged 40, John Mitford Rees, esq. of the Civil Service, and Second Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for Calcutta.

Nov. 17, at Calcutta, aged 22, Thomas Temple Blackburn, esq. of the Civil Service, son of Peter Blackburn, esq. of Clapham.

Dec. 24. At the Mauritius, Edward Howe Tyrer, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Weston and Tyrer, London.

March 3. At St. Petersburg, aged 35,

Louis Duncan Casamajor, esq. Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty at the Court of Russia. Distinguished by literary acquirements, by the purity of his principles, and the virtues of public and private life, Mr. Casamajor, cut off as he has been in the midst of his career, bears with him the regrets of his countrymen, and of those foreigners to whom he was known. His funeral, at which the Diplomatic Body and a great number of persons of distinction assisted, took place this day at noon in the English Chapel. Mr. Casamajor was fourth son of Justinian Casamajor, esq. of Potterells, co. Herfs.

March 13. At his house in Burton-crescent, Mr. James White, Agent of Provincial Newspapers. He was justly endeared to his friends, by the qualities of his heart and endearments of his mind. He was the author of an ingenious little work, called "Falsaff's Letters," published soon after the detection of Ireland's celebrated Shakspearian Forgery.

March 22, at Offord, Hunts, aged 67, Thos. Sisney, esq.

At Paris, Emma, wife of Lieut.-gen. Coghlan, and daughter of the late Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, bart. of Doddington Hall, Cheshire.

April 1. Aged 15, Caroline, only daughter of the Very Rev. Dr. Busby, Dean of Rochester, and grand-daughter of Dr. Thackeray, formerly Physician at Windsor.

April 5. At St. Petersburg, in his 20th year, John, eldest son of Wm. Vennings, esq. of Holloway-place.

April 9. At Marzeilles, Cecilia, relict of Capt. H. Howorth, late of the East India Company's service in Bengal.

April 11. Near Dublin, in her 90th year, Olivia, Countess Dowager of Rosse, widow of Sir Rich. Parsons, second Earl of Rosse, who died in the year 1764, without issue. She was the daughter of Hugh Edwards, esq.

April 14. Suddenly, at Chester, aged 55, George Barnard, esq. Inspector of Taxes for Chester and North Wales.

April 15. In St. James's-square, Edinburgh, James Robertson, esq. writer to the Signet.

At Amorbach, in Germany, in her 18th year, Louisa, fourth daughter of John Butler Butler, esq. Commissary General of the Forces, whose family have thus been deprived of two children in the short space of nine days. (See p. 380.)

April 17. Elizabeth, daughter of the late E. Gould, esq. of Kew Bridge, Middlesex.

At Twickenham, aged 81, Mrs. Anne Thomas.

April 19. I. F. Wood, esq. of Vineyard Walk, Clerkenwell, late of his Majesty's Customs.

April 21. In one of Davy's houses, Exeter.

Exeter, Elizabeth Heath, in the *one hundred and third* year of her age.—A sister of the deceased is now living there who has nearly completed her hundredth year.

April 22. At Hexham, in Northumberland, in his 80th year, the Rev. J. Clarke, deeply and sincerely lamented. In him the poor have lost a most invaluable friend and benefactor; in public charities he ever took a leading part, and his private ones were numerous and wisely selected. He is succeeded by his son, the Rev. R. Clarke, of Walwich Hall, Northumberland.

At Florence, the wife of Wm. Barnett, esq. and daughter of the late Archbishop Markham.

At Guoll Castle, Glamorganshire, Deborah, the relict of James Moore O'Donel, esq. son of the late Sir Neale O'Donel, bart. M.P. for the county of Mayo.

In Great George-street, Dublin, Hampden Evans, esq. of Portrane.

At Scend, Wilts, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Seymour, son of the late Lord Wm. Seymour, and cousin of the present Duke of Somerset.

April 23, at Blackheath, aged 53, Peter Lawrie, esq. of Ernespie, Scotland.

Samuel, son of Sawyer Spence, esq. of Upton, Essex.

In his 80th year, the Rev. John Martin, many years Pastor of the Baptist Church, in Keppel-street, Russell-square.

April 24. In her 29th year, Julia Christiana, wife of Mr. F. M. Wegener, of Wapping, Solicitor.

At Twickenham, in his 90th year, Mr. Thomas Willis, well known as a practical chemist in London for 58 years.

John Roberts, esq. of the Rectory, Great Wakering, Essex.

At Monaquil, near Nenagh, P. Coning, esq. one of the oldest Magistrates in the county of Tipperary.

April 25. At Maidstone, in his 59th year, Edward Homewood, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Kent.

At Geashill (King's County), aged 25, R. Edward Digby, esq. son of the late Dean of Clonfert, in Ireland.

At Jersey, Edward Morrilt, esq. late Deputy Paymaster General to the Forces in that island.

At York, Hall Plumer, esq. elder brother of the Master of the Rolls.

At Winslade House, near Exeter, Josias du Pre Porcher, Esq.

April 26. At Ballysaila, near Kilkenny, aged *one hundred and eleven*, Bridget Byrne, widow.—Until within these two years, she was hearty and active; and she retained possession of all her faculties to the last day of her long life. She lived in five reigns, one of them (that of Geo. III.) the longest recorded in British history.

At Goldings, Herts, aged 73, Richard

Emmott, esq. of Emmott Hall, Lanca-shire.

In Beaumont-street, Anna Maria, the widow of Felix Laurent, esq. of Taunton, Somersetshire.

At Paris, in his 65th year, Count Volney, a Member of the late Senate of France, and Member of the French Academy. He died of inflammation in the bowels.

The Rev. Isaac Denton, Vicar of Cross-thwaite, Cumberland.

April 27. Drowned in the river Isis, Mr. J. Bourke, Exhibitioner of Corpus Christi College, and son of the Rev. J. W. Bourke, Vicar of St. Martin's, Shropshire. Accompanied by two other Under-Graduate friends of the same society, he was sailing in a pleasure boat near Illey, when a violent gust of wind meeting the vessel, it was upset. He made an effort to reach the shore by swimming, (a purpose accomplished by the two gentlemen who accompanied him) but his strength failed him. The water being deep, a *full hour* elapsed before the body could be recovered; and although Dr. Williams and Mr. Hitchings, the surgeon, repaired to the spot, with all possible promptitude, yet, after so long a submersion, every assistance which professional skill could administer, was unavailing. Mr. Bourke only entered the University in the present Term, and he was the sole child of his afflicted parents; a circumstance that must severely sharpen the calamity, and aggravate the bitterness of their bereavement. On the 4th of May, his remains were interred in the Cloisters of Corpus Christi College. The funeral was attended by the Members of the Society. The chief mourners were, Sir Robert Kennedy and — Bedford, esq. relatives of the deceased. The funeral service was read by the Rev. the Provost of Oriel College.

At Early Court, Berks, John Townsend, esq. son-in-law to Sir Wm. Scott.

At Islington, aged 76, the wife of J. Chambers, esq.

In his 79th year, Thomas Talbot Gorsuch, esq. of Queen-square Westminster.

April 28. William Davies, esq. of the respectable firm of Cadell and Davies, booksellers in the Strand. He was a gentleman of liberal principles, and unsullied purity in all his dealings.

At the Marchioness of Exeter's, at Langley Park, Kent, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with uncommon fortitude, Frances Julia, Dowager Duchess of Northumberland. She was the third daughter of Peter Burrell, esq. of Beckenham in Kent, (and sister of the Duchess of Hamilton, now Marchioness of Exeter, the Countess of Beverley, and Lord Gwydir); married to the late Duke of Northumberland, May 25, 1779; by whom

whom she had issue, the present Duke; Lord Prndhoe; and other children. The remains of the late Duchess were removed, in grand state, from Lord Gwydir's House at Whitehall, for interment in Westminster Abbey.

In Whitehall Place, in his 65th year, John Garden, esq.

Of apoplexy, instantly, Mr. Clementson, of Basinghall street, Blackwell-hall-factor.

In Charlotte street, Bloomsbury, Jas. Leaver, esq. late of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

At Hampstead, in his 6th year, Henry, eldest son of Henry Ellis, esq. of the British Museum.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, Sir John Trollope, bart. D.C.L. of Casewick, near Stamford; Lincolnshire. Sir John succeeded his brother, Sir Thomas William, May 13, 1789, and married March 24, 1798, Miss Thorold of Lincoln, by whom he has left a numerous family.

At Lymington, Hants, Elizabeth, the relict of Dr. Richard Pulteney, eminent as a physician and botanical writer; (who died Oct. 13 1801; see our vol. LXXI. pp. 1058. 1207). Her unaffected and amiable manners had endeared her to a large circle of friends. Bled with an uncommon share of health, she died after a very short illness, at the advanced age of 81 years. The bulk of her property she has bequeathed to her godson, (a minor), Charles Pulteney St. Barbe, the eldest son of her adopted daughter.

April 29. At Farleigh, near Maidstone, in his 78th year, Wm. Phelps Perrin, esq.

At Sunbury, in his 40th year, Colin Douglas, esq. of Mains.

April 30. At Clifton, in his 79th year, Schaw Grosset, esq.

In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Mary, relict of Jeremiah Dixon, esq. late of Fell Foot, Westmoreland.

At Bayswater, Anne-Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Wade, C.B. late Rifle Brigade.

At Gravesend, suddenly, aged 18, Isabella, only daughter of Thomas Hearn, esq. of the Commercial-road.

Lately. At Pimlico, Mrs. Stephenson.—She was always complaining of her income being scarcely sufficient. Her executors, however, to their great surprise, discovered upwards of 2000*l.* in Bank-notes, many of which bear the name of "Abraham Newland," and 300 guineas.

At his seat, in Hampshire, Wm. Burgess, esq. formerly of the Strand, brother of the Bishop of St. David's.

Berks.—Aged 66, Mr. W. Belcher, sen. one of the Corporation of Abingdon.

Devon.—At Ugbrooke, where he had been Chaplain to the Clifford family since the year 1767, the Rev. Dr. Jos. Reeve.

Somersetshire.—At the Hotwells, Bristol, aged 20, Thomas, second son of the

late Sir Thos. Burghes, bart. and brother to the Countess of Clanricarde and Viscountess Strangford.

Aged 27, beloved and deeply regretted by his relatives and numerous friends, Mr. John Crutwell, an eminent solicitor, of Bath, and youngest son of the late Mr. Crutwell, proprietor and editor of the Bath Chronicle.

Staffordshire.—At Nab Hill, near Leek, in his 92d year, John Birchenough, for nearly half a century employed in the silk manufactory of Messrs. N. Phillips and Co. He was able to perform the finest work without glasses; had been 71 years a member of a Benefit Club, and never but one week on the sick list; was the father of 28 children; and had to walk to and from his work six miles a day.

Sussex.—At Brighton, in his 99th year, Mr. Austin, the Drawing Master, of eccentric memory, well known to the Electors of Westminster some years ago, for his singular exertion in support of Mr. Fox, when a Candidate for that City.

Yorkshire.—Aged 82, the Rev. John Myers, of Shipston Hall, Rector of Wyberton, near Boston, in Lincolnshire, and one of the Justices of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenants for those Counties.

ABROAD.—In the Tyrol, the celebrated Tyrolese Patriot, Spechbacher, who distinguished himself so much in the war of 1809. His remains were interred with the greatest solemnity.

At Longville, Jamaica, aged 19, Charles Henry, son of the Rev. H. Wood, of Greuton, Somersetshire.

In the East Indies, John Hilbert Kaye, esq. Commander of a Corps of Auxiliary Cavalry in the Company's service, and second son of Jos. Kaye, esq. of New Bank Buildings.

At Wallahjhabad, in the East Indies, in his 21st year, Lieut. Wm. Haldane, 24th reg. Native infantry, on the Madras Establishment, fourth son of Lieut.-col. Haldane.

On his passage from Madras to the Cape, in his 34th year, Capt. Arrow, of East India Company's service.

May 1. At Craiton Hill, Miss Mag-nall, many years conductress of the Ladies' Academy near Wakefield. From her pen, amongst other works intended for the instruction of youth, came the "Miscellaneous Questions," which have obtained extensive circulation; together with a volume of Poems, entitled "Leisure Hours," which will always remain as monuments of the acuteness of her understanding, the extent of her research, and the amiable and attractive nature of her piety.

Louisa, third daughter of Thomas Fowell Buxton, esq. M.P.: during the last month

month was announced the death of three other children in the same family.

At Chertsey, in her 78th year, Mrs. Annabella North.

At Twickenham, in her 94th year, the relict of the late Amos Vials, esq.

At Reading, in his 54th year, John Carter, esq. late of Highlands, Shinfield, Berks.

Jaue, wife of John Forsyth, esq. of Deptford.

May 2. In Upper Grosvenor-street, Susan, the last surviving child of John Wharton, esq. M. P.

At Walthamstow, Essex, in his 72d year, John Wansey, esq.

Gen. Vicars, formerly of the Life Guards, and brother to Mrs. P. La Touche.

In John-street, Blackfriars-road, in his 59th year, Mr. Matt. Miller, late of the Receiver General's Office, Custom House.

At Richmond, Surrey, John Dueffell, esq. 20 years one of the Representatives of Eishopsgate Ward in Common Council.

In Yardly-street, in his 58th year, Charles Croughton, esq. late of Richmond, Virginia.

May 3. The wife of Capt. Stephen Newport, of George-street, Waterford.

At Saint Stephen's, near Canterbury, Frances, daughter of the Rev. Henry Plumtree.

At West Green, near Tottenham, in his 23d year, Arthur Babington, Student of Trinity College, Cambridge, son of Dr. Wm. Babington, of Aldermanbury.

May 4. In Tyndale place, Islington, in his 66th year, Thomas Griffith, esq.

The wife of Dr. Ferris, Physician, of Beaconsfield.

At Lisson Grove North, St. Mary labonne, in his 82d year, Thos. Patrick, esq.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, in her 79th year, the Right Hon. Lady Heeneage Osborn, second wife and relict of Sir George Osborn, bart. of Chicksands Priory, Bedfordshire. She was the daughter of Daniel 7th Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

At Bevis Mount, Hampshire, Henry Hulton, esq. Barrister-at-Law.

At Brighton, in her 70th year, the widow of the late Joseph Chitty, esq. of Chadwell, Essex.

At Rochford, Essex, aged 68, Elizabeth, only daughter of the late John Bognhurst, esq. of Strand, Kent.

May 5. At Paris, Parr Bulkeley, esq.

In Great Ormond-street, the relict of Mr. Atkins, formerly Master of Sir John Gresham's Grammar School, at Holt, in Norfolk.

At Honfleur (Calvados), in France, Sarah, wife of Col. Lambrecht, of the Royal Artillery.

May 6. In Portman-square, John Denison, esq. of Ossington Hall, Nottinghamshire.

The Rev. Thos. Barstow, Rector of Aldham, and also of St. Laurence, in the county of Essex, in the 76th year of his age, and in the 50th of his incumbency of the former parish.

In his 30th year, Mr. Edw. Carr Webb, late of the Bank of England.

May 7. In Smart's Buildings, in her one hundred and fifth year, Anne Henley.

This extraordinary woman was born at West Chester, in 1716, and completed her 104th year the 4th of March last. She had enjoyed an uninterrupted state of health till within six days of her death, and retained her faculties in full vigour till within a few hours of her end. Her beverage to her 40th year was whey, which she discontinued upon coming to London. The latter part of her life she received something weekly from the parish, but supported herself chiefly by making pincushions, which were neatly executed, and without the aid of glasses. — She had borne 13 children, four of whom are left to survive her, the youngest being upwards of 60 years old. She used to sit at various doors in Holborn, to sell her cushions; was short in stature, always wearing a grey cloak, and was as mild and modest in her deportment as she was cleanly in her person.

At Bath, in her 84th year, the relict of the late Geo. Phipps, esq. of Cork.

At Waltham Abbey, Essex, aged 78, William Mason, esq.

May 8. At Cheltenham, the relict of J. Poploe Birch, esq. of Garnstone, Herefordshire.

At Heton Lodge, near Leeds, Gen. Gro. Bernard, Colonel of his Majesty's 84th Regiment.

At Hillingdon, John Maud, esq.

At Portsea, James Napper, esq. formerly surgeon at Hampstead, Middlesex.

May 9. Aged 46, Mr. Edward Edmunds, late keeper of the Radcliffe Library, in the University of Oxford.

At Langley, Essex, Samuel Joliffe Tufnell, esq. — By his death a considerable property in the Counties of Essex, York, Northumberland, and Middlesex, devolved to his nephew John Joliffe Tufnell, of Broomfield place, esq.

At the New Passage, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, after a lingering illness, John Morgan, esq. an eminent surgeon and apothecary, of Bath, and a Member of the Body Corporate.

At Hackney, Mary, widow of the late Thomas Dawson, M.D. of that place.

At Belfast, Ellen, wife of Joseph Follingsby, esq. Comptroller of Customs for that port.

May 10. At Bicton, Devonshire, aged 83, Charlotte, relict of the late Wm. Bantard, esq. of Kitley, in the same county.

In Norfolk-street, Strand, Capt. John

At

Anderson, late in the service of East India Company.

At Cheltenham, in his 37th year, Major Gen. Sir Haylett Framingham, K. C. B. and of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Colonel of the Royal Horse Artillery, and Commanding Officer of the Royal Artillery, in Ireland.

At Chelsea, suddenly, Mr. Wedgebury, one of his Majesty's Pages, and formerly a Page to the Princess Charlotte of Wales. It is a singular coincidence, that one of the Yeomen of the Guard died also on the same evening.

At Lowestoffe, Suffolk, in his 48th year, Henry Humphries, esq.

In King-street, Canterbury, aged 98, Mrs. Anna Maria Lefevre.—She has lived in the reigns of four Kings of England, and been subjected to various diversities of fortune.

At Crockerton, near Warmminster, Wiltshire, in her 70th year, Jane, the wife of Gregory Scale, esq.

May 11. In Park-street, Islington, in her 80th year, Mrs. Mary Morgan, relict of Walter Morgan, esq. This respectable lady had been a widow 22 years; and has left a numerous progeny of children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, to imitate her virtues, and venerate her memory.

At Winchester, suddenly, the Rev. Frederick Fremonger, M. A. Prebendary of Winchester Cathedral, Vicar of Wherwell, and Rector of St. John's, Hants.

At Knowle Lodge, Warwickshire, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas Blyth, of that place.

May 12. At his seat, Scrivelsby Hall,

Lincolnshire, aged 57, Lewis Dymoke, esq. the King's Hereditary Champion at the Coronation.—The office of the King's Champion was enjoyed by him as Lord of the Manor of Scrivelsby. His motto was *Pro Rege dimico*.—He is succeeded in his honours and estates by his brother, the Rev. J. Dymoke, Rector of Scrivelsby and Prebendary of Lincoln.

At Bicester, Mary, widow of the Rev. Dr. Page, late Head Master of Westminster School, who died last year (see vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 374.) They have left nine orphan children to lament their loss.

At Harefield Park, Middlesex, Alexander, son of Alexander Stewart, esq. of Huntfield, Lanarkshire.

May 14. In Torquay, Devonshire, in his 69th year, suddenly, whilst in conversation with a part of his family, Henry Foot, esq. of Berwick St. John, Wiltshire.

At her house in King-street, Norwich, in her hundred and fourth year, Mrs. Lany, relict of the Rev. Benjamin Lany, Rector of Mulbarton, in Norfolk, who died in 1766. She was daughter of John Revett, esq. of Brandesdon, in this county, and sister to the late Nicholas Revett, esq. well known to the scientific world, for his co-operation with the late James Stuart, esq. in the great work which they published of "The Antiquities of Athens." She was a woman of a strong mind, and retained her faculties to the last. By Mr. Lany she had three daughters; two of them survive her; the third married the late Sir Wm. Chapman, bart. and died in 1796.

May 18. After a few hours illness, in his 82d year, J. Forbes, esq. of Baker-street, Portman-square.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1820. By W. CARY, Strand

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Noon.	11 o'clock	Barom.	Weather
	Morning.		Night.	in. pts.	May 1820.
Apr.	°	°	°		
27	45	45	40	29.92	cloudy
28	43	53	45	30.10	fair
29	46	57	49	16	cloudy
30	49	57	45	30	fair
May 1	44	58	46	30	fair
2	46	59	44	30	cloudy
3	44	50	45	23	cloudy
4	47	51	41	02	fair
5	44	52	42	29.94	fair
6	46	59	45	92	fair
7	47	60	60	85	fair
8	57	61	56	60	cloudy
9	56	63	59	76	fair
10	57	60	53	92	fair
11	56	67	54	97	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Noon.	11 o'clock	Barom.	Weather
	Morning.		Night.	in. pts.	May 1820.
May	°	°	°		
12	54	66	55	29.94	fair
13	50	57	56	92	fair
14	58	65	50	95	fair
15	51	63	55	99	fair
16	56	66	53	80	showery
17	55	61	51	80	fair
18	55	55	48	34	rain
19	50	57	49	86	showery
20	52	67	51	02.29	showery
21	55	69	56	42	fair
22	57	71	57	30	fair
23	59	73	56	07	fair
24	58	70	57	29.84	fair
25	55	60	50	83	showery
26	58	60	7	90	showery

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 25, to May 23, 1820.

Christened.		Buried.		Between			
Males	951	Males	786		2 and 5	171	
Females	861	Females	769		5 and 10	69	
Whereof have died under 2 years old		387			10 and 20	58	
					20 and 30	125	
					30 and 40	156	
					40 and 50	158	
				30 and 60			
				60 and 70			
				70 and 80			
				80 and 90			
				90 and 100			

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending May 20, 1820.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.										
Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Middlesex	78	0	42	0	37	2	28	6	42	Essex	71	9	37	0	36	8	25	10	39	0
Surrey	75	8	38	0	37	8	27	10	43	Kent	72	1	00	0	38	5	25	5	10	8
Hertford	71	0	00	0	37	1	26	9	43	Sussex	68	3	00	0	36	0	26	9	42	6
Bedford	67	2	41	0	37	2	26	4	40	Suffolk	72	5	36	0	37	0	26	4	40	11
Huntingdon	61	5	00	0	31	3	23	5	40	Cambridge	65	10	00	0	34	2	25	1	41	8
Northampton	67	9	45	0	39	2	24	5	44	Norfolk	70	6	42	0	33	1	26	8	41	1
Rutland	69	0	00	0	39	6	28	6	44	Lincoln	67	6	40	0	36	1	23	3	44	11
Leicester	70	6	00	0	41	2	23	8	48	York	67	8	39	1	37	8	23	0	47	5
Nottingham	71	3	41	0	41	10	26	7	45	Durham	68	5	00	0	00	0	25	8	00	0
Derby	72	9	00	0	42	10	24	0	35	Northumb.	67	1	46	11	33	2	25	7	32	8
Stafford	75	6	00	0	44	8	34	6	47	Cumberl.	76	11	54	7	31	3	25	8	00	0
Salop	73	7	48	10	38	1	30	6	55	Westmor.	79	8	40	0	40	0	26	10	00	0
Hereford	68	10	52	0	32	8	28	8	49	Lancaster	71	1	00	0	00	0	25	5	00	0
Worcester	65	10	00	0	38	4	29	4	47	Chester	67	10	00	0	00	0	27	0	00	0
Warwick	71	5	00	0	40	6	29	1	50	Flint	63	10	00	0	40	3	26	10	00	0
Wilts	64	5	00	0	34	8	27	10	49	Denbigh	69	5	00	0	41	0	25	2	00	0
Berks	72	9	00	0	35	2	28	8	43	Anglesea	70	0	00	0	35	0	18	0	00	0
Oxford	69	7	00	0	35	5	25	10	43	Carnarvon	74	4	00	0	37	6	24	0	00	0
Bucks	69	6	00	0	36	6	28	0	40	Merioneth	74	4	00	0	46	6	26	6	00	0
Brecon	70	2	00	0	33	10	23	4	00	Cardigan	67	4	00	0	40	0	17	3	00	0
Montgomery	70	5	00	0	35	2	30	4	00	Pembroke	59	7	00	0	36	2	17	5	00	0
Radnor	67	2	00	0	36	0	28	9	00	Carmarth.	70	4	00	0	36	4	18	6	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorgan	74	0	00	0	36	0	26	8	00	0
										Gloucester	68	10	00	0	35	9	25	9	46	3
Average of Scotland, per quarter:										Somerset	71	3	00	0	31	10	23	4	00	0
										Monm.	73	1	00	0	38	5	32	0	00	0
										Devon	72	1	00	0	33	8	30	4	00	0
										Cornwall	74	3	00	0	35	4	28	8	00	0
										Dorset	70	1	00	0	33	5	00	0	00	0
										Hants	67	9	00	0	33	0	25	8	43	0

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, May 22, 60s. to 65s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoudupois, May 20, 25s. 6d.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR, May 24, 33s. 0½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, May 22.

Kent Bags.....	3l.	8s.	to	4l.	4s.	Kent Pockets.....	3l.	8s.	to	4l.	4s.
Sussex Ditto.....	2l.	18s.	to	3l.	10s.	Sussex Ditto.....	2l.	18s.	to	3l.	10s.
Essex Ditto.....	2l.	18s.	to	3l.	16s.	Essex Ditto.....	2l.	18s.	to	3l.	16s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 26:

St. James's, Hay 3l. 17s. 9d. Straw 1l. 9s. 3d. Clover 0l. 0s. 0d.—Whitechapell, Hay 4l. 1s. Straw 1l. 10s. Clover 6l. 16s. 6d.—Smithfield, Hay 3l. 16s. 6d. Straw 1l. 9s. Clover 3l. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, May 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	5s.	0d.	to	6s.	0d.	Lamb.....	7s.	0d.	to	8s.	0d.
Mutton.....	5s.	8d.	to	6s.	4d.	Head of Cattle at Market May 26:					
Veal.....	4s.	8d.	to	6s.	4d.	Beasts.....	420	Calves	90.		
Pork.....	5s.	0d.	to	6s.	0d.	Sheep and Lambs	5,100	Pigs	200.		

COALS, May 26: Newcastle 29s. 0d. to 38s. 3d.—Sunderland, 37s. 9d. to 00s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Town Tallow 64s. 0d. Yellow Russia 62s.

SOAP, Yellow 90s. Mottled 102s. Curd 106s.—CANDLES, 11s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 13s. 0d.

Day	Bank	Red.	3 pr. Ct.	3½ pr.	4 pr.	5 pr.	6 pr.	7 pr.	8 pr.	9 pr.	10 pr.	11 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.	14 pr.	15 pr.	16 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.	19 pr.	20 pr.	21 pr.	22 pr.	23 pr.	24 pr.	25 pr.	26 pr.	27 pr.	28 pr.	29 pr.	30 pr.	31 pr.	32 pr.	33 pr.	34 pr.	35 pr.	36 pr.	37 pr.	38 pr.	39 pr.	40 pr.	41 pr.	42 pr.	43 pr.	44 pr.	45 pr.	46 pr.	47 pr.	48 pr.	49 pr.	50 pr.	51 pr.	52 pr.	53 pr.	54 pr.	55 pr.	56 pr.	57 pr.	58 pr.	59 pr.	60 pr.	61 pr.	62 pr.	63 pr.	64 pr.	65 pr.	66 pr.	67 pr.	68 pr.	69 pr.	70 pr.	71 pr.	72 pr.	73 pr.	74 pr.	75 pr.	76 pr.	77 pr.	78 pr.	79 pr.	80 pr.	81 pr.	82 pr.	83 pr.	84 pr.	85 pr.	86 pr.	87 pr.	88 pr.	89 pr.	90 pr.	91 pr.	92 pr.	93 pr.	94 pr.	95 pr.	96 pr.	97 pr.	98 pr.	99 pr.	100 pr.	101 pr.	102 pr.	103 pr.	104 pr.	105 pr.	106 pr.	107 pr.	108 pr.	109 pr.	110 pr.	111 pr.	112 pr.	113 pr.	114 pr.	115 pr.	116 pr.	117 pr.	118 pr.	119 pr.	120 pr.	121 pr.	122 pr.	123 pr.	124 pr.	125 pr.	126 pr.	127 pr.	128 pr.	129 pr.	130 pr.	131 pr.	132 pr.	133 pr.	134 pr.	135 pr.	136 pr.	137 pr.	138 pr.	139 pr.	140 pr.	141 pr.	142 pr.	143 pr.	144 pr.	145 pr.	146 pr.	147 pr.	148 pr.	149 pr.	150 pr.	151 pr.	152 pr.	153 pr.	154 pr.	155 pr.	156 pr.	157 pr.	158 pr.	159 pr.	160 pr.	161 pr.	162 pr.	163 pr.	164 pr.	165 pr.	166 pr.	167 pr.	168 pr.	169 pr.	170 pr.	171 pr.	172 pr.	173 pr.	174 pr.	175 pr.	176 pr.	177 pr.	178 pr.	179 pr.	180 pr.	181 pr.	182 pr.	183 pr.	184 pr.	185 pr.	186 pr.	187 pr.	188 pr.	189 pr.	190 pr.	191 pr.	192 pr.	193 pr.	194 pr.	195 pr.	196 pr.	197 pr.	198 pr.	199 pr.	200 pr.	201 pr.	202 pr.	203 pr.	204 pr.	205 pr.	206 pr.	207 pr.	208 pr.	209 pr.	210 pr.	211 pr.	212 pr.	213 pr.	214 pr.	215 pr.	216 pr.	217 pr.	218 pr.	219 pr.	220 pr.	221 pr.	222 pr.	223 pr.	224 pr.	225 pr.	226 pr.	227 pr.	228 pr.	229 pr.	230 pr.	231 pr.	232 pr.	233 pr.	234 pr.	235 pr.	236 pr.	237 pr.	238 pr.	239 pr.	240 pr.	241 pr.	242 pr.	243 pr.	244 pr.	245 pr.	246 pr.	247 pr.	248 pr.	249 pr.	250 pr.	251 pr.	252 pr.	253 pr.	254 pr.	255 pr.	256 pr.	257 pr.	258 pr.	259 pr.	260 pr.	261 pr.	262 pr.	263 pr.	264 pr.	265 pr.	266 pr.	267 pr.	268 pr.	269 pr.	270 pr.	271 pr.	272 pr.	273 pr.	274 pr.	275 pr.	276 pr.	277 pr.	278 pr.	279 pr.	280 pr.	281 pr.	282 pr.	283 pr.	284 pr.	285 pr.	286 pr.	287 pr.	288 pr.	289 pr.	290 pr.	291 pr.	292 pr.	293 pr.	294 pr.	295 pr.	296 pr.	297 pr.	298 pr.	299 pr.	300 pr.	301 pr.	302 pr.	303 pr.	304 pr.	305 pr.	306 pr.	307 pr.	308 pr.	309 pr.	310 pr.	311 pr.	312 pr.	313 pr.	314 pr.	315 pr.	316 pr.	317 pr.	318 pr.	319 pr.	320 pr.	321 pr.	322 pr.	323 pr.	324 pr.	325 pr.	326 pr.	327 pr.	328 pr.	329 pr.	330 pr.	331 pr.	332 pr.	333 pr.	334 pr.	335 pr.	336 pr.	337 pr.	338 pr.	339 pr.	340 pr.	341 pr.	342 pr.	343 pr.	344 pr.	345 pr.	346 pr.	347 pr.	348 pr.	349 pr.	350 pr.	351 pr.	352 pr.	353 pr.	354 pr.	355 pr.	356 pr.	357 pr.	358 pr.	359 pr.	360 pr.	361 pr.	362 pr.	363 pr.	364 pr.	365 pr.	366 pr.	367 pr.	368 pr.	369 pr.	370 pr.	371 pr.	372 pr.	373 pr.	374 pr.	375 pr.	376 pr.	377 pr.	378 pr.	379 pr.	380 pr.	381 pr.	382 pr.	383 pr.	384 pr.	385 pr.	386 pr.	387 pr.	388 pr.	389 pr.	390 pr.	391 pr.	392 pr.	393 pr.	394 pr.	395 pr.	396 pr.	397 pr.	398 pr.	399 pr.	400 pr.	401 pr.	402 pr.	403 pr.	404 pr.	405 pr.	406 pr.	407 pr.	408 pr.	409 pr.	410 pr.	411 pr.	412 pr.	413 pr.	414 pr.	415 pr.	416 pr.	417 pr.	418 pr.	419 pr.	420 pr.	421 pr.	422 pr.	423 pr.	424 pr.	425 pr.	426 pr.	427 pr.	428 pr.	429 pr.	430 pr.	431 pr.	432 pr.	433 pr.	434 pr.	435 pr.	436 pr.	437 pr.	438 pr.	439 pr.	440 pr.	441 pr.	442 pr.	443 pr.	444 pr.	445 pr.	446 pr.	447 pr.	448 pr.	449 pr.	450 pr.	451 pr.	452 pr.	453 pr.	454 pr.	455 pr.	456 pr.	457 pr.	458 pr.	459 pr.	460 pr.	461 pr.	462 pr.	463 pr.	464 pr.	
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RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.

Irish, May 3, 1034.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE;

London Gazette
Times-M. Chronicle
New Times
British Press
P. Ledger-M. Advert.
M. Post.-M. Herald
Courier-Globe
Star-Statesman
Sun-Traveller
General Evening
St James-Bag Chro.
Com.Chron.-E.Mall
London Packet
London Chronicle
Courier de Londres
B. Mercury-M.
12 Weekly Papers
14 Sunday Papers
Bath 4.-Bewick
Blackburn-Boston
Brighton-Bristol 5
Bury-Cambrian
Cambridge-Gazette 2
Canwarth-Chelms 2
Cheltenham-Chest. 3
Gloucester-Cornwall
Coventry-Cumberl.
Dethy-Devizes
Doncaster-Dorchester
Dunham-Exeter 3



Gloucester 2-Hants 2
Hartford 1-Hull 3
Hunts 1-Pewich
Kent 4-Lancaster 2
Leeds 3-Leicester 2
Lichfield-Liverpool 6
Maccles.-Maldst. 2
Manchester 5
Newcastle 2
Norfolk-Norwich 2
N. Wales-Northamp.
Nottingham 2-Oxf. 2
Plymouth 2-Preston
Reading-Salisbury
Salop.-Sheffield
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JUNE, 1820.

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With Perspective Views of LIDSING CHAPEL and OTFORD PALACE, Kent;
and ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Worcester.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Compendium of County History will be resumed in our next volume.

A Correspondent states, in reply to a question in vol. LXXXIX. i. 587, "Mr. Porter was a man of a clear head and good understanding. He was, when a boy, a climbing chimney-sweeper; he became a master, and kept a very large number of boys, to whom he was a most kind and benevolent master. At one time he engaged in a brewery in St. Giles's, but soon quitted it, and became a builder in Mafflebone, in which he acquired considerable property. He deserves a further memorial."

T. A. in reply to *Mitron*, p. 300, thinks it very probable that the family of the Souths he mentions, may be of the same family with the Sir Francis South mentioned in p. 578 of our last Volume; both from the similarity of the arms of the two families, and their having belonged to the same county. T. A. recommends a search to be made at the Herald's College, and by inspecting the Arms and Pedigree of the Family of Sir F. South, probably some elucidation of the matter may be the result of the enquiry.

C. observes, "Long Wool has been for an average of 10 years preceding at 20s. per tod of 28lbs.; and rents, taxes, and poor-rates, about one half what they are now; therefore, unless by a protecting price against importation, charging the Foreigner much the same increased tax we bear in England, it would be clearly impossible for the Grazier to pay his way; as at 40s. per tod now he will do no better than he did 32 years ago at 20s."

A Correspondent says, that "some of the Knevelt family were residents in Cheshire. In the old Church of Maccas is registered, John Knevelt of the Ash of Tussingham, gent. buried Sept. 30, 1673. The following names are painted on a board in the Church. Edward Knevelt, Alderman of London, left to the use of the poor 10*l.* per ann. for ever. John Knevelt of Tush, gent. 10*l.* per ann. for ever. There are no dates on the boards. There was also a Mr. Robert Knevelt, who possessed a very capital estate at Nantwich, Cheshire. There was a marriage of Sir Hen. Knevelt of Horsley, with Anne, daughter of Sir — Musgrave, of Hayton Castle, Cumberland, who appears to have been her second husband; her first I suspect was Sir F. Weston. The situation of these families, by tracing the dates, particularly the defective period of the generation of Rich. Standish and Eliz. Leigh his wife, which is rather difficult to

exemplify, renders a probability that, by a strict investigation, the wished-for information may be gained."

G. H. W. remarks, "Spenser dedicates his '*Prosopopoeia*' to the Lady Compton and *Montegle*;—query, was this Peeress Elizabeth Spenser, wife of Lord Compton, afterwards Earl of Northampton? if so, how was she entitled to the addition of 'and Montegle?' Spenser in this dedication speaks of the 'affection and duty' which he is 'bound' to bear the house from whence Lady Compton sprung; her father, Sir John Spenser, was a rich citizen;—query, whether of the same family as Spencers of Althorp? The Countess of Derby (a Spenser of Althorp) is said to have patronised the Poet, her presumed relation."

H. A.—W. proposes the following questions:—1. Whether there has been any description of the Temple of Jupiter Ammon in Libya? or has any traveller been to view its ruins (if any does exist) since the time of Alexander.—2. Whether there are any Memoirs of Mrs. Eliz. Draper (the Eliza of Sterne), and whether her husband or herself were natives of England or Bombay? as the Magazine for March, 1805, announces the death of Daniel Draper, in St. James's-street, aged 77, formerly second of the Council at Bombay.—3. Whether General Gunning, the husband of Miss Minifie, the Novelist, was brother of the celebrated Countess of Coventry, and the Duchess of Argyll?

S. Y. requests an account of the two following Books; the former of which was written against Sir J. Browne's *Religio Medici*, and the latter against his *Vulgar Errors*:—1. *Medicus medicatus*, or the Physician's Religio cured by a lenitive or gentle potion, &c. 12mo. By Alexander Ross, 1645.—2. *Eudoxa, sive Questionum quarundam examen probabile*, 8vo. By Dr. John Robinson, 1656.

A CONSTANT READER inquires where he may obtain a copy of the old song of St. George and the Dragon?

VIATOR is referred to p. 495 for the last part of his communication which has come to hand.

In our SUPPLEMENT, which will be published on the First of August, many interesting articles will appear; among others the Description of the Ruins of Fountains Abbey; on establishing a Fund for Lawyers' Orphans and Widows; on attaching Lands to Cottages; Criticisms on Passages in Shakespeare; Anecdotes of the Antient Arabs; Antient Sculpture in Paris; Benefits of General Education, &c. &c.

Mr.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1820.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

OF REAL CROWNS.

THE approaching Royal Coronation renders every thing very interesting which relates to it. The Crown itself affords a subject of no small entertainment, as will be found by the following notes: which for brevity are much restrained.

It is derived from the *Latin Corona*, and that from *Cornu*, a horn—because the antient Crowns were pointed in the manner of horns, which both the Jewish and Pagan nations esteemed as symbols of power and dominion, and to these protection is frequently added in the Holy Scriptures. See particularly the Prophecies.

In Pagan Theology, Crowns were given only to the Gods, and on the authority of Pliny, we find that Bacchus was the first who was crowned: others have accorded this honour to Saturn; and Diodorus ascribed it to Jupiter after his victory over the Titans.

Most writers agree that it was rather a religious than a civil ornament, and granted to Kings because they were high priests also; but the case above-mentioned of Jupiter after his victory, was decidedly a part of his civil regalia.

We may look back with some admiration at the studied simplicity of the Crowns in antient times; when we find that a mere *Bandelet* encircling the head, and tied behind, and subsequently a wreath of Laurel, was deemed sufficient to adorn the greatest Victor; and to place him with the highest dignity before the loudest acclamations of his admiring followers! The Vine, the Bay, the Olive, the Oak, &c. afforded their willing branches to signalize the utmost bravery in the field, as well as the most splendid victory in the Olympic Games, and the imperishable honours

so universally celebrated in the Republic of Letters.

It may be readily supposed that the Victor's Crown in the day of battle was hastily snatched from the nearest wood, and placed upon his brow amid the shout of eulogy, which could not be restrained, or suspended for a more costly and deliberate ornament.

Chaplets were also adopted for every favourite, and also for every victim at the altar of propitiatory sacrifice.

The High Priest of the Jewish Dispensation wore a crown about his Mitre, or the lower part of his bonnet, tied behind his head. Crowns seems to have been very generally worn, Ezek. xxiv. 17. 23.—Deut. vi. 8.—Isa. lxi. 10.—Cant. iii. 11. It was customary to wear crowns of flowers on festival and other joyful occasions.

The Crown, Mitre, and Diadem, Royal Fillet, and Tiara, are frequently confounded. David took the Crown from the God Moloch, or Melcom, which was of gold, and enriched it with jewels, and it was then placed on his own head, 1 Chron. xx. 2. and 2 Sam. xii. 30; or rather it was suspended over his head, for it weighed a talent; unless he took out the jewels for his own Crown.

The Amalekite, who valued himself on killing Saul, brought that Prince's Diadem, or Royal Fillet, to David, 2 Sam. i. 10. The Diadem was placed on the head of young King Josiah, when he was presented to the people, 2 Chron. xxiii. 11.—Crowns of pure gold seem to have been the highest dignity, Baruch. 6. Esth. ii. 17. Ezek. xvi. 12. 1 Mac. x. 20.

Kings used several Diadems when they possessed several Kingdoms. Solomon having conquered Syria, made his

his entry into Antioch, and put two Diadems of Egypt and of Asia on his head.

How highly a crown of gold was esteemed an emblem of the greatest dignity, may be seen by the only true and faithful One as having many, Rev. xix. 12.

Although it seems Crowns were very general, yet there was always a difference in form or matter between the Crowns of Kings and those of private persons. The Diadem of Kings was generally a white fillet, bound about their foreheads; the extremities being tied behind the head, fell down on the neck behind. Sometimes they were of gold tissue, adorned with jewels.

Crown, figuratively signifies honour, joy, reward. Except that of our blessed Redeemer, which was of Thorns; but whether of White Thorn or Buckthorn, is not yet decided among Critics. Calmet. See the Coronation in Abyssinia, Bruce, ii. 278. and that of Israel, Ps. xxiv. much alike.

In after times Crowns were more generally granted by the voice of the people in acclamation; and then became of such inestimable value that they were regarded as the highest reward of merit; and as they excited a general emulation to deserve them, they were at length bestowed by the Romans with no small profusion, for military achievements: here we find the oval crown of *myrtle*, which was granted to generals who had conquered slaves or enemies not worthy of Roman valour, and who were entitled to the honour of the lesser triumph called *ovation*.

The *Naval* or *Rostral* Crown was granted to the Captain who first grappled, or the Soldier who first jumped on board, an enemy's ship; and its ornaments were those of prows.

The *Vallaris*, or *Castrensis*, was a circle of gold raised with pikes or pallasades; given to him who first leaped into an enemy's camp, or forced the pallasades.

The fourth was a *Mural* Crown, made of gold, indented, given to the first who mounted the wall, and placed the Roman Standard there.

The fifth was a *Civic* Crown of green oak; to him who saved the life of a citizen in battle or assault:

Cicero in Catiline's Conspiracy, and afterwards Augustus Cæsar, wore this Crown.

The *Triumphal* Crown was like that of the antients of Laurel or Bay, which were in more polished times made of gold.

There were several others which seem to have originated at the moment of the act worthy of reward, but we do not find them enriched until the time of the Emperors, who had four Crowns, of laurel, of rays, of precious stones, and a cap or bonnet; the first of which was worn by Julius Cæsar, granted to him by the Senate, and continued to his successors; Justinian was the first who preferred that of the bonnet.

Hence they have been handed to the subsequent and present periods of the European Dominions. We do not find any Crowns among the African, or American, or Indian Chiefs.

In Europe the bonnet and the ornaments seem to be generally blended; the English Crown is adorned with four Crosses, in the manner of those of Malta; it is covered with four Diadems, which meet at a little globe supporting a cross: and the bonnet of rich crimson velvet stands within. The circuit band at the basis is adorned with many very precious stones, and that particularly in the front of the forehead, being a large ruby of great value, unpolished!

The *Electoral* Crown is a scarlet cap, turned up with ermine, and closed with a semicircle of gold, covered with pearls: rising to the summit, where there is a globe supporting a cross.

The *Grand Turk* bears over his arms a turband enriched with pearls and diamonds under two coronets, one of pyramidal points, and the uppermost is surrounded with crescents.

The Princes of the English Blood Royal, and the Nobility, are all honoured with coronets. That of the Prince of Wales, is of one arch, adorned with pearls, in the centre of which is a ball and cross, encircled with ermine: and in addition to this he wears a plume of three ostrich feathers, with the motto *Ich dien, I serve*—this device originated with Edward the Black Prince after the battle of Cressy, where having killed John King of Bohemia, he took such a plume from

from his head, and placed it on his own.

The other Princes wear coronets, consisting of crosses and leaves, as Dukes.

A Duke's Coronet consists of gold, bordered with ermine, and enriched with pearls and stones, encircled with eight large leaves of parsley or strawberry.

A Marquis wears four strawberry leaves and four pearls on pyramidal points, of equal height.

An Earl has eight pyramidal points with a large pearl on each of them, placed alternately with as many strawberry leaves lower than the pearls.

The Viscount has only pearls without any limited number placed on the circle.

A Baron has only six pearls, set at equal distance on the golden border of ermine, not raised, which distinguishes him from the Earl, and are limited, to shew him to be inferior to the Viscount. The eldest sons of Peers above the degree of a Baron, use the Coronet of their father's second title; and none of the younger sons use any coronet. *Rees's Cyclop.*

Some alterations having been made in the King's Crown, will render it not only more splendid, but suitable to his present title, omitting the fleurs de lys. The benevolence of our Monarch is such, that he will not require on the morning of this celebrity any voice to remind him, as Philip of Macedon required—remember thou art a man!

A. H.

THE ANTIENT CROWN OF ENGLAND.

THE Kings of the Saxon race in England had a Crown like that of other Nations, which at that time was only a plain fillet of gold, but King Egbert first fixed on the circle, or fillet, with points or rays resembling the Crown worn by the Emperors of the East; and King Edward, surnamed Ironside, topped the points with pearl.

William the Conqueror is said to have had his circle flowery; but Sandford says, the coronet had on the circle points and leaves, the points being much higher than the leaves, and each of them topped with a cross pattée, as appears on the seal of that Monarch.

The Crown worn by William Ru-

fus was only enriched with points, pearled at their tops; and not accompanied with flowers.

The Crown of Henry I. was adorned with fleurs-de-lys only, a little raised, as is seen on his great seal and coin.

Maud, Queen of England, had her Crown enriched with leaves and points, the leaves and flowers being higher than the points; and their successors to King Edward III. had their Crowns variously enriched with points and fleurs-de-lys placed alternately, sometimes the one higher than the other.

King Edward III. enriched his Crown with fleur-de-lys and crosses pattée.

Edward IV. had a close or arched Crown, heightened with fleurs-de-lys and crosses pattée, and arched with four bars.

Edward V. and Richard III. bore the same as King Edward IV.

Henry VII. and VIII. had their Crowns composed of fleurs-de-lys and crosses pattée, with two arches, embellished with pearls, &c. and this form has been since continued.

The *Crown of England*, with which the Kings of England are crowned, is called, "*St. Edward's Crown*," made in imitation of the antient Crown said to be worn by that Monarch, kept in the Abbey Church of Westminster till the beginning of the Civil Wars in England, when, with the rest of the regalia, it was stolen and sold in 1642.

This very rich Imperial Crown of Gold was made against the Coronation of Charles II. and is embellished with pearls and precious stones, as diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, and has a mound of gold on the top, enriched with a fillet of gold, embellished also with precious stones.

Upon the mound is a cross of gold, embellished with precious stones, and three very large oval pearls, one fixed on the top, and two others pendant at the ends of the cross. It is composed, as all the Imperial Crowns of England are, of four crosses pattée, and as many fleurs-de-lys of gold, placed on a rim or circlet of gold, all embellished with precious stones.

From these crosses arise our circular bars or arches, which meet at the top in form of a cross; having at their intersection a pedestal, on which

which is fixed the mound, already mentioned.

The Gap within the Crown is of purple velvet, lined with white taffeta, and turned up with ermine. This continues invariably the same for the purpose of Coronation; but the jewels and precious stones are taken out of the Crown of State, fixed in collars, and placed into this Crown; and when the Coronation is over, they are taken out, and in their room are substituted mock stones to represent the real ones.

The *Crown of State*, so called because it is worn by the King whenever he goes in State to the Parliament, was made instead of another, which was sold and destroyed in 1649, against the Coronation of King Charles II. and worn only by that King in his return from Westminster Abbey to Westminster Hall. Since that time there is a very rich Crown, embellished with diamonds, made for every succeeding King, or Sovereign Queen, to wear for that day only at the Coronation dinner in Westminster Hall. This is very rich, being embellished with several large diamonds, and a great quantity of pearl; but it is most distinguished by a very large ruby, set in the middle of one of the four crosses, and estimated at the value of 10,000*l.* and also by the mound's being one entire stone of a sea-water green colour, known by the name of an "agmarine." The Cap is of purple velvet, lined and turned up like the former.

The *Queen Circlet of Gold*, worn by her Majesty in proceeding to her Coronation, is richly adorned with large diamonds, with a string of pearl round its upper edge.

The Cap is purple velvet, lined with white taffeta, and turned up with ermine richly powdered.

The *Queen's Crown*, with which every Queen Consort is crowned, was made for Catharine, Queen of King Charles II. and originally called "St. Egitha's Crown," in commemoration of Egitha, Queen Consort of King Edward the Confessor. It is a rich imperial crown of gold, set with very valuable diamonds, intermixed with other precious stones and pearls. It is composed of crosses and fleurs-de-lis, with bars or arches, and a mound and cross on the top of the arches,

like the Crown of St. Edward, only smaller and lighter.

The Cap is of purple velvet, lined with rich white taffeta, and turned up with ermine or minever, pure, richly powdered.

The Crown of St. Edward is solely appropriated to the Coronation of a Sovereign Queen; being never used for Crowning a Queen Consort.

Yours, &c.

W. R.

Mr. URRAN, *M. Temple, June 19.*
THE following Question from Answerer to Dr. Ducarel, with the Doctor's Answer, may not be unacceptable at the present period. I transcribe them from the Third Volume of Mr. Nichols's "Illustrations of Literary History," p. 495.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury desires to know, what persons of the Royal Family, besides the King or Queen reigning, have been mentioned in the Book of Common Prayer, from the death of Henry VIII. to that of Queen Anne, so far as Dr. Ducarel can conveniently inform himself from the several Editions of it, between this and Sunday next. Possibly some papers relative to this matter may be found:

"Edward VI. — In the Litany of his Common Prayer Book, 1549 and 1559, no mention of any body but 'Edwarde the Sixte thy Servaunt, our King and Governour.' 'That it maie please thee to kepe Edward the Sixte thy Servaunt, our Kyng and Governour.'

"James I. 1613. — 'Queen Anne, Prince Henry, and all the King and Queen's royall progeny.'

"1615. — 'Queen Anne, Prince Charles, Fredericke the Prince Electour Palatine, and the Lady Elizabeth his wife.'

"Charles I. 1627. — 'Our gracious Queen Mary, Fredericke the Prince Electour Palatine, the Lady Elizabeth his wife, with their Princely Issue.' 1637, Edinburgh: — 'Our gracious Queen Mary, Prince Charles, and the rest of the Royall Issue.'

"Charles I. 1638. — 'Our gracious Queen Mary, Prince Charles, and the rest of the Royal Progeny.'

"Charles II. Bill and Barker. *Sans date.* — 'Our gracious Queen Catharine, Mary the Queen Mother, James Duke of York, and all the Royal Family.'

"James II. 1687. — 'Our gracious Queen Mary, Catherine the Queen Dowager, their Royal Highnesses Mary Princess of Orange, and the Princess Anne of Denmark, and all the Royal Family.'

"James II. 1687. — 'Catherine the Queen

Queen

Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Princess Anne of Denmark, and all the Royal Family.'

"Queen Anne. 1706.—'Catherine the Queen Dowager, the Princess Sophia, and all the Royal Family.'"

The subsequent variations may readily be traced by the curious.

Yours, &c.

CANADOC.

MR. URBAN, *Leamington, June 26.*

BEING very desirous to have my Petition and Coronation Claim presented to the Lords Commissioners, now sitting for that purpose in the Painted Chamber of the House of Lords, I take the liberty of soliciting you, as one of the most distinguished *Gentlemen* in the Kingdom, to do me the honour of presenting it to the Board. I am now getting an old man, and being afraid to encounter a long journey (unnecessarily) I wish to postpone going to London till the day of Coronation, when I expect to be *called up* in order to perform the honourable service which I now claim. It has been whispered, "that the King would knight me on the grand occasion," in consequence of a book which I have written on the *Coronation Claims*; but, as I have earnestly solicited his MAJESTY, in a *dedicatory introduction to the Work, not to bestow* such an honour upon me, I flatter myself that he will be most graciously pleased to forego such a distinguished mark of Royal approbation.

THE AUTHOR OF THE ROYAL CORONATION CLAIMS — *His Humble Petition.*

He claims, as Royal Authors should,

To serve without a *Fee*,

And, loving King and Country well,

Most humbly begs that he

May be allow'd, from *Leam's* fam'd Spa,

Three Crystal Cups to bring,

And at the *Coronation* feast

Present them to the KING.

Fill'd with *three* sev'ral draughts divine

Chalybeat or *Carbonic*,

With all th' ingredients that combine

To render systems *tonic*.

They'll do his Majesty more good

Than *Claret* or *Champagne*,

Or imports of imperial juice,

From *It's*, France, or Spain.

May millions sing, "God save the King,"

From *Johny Grott's* to *Dover*,

And when the *Coronation's* o'er,

May Britons live in clover!

SCOTCHBIBUS PARAGONICUS.

MR. URBAN,

June 21.

THE New Imperial Throne, in the House of Lords, presents one of the most gorgeous and superb pieces of decoration perhaps ever seen in this country.

The canopy under which the actual Throne, or Chair of State, is to be placed, is of a design purely classical; a small dome or cupola, supported in front by two superb Corinthian pillars, fluted and wreathed, and in the rear of these by two fluted Corinthian pilasters; of these magnificent supporters, the whole exterior shafts, as well as capitals, are richly burnished gold. The rich carved wreathing of flowers and laurel leaves which encircle the columns are of the same brilliant material; surmounting these, a richly carved and decorated architrave, frieze, and cornice, add to the imposing splendour of the effect; and of these also the whole exterior is highly burnished gold. No mixture of colouring intervenes above the cornice; the top of the dome, of rich crimson velvet, shows itself, supporting on the highest point the Imperial Crown of the Realm, from the decorations of which the Gallic *fleur-de-lis* seem to be expunged. This supreme emblem of Royalty is in like manner covered with the richest gilding. The back of the canopy is formed by a pannel of the richest dark crimson velvet; and on this the Regal Arms of the United Kingdom are richly and appropriately emblazoned. The centre of the cornices of the entablature, above the Corinthian capitals which support the canopy, is a semicircular projection, and heightens the effect.

A new Throne and Chair of State have also been provided for the Prince's, or Robing Chamber, which immediately adjoins the House; these are on a smaller scale, and of a less brilliant decoration, than the grand Canopy.

The body of the House of Peers has received various ornamental decorations; the benches have received quilted backs of fine scarlet cloth, the whole edged with a neat beading of copper richly gilt, which last decoration is also received by the Bar which divides what is technically called the House from the space below. All the doors are newly ornamented with *or-molu* architraves, festooned,

festooned, and occasionally covered with fine scarlet cloth, trimmed and edged with rich *auroo-silken* lace and fringe, which, at a short distance, appears like broad gold lace, and fringe. The old clock and thermometer are removed, and replaced by new ones, in neat cases of an uniform and classic design; and the covered iron railings are replaced by neat copper railings, richly gilt. The old tapestry and chandeliers only remain; of these, the former, though once brilliant, and admirably executed, and picturesquely recording an historic subject justly dear to English hearts (the Spanish Armada,) has now, by the contrast of surrounding brilliant and superb decorations, been rendered gloomy and obscure.

Mr. URBAN, May 10.

I expected your Correspondent, "A Practical Politician," (p. 209,) would receive at least "a few swivel-shot from the main-top" of some one; and I find my expectations are realized by a Correspondent in your last Month's Magazine, p. 327: really, it is but a swivel-shot, and not "a lower-decker" to "hull him;" if we go on in our modern *improvements*, as we have done of late, "we shall all be Admirals, and there will be no one to heave the water out of the long-boat." If your readers should think this style of writing not quite correct in the Gentleman's Magazine, they will please to recollect that we are ISLANDERS, and to that circumstance, we have now a Gentleman's Magazine to read. When we forget our local situation, and mix as it were our politics, our commerce, and our views, closely with the Continent, the poor little Triangle, and its sister Isle, will soon be blotted out as an independent state from the Map of Europe, and from being as it were her left arm*, and leading to the heart (look at the Map) we shall not find ourselves equal to a *little finger*. But to the subject, "Modern Improvement," and "General Education." Advocates for it, with warm imaginations, carry their ideas to mysticism, for us all to become every thing "good, great, and lovely;" those against it think just the reverse—as productive of evil, mischief, radicalism, and finally, a Provisional Government at the Man-

sion House! I for one, having twice carried my knapsack and "Brown Bess" on my shoulder, am willing, for the third time (though a Sexagenarian) to do it again, rather than such a circumstance should take place: but let us contrive to take a "fresh departure," and "steer a middle course;" suppose the "dashing principles" of the times, in Politics, and Commerce, and Education, which have gained ground upon us these last twenty years, are "julled," and we become a little "calmer." Let the Politician conceive of himself that he is not infallible any more than another; the Man of Business go on Change, and he will soon learn how to appreciate Modern Speculation, though it is ten to one but he feels powerfully its effects; and let the great advocate for modern instruction, coolly, and seriously reflect, that without well-grounded religious instruction, the evil must overbalance the good.

Your last Correspondent, p. 328, draws a parallel between savages, i.e. men in a state of barbarism, and the unenlightened educated European; permit me to state, that from actual observation and intercourse, I have found this educated (I mean the light mode recommended, or now adopted) European, a greater Savage than an Indian. I have encamped amongst them, and I have found the intercourse, when formed between these two, to increase the danger, and add to the terrors of savage life. I have found the European teach the Aborigine of America to be capable of doing more mischief. I have known the conversation turn on the dreadful subject, what part of a human being is best flavoured for the taste or to the palate—an *educated refinement* with a vengeance! To be brief then, permit me to add, that my feelings accord with the sentiments of our late revered Sovereign, "that every one should be able to read the Bible;" but he it remembered, that something more is necessary than merely reading it—that a religious duty is to be impressed with it, and that the old-fashioned way of instruction, by gradual steps, and not by hasty procedure, forms, in the juvenile mind, the only permanent impression; and much, very much is to be done more, than making with our fingers letters in the sand. T. W.

* The outline or general shape of Europe is said to be like a lady sitting.



LYDSING CHAPEL, KENT.



REMAINS OF OTFORD PALACE, KENT

Mr. URBAN,

May 29.

LIDSING, usually called Lyding, is a manor and hamlet in Kent, lying at the Southern extremity of Gillingham parish, next to Bredhurst; part of it being in the parish of Chatham. This estate was formerly the inheritance of the ancient family of Sharsted; Simon de Sharsted held it at his death in the 25th of Edward I. Sir Henry de Leyborne was possessed of it in the next reign of Edward II.; in the fourth year of which he obtained charter of free warren for his lands in Lydsinge and elsewhere. In Edward III.'s reign, it came into the family of Say; for Sir Roger de Say, in the 30th year of it, granted to his brother Sir Jeffery de Say his manor of Sharsted and Lydsinge, with their appurtenances, to hold in perpetual inheritance. He seems to have alienated these premises to Robert Belknap, who in the 50th year of King Edward III. anno 1375, granted, among other premises, a moiety of this manor of Lidmington, lying in Chatham, to the Prior and Convent of Rochester, on certain conditions therein mentioned, the other moiety of this manor continued longer in the name of Belknap. Robert Belknap, above mentioned, was afterwards knighted, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; but favouring too much the designs of King Richard II. for the extending his prerogative, he was, in the 11th year of that reign, attainted and banished to Ireland, by the Parliament; and though he was by the same power permitted to return again in the 20th year of it, yet his attainer still continued, and his lands remained forfeited as before. Notwithstanding which the King, who considered him as a martyr to his interest, granted him several of his estates again, and among others, this moiety of Lidmington, in his 23d year. But it did not continue long with him; for by his death in the 2d year of King Henry IV., he gave it to the Priory of St. Andrew in Rochester, for one Monk, being a Priest, to celebrate Mass in the Cathedral there for ever, for the souls of himself, his predecessors, and successors. The Priory of Rochester becoming thus entitled to the whole fee of this manor, continued in the possession of it till the dissolution of the monastery in the

33d year of King Henry VIII. when it was, together with all its revenues, surrendered into the King's hands, who by his donation charter, in his 33d year, settled this manor, with its appurtenances, on his new-founded Dean and Chapter of Rochester, where it now remains; and thus it being the same as the manor of Sharsted above mentioned.

At this hamlet (see Plate I. Fig. 1.) there has been of long time, and is now a Chapel of ease to the parish of Gillingham (see Plate I. Fig. 1.); and Divine Service continues to be performed once a month, though there are not six houses within this district. It is endowed with all the tithes of this hamlet, and was valued in the year 1680, in a survey then taken by order of the ruling powers, at 25*l.* per annum.

The chancel or East end of this Chapel was rebuilt some years since with brick, at the expense of the late Vicar, the Rev John Jenkinson. R. B. S.

Mr. URBAN, Bromley, Kent, May 31.

THE accompanying sketch (see Plate I. Fig. 2.) presents a view of the remains of the Archbishopal Palace at Otford in this County, which belonged from early ages to the See of Canterbury. The place derives its name most probably from the combination of the Saxon words "Oð þe fōpð—at the ford," an etymology well justified by the stream which waters it.

In the year 774 of the Christian era, the powerful Mercian King Offa invaded Kent, and defeated Aldric with his army at Otford, rendering apparently the Kentish King tributary to him; for we find that seventeen years after this battle, Offa conferred the manor of Otford on the See of Canterbury. The engagement seems to have been a very sanguinary one; the following allusion to it occurs in *Roger de Hoveden*: "Kings Offa regis anno regnantis interfecit Rex Aldric, cum Merciorum, contra Kentenses apud Otford; clade intermiserunt utrinque: inter cetera, interfectus Offa regis comes, et alii milites." *Offa* was a powerful Priest, found means, some time after, to alienate the manor of Otford to his own use, but restored it at his

* King of the West Saxons.

death,

death, by command of the Archbishop. Lanfranc, on dividing the possessions of the See between himself and his Monks, for they had before been enjoyed in common, retained Otford to the Archbishop's share. The antient mansion was rebuilt by Archbishop Dene, alias Denny, in the 16th of Henry VII. but not in a manner to satisfy the magnificent taste of his successor Warham; for he, pulling down the whole, except the great hall and chapel, re-edified it at the enormous expence of 33,000*l*. This honour he had intended for the archiepiscopal seat at Canterbury, but a dispute arising between him and the citizens concerning a track of ground which he wished to have added to its site, he made the palace at Otford the object of a princely munificence. Crammer, apprehensive of the envy which this splendid residence might draw upon him, exchanged it and the manor on the 30th of November, in the 29th of Henry VIII. with other lands; during the interregnum, the manor of Otford was sold to Edward Sexby and Samuel Clarke, but was at the Restoration repossessed by the Crown.

Of the sumptuous labours of Warham there now remain but two towers of the outer court, connected by a cloister, composed of pointed arches in the obtuse style, which characterized the debasement of the "*gothic*" in his day. The tower viewed in the sketch is drawn from the West side, and is the most considerable of the two which are standing; no view of it from this point has hitherto been engraved. It is of octangular form, constructed of brick, with free-stone coins. Although roofless, and open to the assaults of the weather, the stucco which covered the walls, in many parts still remains, and is painted with broad alternate black and white stripes. The remains of the other tower, Eastward of this, are much inferior in extent and preservation. The ruins of the buildings of the inner court present various foundations, from which the extent of the whole fabrick might be traced with tolerable precision. It must have occupied more than an acre. About a furlong distant, towards the East, in the precincts of what was termed the old park (for there were two attached to the Palace at Otford), rises

a spring, clear as the brightest crystal, and which discovers through its pervious medium the moss-grown stones with which the bottom of its chamber is paved, as this lucid fountain has been formed into a bath about twenty feet long. Here the invalided devotee bathed, transferring the invigorating power of the water to the merit of its patron saint, Thomas of Canterbury, for this is "*Beckett's well*." The progress of intellectual light has robbed the influence of St. Thomas of this healing reputation, which was lately restored to the water, by the cure of an old man, who, crippled by rheumatism, was completely renovated by this bath to health and action; a circumstance witnessed by the late Lord Stanhope and several of the neighbouring gentry. The stream flows from its head through the outer court of the Palace, formerly supplying the offices with water collected in capacious cisterns, in the same manner as may be seen at this day in the ancient and curious kitchen at Hever Castle in this county, where the waters of the Eden* are turned to a similar purpose. The rivulet then pursues its course to augment the river Darent. The miracles of Becket, who banished the nightingale for ever from Otford for disturbing his devotion, and his cursing the blacksmith, who shod his horse amiss, in such a manner, that none of his trade have ever since flourished in the place, are matters of trite repetition. Equally well known is the story of the image of St. Bartholomew at the Chapel here, to whom pregnant women offering a cock or a hen, insured the sex of their offspring should be according to their wish, and similar to that of their gift.

The Chapel, an appendage to Shoreham, stands at a short distance to the North of the ruins; it has a low square tower at the West end, and bears the marks of antiquity, at least as high as Edward I. In the centre of the village is a beautiful basin of water, supplied, I imagine, from Becket's Well. The high surrounding hills which shut in the "unconquered valley of Holmesdale" form a back ground towards the

* So called in antient maps of Kent; it is in fact the upper part of the Medway.

East and West, exceedingly picturesque, and Oxford has all the wild tranquillity of a village in the remotest part of the kingdom. The invincibility of Holmstedale naturally leads to the notice of the great battle which obtained for it that proverbial character, between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Dane; the latter of whom was signally defeated, and pursued to Aylesford, where treachery alone, it seems, prevented his utter extermination. "Eadmundus ferreum latus exercitum fortem de tota Anglia congregavit, et in loco, ubi prius Tamesi fluvio transmeato, in Cantiam citus intravit, ac juxta *Ottasfordam* cum Danis pugnam iniit, at illi non ferentes, longa verterunt, at cum nisi in Scepeye fugerunt, et nisi perfidus dux Edricus Streona suis insidiis eum apud *Eagleford*, ne suos persequeretur hostes, retineret, ea die plena potiretur victoria."—*Roger de Hoveden, apud Decem Scriptores.*

In widening the road which leads through this village to Seven-oaks, about the year 1765, many supposed relics of the slain were discovered, and a place called Dane-field is pointed out by Topographers as the probable theatre of the contest. Indeed all along the interesting valley, which is watered by the "blood-stained Darent," vestiges have been found of battles. At Lullingstone, four miles Northward of Oxford, three years since were discovered about 300 skulls. The Danes sailing into Dartford Creek might disembark their forces, ravage the country, and pursue their march of devastation up the valley till checked by the opposing Saxons. This may account for the number of castellated sites to be found within short distances of each other on the banks of the Darent, viz. Eynsford, Lullingstone, and Shoreham, all formerly surrounded by deep moats replenished by the river.

I shall conclude this account by stating, for the information of the curious visitant of Oxford, that he will find at the village Inn various remnants of the interior decoration of Warham's Palace;—Gothic chimney-pieces elaborately carved, ornamented wainscoting, and an oaken chest adorned with grotesque and indecorous figures, all of his period. It may be further observed, that, to give the curse of Becket the lie, imme-

diately opposite the Inn is a blacksmith's shop; nor, doubtless, has the plaintive songstress of the night deserted the flourishing hedge-rows in the meads of Oxford; but Becket's malediction against her was in force when I visited the place, for it was not then the season for the nightingale.

A. J. K.

Mr. URBAN, *Queen's Sq. Bloomsbury, May 29.*

THE following account of the ceremonies used on the Coronation of Pope Martin the Fifth* may possibly be deemed worthy a place in the Gentleman's Magazine; it is a curious document, and may be acceptable at this time to the publick.

Yours, &c.

W. R.

In the Court of the Palace there was erected a grand theatre, capable of containing 100 persons. Close to the wall was a very high throne, above which there was a canopy of cloth of gold, the seat destined for his Holiness. On the right hand, and on the left, were arranged several other seats a little lower, but magnificent, for the princes and the prelates to sit on. At 8 o'clock in the morning, the two Patriarchs†, the twenty-two Cardinals‡, the Archbishops, the Bishops, the Mitred Abbots, entered the Court of the Palace on horseback, in pontifical habits. The Emperor and the other Princes followed on foot. When all the people were assembled, the Pope mounted the Theatre, preceded by the Clergy, carrying the Cross and waxen tapers. On the fore part of the Theatre there was an excellent choir of music, which sung and played on all sorts of instruments.

The Pope had on his head a superb tiara, studded with gold crowns, with a golden cross on the top. At his right hand, a little behind, were Cardinal Viviers and a Patriarch; at his left, Cardinal Brancas, with another Patriarch. Then marched the other Cardinals, and the Grand Master of

* Otho Colonna, a Roman and Cardinal Deacon of St. George, who was created Pope in 1417, in the stead of John XXIII.

† Since the time of the Crusades, they had got the titular Latin Patriarchs in the Eastern patriarchal sees subdued by the Mahometans.

‡ There were no more then present.

Rhodes, who were all received by the Emperor, the Electors, and Princes.

The Pope being placed on the throne, the Patriarch of Antioch took his tiara, or crown, off his head, and kneeled before him, holding his crown* in his hand. Near him other Cardinals kneeled also, one of whom carried some tow at the end of a stick, another a cross, and the rest wax tapers. At the Pope's right hand sat Cardinal de Brancas, with eight other Cardinals; at his left, the Grand Master of Rhodes, with eight Cardinals. Next them, on the right, the Emperor; on the left, the Elector of Brandenburg, both attended by Archbishops. Next them, Electors, Princes, Bishops, and other prelates, as many as the place could contain. The rest sat on the stairs, which had been made very wide for the purpose. There was beside these, in the Court, a great number of Archbishops, Bishops, and other great Lords, both ecclesiastic and secular, who surrounded the Theatre on horseback. There was likewise an immense crowd of people, who could not get into the Court.

When the music had ceased, one of the Cardinals, who was kneeling before the Pope, and who carried the tow, lighted it, and twice said aloud, addressing himself to the Pope, "*Sancte pater, sic transit gloria mundi.*" After which, three Cardinals, who had been selected for putting the Crown on the Pope's head, standing up with the Grand Master of Rhodes, and taking the Crown from the hands of the Pope, they all four kneeled on the highest step of the throne, whence, after saying a prayer, they arose, and put the Crown on the Pope's head; after which, resuming their former places, they heard the *Te Deum*, and the music.

When they left the place, the Pope mounted his white horse, which was preceded by three led horses, that were also white, and had red caparisons. The inferior Clergy walked

* The Papal Crown is composed of a cap, or tiara, enclosed by three marquises' coronets, having two pendants like the Bishops' mitres; and on its top a mound of gold. These three Crowns represent the pretended triple capacity of the Pope, as High Priest, supreme Judge, and sole Legislator of the Christians.

before, followed by the Abbots, Bishops, Archbishops, and Cardinals on horseback. The Emperor, on foot, held the reins of the Pope's bridle on the right, walking in the dirt*, whilst the Elector of Brandenburg did the same on the left. Thus the Pope was carried in procession from the Cathedral to the Augustine Monastery, and thence re-conducted to the Episcopal Palace.

Here ended the ceremony.

MR. URBAN,

JUNE 1.

WHEN George Nevill, brother to the great Earl of Warwick, was made Archbishop of York, in the year 1470, in the 10th year of the reign of King Edward the 4th., he made a great Feast, in which was expended 300 quarters of wheat, 330 tons of ale, 104 tons of wine, one pipe of spiced wine, 80 fat oxen, 6 wild bulls, 1004 weathers, 300 hogs, 300 geese, 3000 capons, 300 pigs, 200 peacocks, 200 cranes, 200 kids, 2000 chickens, 4000 pigeons, 400 rabbits, 204 bitterns, 4000 ducks, 400 herrings, 200 pheasants, 500 partridges, 4000 woodcocks, 400 plovers, 100 curlews, 100 quails, 1000 egrets, 200 rees, above 400 bucks, does, and roebucks, 1056 hot venison pasties, 4000 cold venison pasties, 1000 dishes of jellies parted, 4000 dishes of plain jellies, 4000 cold custards, 2000 hot custards, 300 pikes, 300 breams, eight seals, four porpoises, 400 tarts, 1000 servants to attend, 62 cooks, and 515 kitchens; of which Feast the Earl of Warwick was steward, the Earl of Bedford treasurer, the Lord Hastings comptroller; with many more noble officers.

This Feast exceeded all feasts of that time, and was thought more befitting a King than an Archbishop, and that he did it to let the publick see he was given to hospitality. But the surprise was not only at the extravagance of the cost, but where they could procure all the particulars both from sea and land, where they got kitchens and ovens to dress all this; where they found places to eat it in; and lastly, where they got people to eat it all, unless they invited all the nation: but this Arch-

* This circumstance is particularly noticed by the Historian l'Eufant, in his History of the Council of Constance.

bishop

bishop was the Phoenix glutton of the age; for others were as frugal as he had been profuse, as will appear by the following Bill of fare of a Feast had by the Wax Chandlers' Company on the 28th of October, 1478, eight years after the former, viz.:

	s	d	4
Two loins of mutton and 2 loins of veal.....	0	2	4
A loin of beef.....	0	0	4
A leg of mutton.....	0	0	3½
A pig.....	0	0	4
A capon.....	0	0	6
A coney.....	0	0	2
One doz. of pigeons.....	0	0	7
One hundred eggs.....	0	0	8½
A goose.....	0	0	6
A gallon of red wine.....	0	0	8
Kilderkin of ale.....	0	1	8

Total...0 7 0

Yours, &c.

W. R.

TOUR IN YORKSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 421.)

EDWARD again submitted, again prevaricated, and the turbulent nobles had scarcely laid aside their arms, before they were provoked to resume them with resentments highly inflamed; and their hatred against the Favourite so much increased, that his destruction was inevitable. Lancaster was on this occasion supported by Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, a powerful nobleman; Humphry Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Constable of England; Aylmer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke; and many other new confederates.

Lancaster assembled his followers and marched to York, whence the King had removed to Newcastle; but was pursued thither, and had just time to escape to Tynemouth, and thence by water to Scarborough, where was then a castle deemed impregnable. Whilst the King, with a few forces, proceeded to York to recruit his army, and Gaveston was left at Scarborough; the Earl of Pembroke besieged the castle there, which being untenable, surrendered on conditions which it is probable were never intended to be observed by the confederates, who having thus seized the person of their principal enemy, seem to have resolved upon making him a sacrifice to their resentment; and, accordingly, having conducted Gaveston to a castle at Deddington in Oxfordshire, they left

him under a feeble guard for a few days, until, by a concerted plan, Warwick took possession of the prisoner, and immediately carried him away to his own castle, where, being joined by the Earl of Lancaster, Hereford, and Arundel, they caused the head of the unhappy Favourite to be struck off by the hands of the executioner;—not, however, without some show of a military trial, as the sentence was carried into effect with great parade upon an eminence called Bledlow Hill, about one mile distant from Warwick Castle, on the road leading to Coventry.

However active the Earl of Lancaster appeared at the head of the confederate Barons, or bold in the reduction of the power of the Crown, he is said to have been deficient in the talents requisite for a military commander, and even in personal courage: and perhaps it may have given some countenance to this notion, that he seems to have taken no part in the Scottish war, to which it might have been imagined that the martial ardour of the age would have invited him. Another reason may indeed be assigned for his declining to attend the King on the occasion alluded to; for on the return of Edward, after the tremendous and decisive battle of Bannockburn, the Ministry, now modelled by the direction of Lancaster, and the command of the army entrusted to him, seemed to afford an opportunity of holding a secret correspondence with the King of Scots, which he eagerly embraced, and thereby secured a powerful ally in the event which he may be presumed to have already anticipated, of another quarrel with his own Sovereign.

Notwithstanding the high offices to which Lancaster had been appointed, he must have been perfectly aware of having little deserved the confidence of Edward; and the daily advances which the two Spencers were making in the King's favour, the countenance shown to them upon every occasion, and the bounty which was continually lavished upon them, filled his mind with jealousy and disgust, which soon broke forth in acts of open violence. An irregular transfer of property which had given rise to a quarrel between the younger Spencer and one of the confederate Barons, was deemed a sufficient excuse for again taking up

up arms. Lancaster and Hereford demanded of the King the punishment of Spencer, or threatened to renounce their allegiance. Without waiting the result, they fell upon the offenders, pillaged and destroyed their estates, murdered their servants, and burned their houses. Flushed with the success of these exploits, they marched to London, and by menaces, procured of the Parliament then sitting, the attainder of the Spencers, and sentence of perpetual banishment. They then once more retired to their castles in all the plenitude of feudal independence; but the interval of a few months had only elapsed before an accidental circumstance having afforded to the insulted Monarch the prospect of gratifying his resentment, Edward recalled both the Spencers, reinstated them in their former power, and seized upon the domains of those of the factious Barons whose estates lay most exposed to an attack.

Lancaster again assembled his vassals, openly avowed having entered into an alliance with the King of Scotland, from whom he had received a promise of assistance in case of emergency, and being joined by Bohun, Earl of Hereford, posted the insurgent forces at Burton-upon-Trent in Staffordshire, to dispute the passage of the river, and interrupt the march of the King's forces into the North.

The King advanced at the head of his army, amounting, it is said, to thirty thousand men; and Lancaster, deficient in military skill, and disappointed of the reinforcement which he had expected from Scotland, fled before him, retreating Northward, until at Borough-bridge, the forces under Sir Andrew Harcla, a brave and loyal officer, who had before signalled himself by a gallant defence of Carlisle against the Scots, intercepting his passage over the river Eyne, the insurgents were repulsed, the Earl of Hereford slain, and Lancaster, incapable, it is said, of flight or defence, surrendered himself a prisoner.

Harcla immediately conducted him to the King, who without any hesitation determined upon his fate. Few forms were in those times observed; and a subject taken with arms in his hands, in open rebellion, could expect but little favour. His repeated

treasons had long before rendered him odious, not only to the Sovereign, but to all the adherents to the Royal cause; and being sentenced to die, he was, as if by way of retaliation for his behaviour in the case of Gavaston a few years before, subjected to the most mortifying indignities which the rudeness of the age suggested. He was placed on a miserable horse without a bridle, a hood put on his head, and in mean attire, conducted amidst the insulting acclamations of the populace, to his own castle at Pontefract, and there beheaded.

Thus perished one of the most powerful of the English Nobility, whose public conduct and private life, the former marked by continual turbulence, and the latter by arrogance and hypocrisy, may be truly said to have deserved no better fate.

His revenues were immense, being at once in possession of no less than six Earldoms, with all their immunities and jurisdiction.

After his decapitation, his estates being seized for the Crown, it was reported that abundance of plate and jewels, and what is still more extraordinary, part of the rich wardrobe of Gavaston were found amongst his treasures. Thus it appears, that even amongst the highest nobility, the predatory attacks often made upon each other by these feudal chiefs, were not merely influenced by the more independent, however detestable, passions of revenge or resentment, but accompanied with the odious and selfish practices of rapine and robbery. How horrible a picture is thus presented of the state of society, when tyranny on the one hand, and rebellion on the other, alternately desolated the land, and crushed the lower classes of its inhabitants by continual oppressions! Force and violence superseded the mild and benign operations of the laws, and the natural protectors of the poor were in fact their insolent oppressors and cruel destroyers.

The greater part of those immense estates which the higher nobility had accumulated, were undoubtedly cultivated by a rude sort of husbandry, but for themselves alone. Their vassals, wholly dependent upon them, were without any incitements to industry, or encouragement to moral virtues.

virtues. In the short intervals between those conflicts, in which they were compelled to bear a part, and in which undistinguished thousands annually perished; idleness rendered them useless and burthensome, or habits of violence and outrage rendered them dangerous to their lords. The latter indeed were "a kind of independent potentates," who took upon themselves the redress of wrongs and the maintenance of privileges, by open force and the strong arm of power; by the exercise not of mild and impartial distributive justice, but by the domination of authority, and the terms of superior strength.

Let us rejoice that we live in happier times; when the rights of the great and of the humble are equally under the protection of the Laws; and when the sword of Justice is not wielded by caprice, but upheld by mercy.

Yours, &c.

VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Wurminster, May 11.*
FEW things appear more unaccountable to the young Topographer than the very irregular manner in which the Hundreds and Tythings are laid out in our Western Counties.

In troubling you with a few remarks upon this intricate subject, I beg leave to say, that I have no particular claim of originality to make, and that I shall be happy to see the subject discussed in your pages by some abler pen.

One of the first ideas which must occur to any one, on inspecting a County Map, is, that the Hundreds and Tythings could not have been laid out with any respect to the quantity of land they contained; and the great difference of extent, as well as the general neglect of every thing like a right line or a natural boundary, clearly indicates that we ought to look elsewhere for an explanation of the principle upon which these ancient divisions were made.

It is well known to those who are conversant in Saxon Antiquities, that the *people*, and not the *land*, were chiefly considered in this arrangement; but it has not yet been so clearly decided what number or description of persons constituted the original Hundred and Tything. Some have imagined that the Hundred was

made up of one hundred Thanes whose lands lay adjacent; but this hypothesis swells the number of these knights or petty nobles to an incredible amount:—others have supposed that it consisted of an hundred families only, which is equally objectionable, because it diminishes the population far below probability.—To take Wiltshire for an example: in the former case we should have in that county at least four thousand Thanes; and in the latter, not more than sixteen thousand people. That conjecture, therefore, seems the only probable one, which makes the Hundred to have consisted of one hundred ~~free~~ families of whatever rank;—supposing the slaves or bondmen, which constituted about three-fourths of the whole population, as being the property of their masters, and incapable of holding lands, not to have been taken into the account. This would make the population of Wilt about sixty thousand, or nearly one-third of its present amount, which is perhaps very near the truth.

A division of land, made up in this manner from the union of many smaller properties, must necessarily be very irregular in its boundaries, but there are other anomalies which even thus are not accounted for.—It is not uncommon, for instance, to find part of one hundred in the very middle of another, or several parts of a hundred scattered widely over a whole country, and these in common language are not unaptly termed *ragged hundreds*. It is evidently impossible, at this distance of time, and in the absence of all record, to state *when* and *why* any particular irregularity of this kind was introduced;—but it is not so difficult, perhaps, to detect the operation of certain causes which must have ultimately produced this effect.

By whomsoever of our Saxon kings these divisions were first adopted (for there is no proof that we owe them to the wisdom of Alfred) they could not have continued long in their primitive state. From the increase of population, the manumission of slaves, and other causes, the hundred must soon have ceased to contain just a hundred, and the tything ten free families.—The intention was to bind the free inhabitants in a kind of perpetual and mutual bail, and to constitute

constitute them guardians of each others conduct: but, to effect this, it was necessary that changes should be made as the population fluctuated. There can be no doubt but that the Hundred was originally subdivided into exactly ten tythings; but, as this has long since ceased to be the case, it is natural to suppose that the first attempts to meet the inconvenience arising from an increased or diminished population, were by increasing or diminishing the number of tythings *within the Hundred*.—We soon find, however, that severe legislative interference was requisite to maintain this essential feature of Saxon polity. Several laws on this subject still exist, and particularly one of Canute, which requires, under no less penalty than that of outlawry, that every person being twelve years of age should enrol himself in *some* hundred and tything.—It is to be observed that this law, though highly penal as to the general object, clearly gave an option to the person as to the hundred and tything of which he was to become a member; and this, I apprehend, is quite sufficient to account for those irregularities which at first view appear so inexplicable. A manumitted vassal, and there were many of these, from pious and humane motives, on acquiring landed property, though locally situated at a distance, would sometimes prefer placing himself under the protection and civil jurisdiction of his former lord; perhaps courtesy might require it, or the lord might expect it as a just tribute of respect. Similar reasons would draw the younger branches of families to their more powerful relatives, ecclesiastics to religious establishments, and clients to their patrons: and what thus originated in choice would soon become indefeasible custom.

I have not at present an opportunity of extensive reference; but, so far as my memory serves me, I think it will be found that some of the most ragged Hundreds had Bishops or Religious Houses for their lords in the time of our early Henrys and Edwards; if this be the case, it is a fair presumption that the detached parts were acquisitions after the Hundred itself came into their possession.

I need mention only one circumstance more, but it is one which has

very much altered the Hundreds from their original appearance and extent. I mean the union of two or more of these ancient divisions into one, of which many instances occur at no very distant periods: the motive may have been merely convenience, and the change most probably took place without any formal act to sanction it or mark the time. Of these united Hundreds we have several in Wilts; *Cawden and Cadworth, Elstul and Everly, Pottern and Cannings, Branch and Dole*, may be instanced; the union of which last did not take place till after the reign of Elizabeth. Nor does the modern name always so clearly imply the circumstance; for the extensive Hundred of Swanbrough contains within its present boundaries that of Roubergh Regis, which existed separately temp. Edw. II. while that of Roubergh Episcopi has been united to Pottern and Cannings. Instances of this nature might easily be multiplied; but I conceive enough has been said to account for the present irregular division, and more perhaps than you will think interesting to your general readers. J. O.

MR. URBAN,

April 27.

AMONGST that vast variety of strange Tenures which our ancestors seem to have industriously exercised their fancy to invent or establish, I have scarcely heard of one more curious than that which is said to belong to the Manor of Thongcastor in Lincolnshire, where, according to various accounts, "the Lord has a right to whip the Parson in his Pulpit." Mr. Arthur Young, in his View of the Agriculture of the above-named County, has hastily glanced at this custom, from the traditionary report of the neighbourhood; but unquestionably some of your intelligent Correspondents are able to afford more particular information upon the subject, and it will be esteemed a favour, if, through the medium of your Publication, a credible account of it may be obtained.

At present all that I learn is, that the Manor of Broughton in Lindsey, about two miles from Brigg or Glandford Bridge, is holden under that of Castor, or of Harden, in the parish of Castor, by the following service; viz. that annually upon Palm Sunday the Deputy of the Lord of the Manor of Broughton

Broughton attends at the Church of Castor with a new cart-whip in his hand, which he cracks thrice in the Church Porch, passes with it on his shoulder up the Nave into the Chancel, and seats himself in the pew of the Lord of the Manor, where he remains until the Officiating Minister is about to read the Second Lesson. He then proceeds with his whip, to the lash of which he has in the interim affixed a purse, which ought to contain thirty silver pennies (instead of which a single half-crown is substituted); and, kneeling down on a cushion, or mat, before the reading-desk, holds the purse suspended over the Minister's head all the time he is reading the Lesson; after which he returns to his seat; and, when the Divine Service is over, leaves the whip and purse at the manor-house.

It is said that the silver pieces have some reference to those which Judas received as the wages of his iniquity; and that the three cracks of the whip in the Church Porch allude to the denial of our blessed Saviour by St. Peter: but the true *rationale* of the custom may perhaps be known to some of your Readers, of whom I venture to request the favour of such farther particulars as may tend to elucidate so extraordinary a custom. I believe that an ancient Priory once stood in the Parish of Broughton: had these practices any reference to the Monastic Establishment there? In whom was the Manor antiently vested, and by whom is it now holden? By whom was the service imposed originally, and is it still performed in the manner above described, or how otherwise? are questions which I flatter myself that your indulgence will allow me respectfully to put to the circle of your numerous Correspondents; to whom I have been so often indebted for a solution of my doubts on a variety of subjects connected with Literature and Antiquities, that it would be ungrateful if I did not mention my obligations, with sentiments of great respect, both to Mr. Urban, and those by whom the well-established fame of his *Miscellany* has been so long and so ably maintained: and towards which, by thus eliciting, or being the means of eliciting knowledge, it affords me great pleasure in the humblest degree, to contribute. QUESTOR.

GENT. MAG. June, 1820.

Mr. URBAN, March 31.

THE parish of St. Andrew, in the City of Worcester, according to the parliamentary return in 1801, contained 1750 inhabitants. The money raised by the Parish-rates, at 3s. 6d. in the pound, was 491l. 8s.

The Church (*see Plate II.*) is a Vicarage, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. Its value in the King's Books is 10l. 5s. 10d. The Church-yard is very large, and was consecrated by Bp. Thornborough in 1635. The Church is supposed to have been erected in the eleventh century; and was appropriated to the Abbey of Pershore. But the building is chiefly remarkable on account of its lofty and elegant spire, which is a great ornament to this antient City. It was built, by Nathaniel Wilkinson, in 1751; who gave in its dimensions on oath as follows:

	ft.	in.
The height of the base or tower..	90	0
The height of the spire from its base	135	6
	<hr/> 225 6	

The diameter of the base of the spire is 20 ft. and under the eap 6 ft. 4ths. The spire is terminated with a Corinthian capital, on which is fixed the weathercock.

The epitaphs in this Church are given in Green's History of Worcester, vol. II. p. cvii. C. D.

Mr. URBAN, May 12.

THE antient Collegiate Church of St. Katharine by the Tower having undergone a repair, I was greatly disappointed on visiting it, to find that not only no restorations had been attempted; but great part of the few original features of the fabrick, which had escaped destruction in former reparation, have in the present been obscured or entirely destroyed.

The North side of the Nave and its Aile, which till lately was in the original state, has been modernized. The venerable appearance it once possessed is hid by a covering of the new-fashioned cement, which has likewise been applied to the West front and the main Tower attached to it. The smooth even surface of plaster spread over the walls destroys every idea of the antiquity of the building, and gives this antient Church the appear-

appearance of a fantastic *Gothic* erection of yesterday.

The South side of the Nave and Aisle being less exposed than the opposite one, instead of the composition merely washed over with a dirty white composition; and the Choir, which has long since been rebuilt with brick, and most required the application of the cement, remains in the same disgraceful state as formerly.

The inside of the Church is in little better condition than the exterior. The windows have been despoiled of their original mullions and tracery; and in their stead are occupied by a clumsy imitation of the former ones, copied from a bad restoration of an older date in the West front (coeval no doubt with the Tower) rather than from originals still remaining at the Eastern end of the Aisles. In the Clerestory the windows contain only plain mullions, without even the large quatrefoils that appear in the lower tier. In addition, the windows have been new glazed in the modern style. By this improvement, several coats of arms, in stained glass, which were to be seen before these repairs, are totally lost.

The walls and pillars are covered with a yellow wash, the peculiar colouring of garrets and stables; except the mouldings of the arches, the capitals to the columns, and different lines of the building, which are white-washed.

The antient Stalls (though little care is bestowed in their preservation), I am happy to add, have escaped the varnish brush. But the Exeter Monument has not shared their good fate, having received a coarse coat of whitewash, greatly to the detriment of the curious and delicate sculpture of the canopy, and so thickly applied as to fill up the accumulated initials which the idle and mischievous had cut upon the effigies.

I am not aware whether this repair has been at the expence of the Chapter or the Precinct. If the latter, as, judging by the work I should pronounce it to be, the Antiquary will have great cause to lament the apathy of the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St. Katharine, who, at a period which produced so many good revivals of this neglected style of Architecture, suffered their antient

Church to be disgraced by the burlesque restorations of Parish Carpenters and Plasterers.

I have strictly confined myself to the innovations of the last repair. With those of former ones I have nothing to do at present. So devoted to improvement has this edifice been during a century back, that no part of the antient fabrick exists, excepting the great arches and pillars, which has not in some way or other been modernized. E. I. C.

ACCOUNT OF THE ANTIENT SCULPTURES IN THE ROYAL MUSEUM AT PARIS; WITH REMARKS BY MR. FOSBROOKE. No. IV.

(Resumed from p. 326.)

WE now proceed to the Hall of the Seasons.

XXXV. VENUS GENETRIX. The figures of Venus, with the surname of *Genetrix*, which we see upon the Imperial coins, present to us that Goddess, regarded by the Romans as the mother of their ancestors, precisely in the same attitude as this fine statue. She appears dressed in a transparent tunick, which is scarcely detached from the graceful contour of her limbs, and she holds in her hand the apple of Paris. Her ears are pierced; for it was usual to suspend valuable pendants from the ears of statues which represented Goddesses. This statue of Parian marble ornamented the Gardens of the Versailles. (*Visconti*, p. 16.) There is considerable difficulty on the subject of these Venuses. Cæsar first called her Venus Genetrix, as the common mother of his family, and Lessing thinks that she was represented as a Venus Victrix, but he observes, that many Venuses have been so denominated by the Restorers merely placing an apple in the hand. The best explanation of those accompanied with Cupid is, that they were in honour of the accouchemens of the Emperesses. Armed Venuses are of Grecian antiquity.

XXXVI. Commodus. A Bust. The ferocious visage of this Emperor announces his character. (*Visconti*, p. 17.) It was in this reign, says Winckelmann (*Art. VI. 7*) that the Arts began to decline. His portraits are very rare. One exceedingly fine is at the Capitol: another at the Farnese Palace; a third in the Pio-Clementine

mentine Museum, and two in the French; one brought from the Palace of Modena, the other from the Villa Albani. After his busts, all those of the following Emperors decline in merit.

XXXVII. A WOUNDED COMBATANT. A Statue. The attitude is remarkable. The wounded hero, with one knee on the ground, does not appear vanquished. (*Visconti*, p. 17.) It is just as probable that he is in the act of supplicating mercy from his conqueror: unless the statue refers to one of Homer's heroes.

XXXVIII. A YOUNG HERCULES WITHOUT A BEARD. The bandeau around his head was often given by the Greeks to deified heroes. (*Visconti*, p. 17.) Upon the Palais Royal Gems (l. pl. 80.) is a head, very fine, of the young Hercules: but, whether young or old, his forehead has the form of that of a bull: and his hair is curled upon his head.

XXXIX. ANTINOUS. A Bust. The Ivy crown which encircles his head, gives him the character of a Bacchus, or Osiris. (*Visconti*, p. 17.) All the representations of Antinous are in the Egyptian style, as it was modified by the Greeks under the Lagidæ. The two finest known heads of him are engraved in the Monumenta Inedita. Mr. Hope has a fine bust in the Greco-Egyptian style. The pretended Belvidere Antinous, so common in the shops, is a Melcager, or a Mercury.

XL. PLANTILLA. A Bust. This undoubted portrait of the wife of Caracalla, is equally perfect in conservation and execution. (*Visconti*, p. 17.) Qu. if this bust is not unique, or excessively rare? Mongey takes no notice of any bust.

XLI. BACCHANTE. A Statue. She is crowned with vine leaves, and draped in two tunics without sleeves, of unequal length, over which a goat skin is negligently thrown. (*Visconti*, p. 18.) Winckelman says, that the face of a Bacchante expresses the Aurora of Pleasure. They have the antient character of comic grace, like Fauns, a gay smile, delineated by the angles of the mouth, drawn upwards. Besides this, the fine Bacchante of the Villa Albani has a flat profile, and the eyes elevated, like those of Fauns. The goat's skin, says Montfaucon, is common.

XLII. ENEAS. A Bust. This warrior, whose head is covered with a helmet, and who seems to direct sorrowful looks to Heaven, has been taken for a wounded Diomedes, imploring the protection of Minerva; but the absence of every indication of a wound, and the crooked form of the top of the helmet, which seems to imitate the Phrygian bonnet, may rather induce us to think, that it represents a Trojan Hero, probably Eneas, who, upon the shore of Africa, where he has been thrown by a tempest, is invoking the aid of his Goddess mother. (*Visconti*, p. 18.) This conjecture is very ingenious, for the helmet of Eneas is of this fashion in the illuminations of the Vatican Virgil, supposed to be of the reign of Theodosius, towards the end of the fourth century; and it also occurs upon the head of the Goddess Rome, in the coins of the family Cornelia. These are the authorities from which the presumptive form of the Trojan helmet is taken.

XLIII. AN EGYPTIAN GOD. A Statue of alabaster. Egyptian monuments sculptured in alabaster are very rare. This seated figure is of a large dimension and Egyptian workmanship: and is, for its matter and antiquity extremely precious. The seat is ornamented with hieroglyphicks. It is probable that this statue formed the ornament of the Temple of Orus, in some town of Egypt, perhaps that which the antient Geographers called the "City of Alabasters." We know that the Egyptians were accustomed to sculp the images of this God of Light upon white stones. (*Visconti*, p. 19.) Only two other Egyptian statues of alabaster are known; they are two Isises seated, holding horns upon their knees. One is at the Roman College; the other at the Villa Albana.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, May 13.
SOME years ago enquiries were made in your Miscellany respecting the custom of lighting fires on Midsummer Eve, stated to be prevalent in the West of England. It seems to be pretty well established, that it is a relique of Pagan worship. Gebelin in his *Allegories Orientales*; Hist. d'Hercule, observes, that at the moment of summer solstice the antients

tians were accustomed to light fires in honour of the New Year, which they held to have originally commenced in fire. Nor is there, he asserts, any computation of time more antiently received than that which fixes the beginning of the year in June. These fires, he proceeds, were accompanied with vows and sacrifices for plenty and prosperity, with dances and leaping over the flames, and each person on his departure took a firebrand of greater or less magnitude, while the rest was scattered to the wind in order that it might disperse every evil as it dispersed the ashes.

The vigil of St. John the Baptist falling on this day, the Midsummer-Eve rites seem to have been carefully practised and handed down by our more immediate ancestors; for Stowe and his contemporaries particularly describe its observance. Boursae mentions it in 1725, and Borsae about 30 years later. As to the universality of this custom throughout the nations of Celtic origin, we know that in the North of England, in Ireland, and in Scotland, it is still retained. And may perhaps argue from its name *Beltaine*—Bel's Beal's, or the Sun's fire—that it is coeval with the Aborigines of our Island, who, as well as almost every other nation of Idolaters, paid homage to that glorious luminary. Traces of it appear in Sweden, where the houses are ornamented with boughs. Stowe says they ought to be greene birch, Long Fennell, St. John's Wort, Aspin, White Lillies, and such like, and the young people dance around a poll till morning, and even among the Yehosti, a Tartar tribe, subject to Russia, who assemble, as we are told, under a tree at night, and remain till morning on the festival of St. John, shrieking and singing and dancing round a great fire.

The best account of the attendant ceremonies is given by Gough, in 1570, in a translation which he dedicated to Queen Elizabeth.

"Then doth the joyfull feast of John the Baptist take his turne,
When bonfires-great, with lofty flame, in every towne doe burne,
And yéung men round about with maydes doe daunce in every street
With garlands wrought of motherwort, or else of yervaine sweet,

And many other flowers faire, with violets in their lightes; [whoever stands
Where as they all doe fondly thinke that
And throw the flowers beholds the flame,
his eyes shall feel no paine,
When thus till night they daunced have,
they through the fire again
With striving minds doe run, and all their herbs they cast therein;
And then with words devout, and prayers, they solemnly begin,
Desiring God that all their illes may there confounded be;
Whereby they thinke through all that yeare from augues to be free."

Vide Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 317.

The vestiges of these rites are not quite obliterated in South Wales, and may perhaps be instanced as one amongst many proofs of resemblance between Welsh and Scottish customs. At Port-Einon, a small village in that insulated part of Glamorganshire, called Gower, culm is collected and hid against a fire on the 23d of June, as I had an opportunity of being witness to last year: on enquiry I found that the custom had been observed time immemorial. At Llangeneth, a neighbouring village, the festival of the Patron-saint, or Mabsant, i.e. holy man, falling on the 24th, the garlands and the poll, as well as the dances and bonfire, are still retained. This ceremonial is not wholly unknown in Pembrokeshire. It does not appear that it was necessary to light the fire invariably in the same spot, although a conspicuous situation was generally chosen. The foundations of a small inclosure once used for this purpose, may still be traced in the turf about a furlong from the noted well at the secluded village of Newton in Glamorganshire. A few of the old people still remember convening there, and throwing a small cheese across through the flame on Midsummer's Eve. They report that the enclosure was afterwards used as a pound, though it seems too small for that purpose; and that the stones have been taken to mend the road that leads to the little harbour below.

I have only to add, that the lines above cited contain so satisfactory a description of this curious rite, that should it fall into total disuse, I can still heartily congratulate Morganery and her neighbours on being free from the evils which it was erst intended to deprecate.

H.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, May 16.
THE first decided protection granted to the Authors of this country for literary property appears to have been in the reign of Queen Anne; for though Queen Elizabeth permitted no book to be published without the permission of the persons appointed by the Crown, as Licensers of the press, and directed that only one license should be granted for the same work, this afforded but very slender protection to the Authors; since it is well known that the said Licensers were frequently tampered with, and prevailed upon to countenance every species of literary depredation which ingenuity of the age could suggest or practice.

The origin of Copy-right may, however, be traced to a much more remote period in Italy. The earliest instance of the positive protection of literary property occurred in 1514, during the pontificate of the accomplished Leo X. Having committed the five books of Tacitus (which he had purchased for 500 zechins of Angelo Arcombello, who brought them from the Abbey of Corvey in Westphalia) to the care and editorship of the learned Beroaldo, in order to secure him the reward of his labours as editor and collator of the MSS. he denounced sentence of excommunication, besides the penalty of 200 ducats and forfeiture of the books, against any person who should reprint the work within ten years of its publication by Beroaldo, without his express permission.

Notwithstanding these serious injunctions, however, the work was pirated and printed at Milan in the same year, by Alessandro Manuziano, who had established himself as a printer in opposition to Aldus Manuzio, and who contended with him in the publication of the writings of antiquity. He appears to have obtained the sheets of Beroaldo's Tacitus as they came from the press, and had probably nearly completed his impression before he was aware of the heavy penalties he was provoking. He was cited before the Pontiff to answer for his offence; but, owing to the interference of some powerful friends, he was excused the weightiest portion of his punishment, namely, excommunication; though it is a question whether he would not have deemed the curses of the Pope a much lighter

cause of complaint than the loss of his ducats. It is easy to conjecture what would be the sentiments of a modern publisher on such an occasion. A compromise was subsequently entered into between Manuziano and Beroaldo, and the former permitted under certain restrictions to vend his spurious edition.

The Copy-right Act, notwithstanding its improvements, is still susceptible of further modification. "Authors," says Mr. D'Israeli*, "continue poor, and booksellers become opulent—an extraordinary result! Booksellers are not agents for authors, but proprietors of their works; so that the perpetual revenues of Literature are solely in the possession of the trade."

Literary might be as profitable as landed property to its possessor, if properly secured; but, as M. D'Israeli very pertinently observes, "successful Authors are heirs to fortunes, but, by a strange singularity, are disinherited at their very birth; for on the publication of their works they cease to be their own property." This is ordered somewhat differently in France, where the descendants of Racine and Corneille retain a claim to compensation from the proprietors of the French Theatres, whenever the Dramas of their immortal ancestors are performed. In that country particular encouragement has been given to literary men. It was there decreed, in the affair of Crebillon, that literary productions should not be liable to be seized by creditors.

I think it possible for a greater indulgence to be granted to Authors in England than has ever as yet been allowed them, without infringing upon the interests of the Commonwealth. And that the Copy-right Act, even in its present reformed state, is capable of being very materially improved, is a fact, of which all who think proper to deliberate calmly upon the matter must be aware.

I shall be pleased if these imperfect hints elicit remarks from any of your numerous Correspondents, on a subject of such vital importance to Literature as that to which they are directed; and shall gladly avail myself, at some future time, of such an opportunity for entering more at large into the discussion. A—c.

* "Calamities of Authors."

Mr. URBAN, May 1.
THE rescue from oblivion the perishing memorials of ancient piety and magnificence, ere yet entirely effaced by the overwhelming power of Time, or the yet more leveling arm of "Modern Improvement," is a pleasing, though melancholy task, which, while it affords a legitimate source of innocent pleasure, must at the same time impress on the mind an awful, though salutary lesson.

The Quadrangular Tower, a drawing of which accompanies this*, was pulled down about two years ago, to make way for the erection of a School for the education of Children on the System of Dr. Bell, and was for many years used as the Common Gaol of the Borough of Tewkesbury. It is conjectured to have been originally intended as a receptacle for the bells belonging to the Abbey, of which it was undoubtedly an appendage, though its site is now at some distance from, and apparently unconnected with it. But probably being found too weak to support the powerful vibration of the Bells, to which the extensive fissures on the North side are attributed, they were transferred to the central tower of the Abbey. To each of the four corners was affixed a winged figure, which has been supposed to represent demons in the act of flying away from the "Harmony of the Steeple," to which they are said to have an aversion, though this property is not enumerated in the list of good offices performed by bells in the following distich:

"Laudo deum verum, plebem voco, congrego clerum,
 Defunctos ploro, pestem fugo, festa decoro."

Or in the inscription for Bells, mentioned by Weever in his "Funeral Monuments:"

"Funera plango, fulgura frango, sabbata pango,
 Exeito lentos, dissipo ventos, paco crucentos."

Allow me to suggest, that the building drawn and engraved by Mr. Malcolm, in vol. LXXVII. ii. p. 489, was most probably intended to re-

present the Mythe, in the parish of Tewkesbury, within half a mile of the Town. The drawing was taken at least 10 years ago; as about that time it underwent some material alterations in the exterior. It is vulgarly called King John's Castle, from an unfounded idea that that Monarch once inhabited it. F. I.

Mr. URBAN, April 26.

I HAVE been much gratified by a perusal of the Translation of the Saxon Chronicle, reviewed by you in p. 336. Not having the original of the Saxon Chronicle by me, I cannot refer to it; but I suspect Miss Gurney has no authority for what appears to me an error, pp. 31. 635. "This year, &c. at Dorchester (*Oxfordshire*)."

In the late edition of Hutchins, vol. IV. p. 86, Birinus, an Italian monk, did the same anno 634 in Wessex, and fixed an Episcopal See at Dorchester in *Oxfordshire*, and the authorities quoted are in Saxon Chron. p. 230. Godwin de Præsul. p. 202, (*not* 329.) Dug. Mona. Bede Hist. l. 3. c. 7. (*not* l. 5. c. 19.) W. of Malmesbury, Brompt. Leland. It has always been a doubt with me whether Birinus ever went into *Oxfordshire*. Bede says he arrived in the nation of the Geoisceans (*West sex*) and finding them all Pagans, he continued there, and the two Kings, Cynegils and Oswald, gave him the City called *Dorset*. E. B.

On the Extent of the Historia Relation, in discovering and marshalling the Subjects of Human Knowledge.

(Continued from p. 391.)

WE must now define a word not usually defined in philosophical inquiries—I mean FAITH. Faith is the eye of the soul. This is a distinct organ; act, or faculty of the mind: as much so as reasoning, imagination, or belief of human occurrences. A man may lose the use of this faculty, as he may his eye-sight; or he may have it diseased and ill-affected, just as he may any other sense, external or internal. Is it possible that some persons (like *Hume* for example) may, in this acceptation of the word, have been born blind? *Hume* could no more reason upon, or conceive, what religious feeling

* The Tower being accurately represented in the Wood-engraving in p. 526, it is unnecessary to copy this drawing. EDIT.

feeling was—still less calculate its effects—than a man born blind could comprehend what was meant by the word “scarlet.” The property of faith is to perceive a supernatural communication, a fact, precept, influence, command, or power divine. It is the faculty whereby to perceive and feel Revelation. It has sagacity where reason is blind: and that it is not wrong, is proved by its effects, a supernatural goodness and cheerfulness from more penetrating its countenance, speech, and actions.—It carries the divine letter of recommendation in its face wherever it goes. It has a steady perception, and belief (of course) in the system of Providence—the full extent of whose plan is above and beyond its ken, but it sees plainly that the system of Providence here is a mysterious fragment of some whole—that the human soul, wondrous in its energies, possessing and agitating this body, its senses and organs, yet remaining invisible—is in a stage of progress from, and to, some point that from the infinite distance is hid from view. That it is making a transit over the disc of finite space.—Faith has a curiosity, a yearning after, immortality—an anxious expectation as if longing to be gone, upon a fair journey—a tenderness as of having been parted from some one—and will take no consolation—a thoughtfulness, as if recollecting a state, not by any means to be found here; but as something that it has seen or known before. Formed exclusively to believe divine truth, it has a ready presentiment of heavenly grace and favour, unless diseased with fanaticism or superstition; its two fatal disorders. But when sound, it is the rightful witness and trier, as to the fact, of divine interpositions, of the correspondence in evidence of things not contrary, indeed, to reason, nor incompatible with it—closely in the analogy of it—for both are historical;—but it is specifically different from reason—and as far above it, as reason itself is above brutish sagacity.

Whoever has heard the evidence of Christianity must be stupid if he is not a Christian. He must have suffered some paralysis of the mind. He must have been by some accident bereft, as Dr. Clarke has demonstrated, of that faculty, which links up with

the superior order of beings, and is part of that golden chain let down from heaven—alluded to by Homer, and the Pagan Poets. And, by the way, all the Pagan superstitions, whether ancient or modern, have, by the unanswerable learning of sound criticism, been shewn to be only so many corrupted and mutilated remains of revelation, imperfectly transpired.

The virtue of the Stoics, Epicureans, Sceptics, and Academicians, is founded on apathy, and a self-balanced independence of the historical chain of things—the mutual connection with God and man. So the modern philanthropist (as he is foolishly called) resolves charity into an expansion of self-love—a solecism in terms. But Christians make virtue a *communicated* feeling, (moving in the contrary direction, that is, from *without*, from *around*, and from *on high*: a grace derived from the Deity, our common FATHER. It is drawn historically from that sublimest and purest origin. Hence duty, fortified by *habits* of forbearing, and of active exertion of our faculties, repressing, of consequence, self-love: crossing, but not mortifying it, *in the sense of the Monks*, and Methodists, but of the Apostle. Hence general maxims, which are the *precis*, result, or sum total, of historical experiences, and *communicated* truths. And thus it appears that prudence, temperance, fortitude, and justice, are only consequences that immediately arise from Christian duty, or benevolence, i.e. gratitude to God and man, arising from the historical notice of our relations to them, respectively.

Traditional maxims of life, proverbs, approved apophthegms, rules, and aphorisms, or definitions, i.e. limitations of moral truth, were, as we have observed before, the first step in the science of moral philosophy. Proverbs are in *ETHICS* what the best poetry and narration are in *CAIRICS*, from their simplicity, ever in the mouths of the common-people. They were the *precis* of historical notices. So the first poetry consisted of short real histories.

A didactic order or system of these proverbs reduced to heads, was next formed by the operation of simply noting differences among things agreeing, and agreements among things differing, and then the further connecting

necting them by some common principle of agreement into elements. But all this method of science is resorted to only when men have lost their way—they must discover every thing analytically. Whereas in the historical connection, they are taught every thing beginning from elements, that is, synthetically.

The origin of evil confining our view to this world, and we have not faculties to go above or beyond it, without the aid of revelation—is the losing this historical connection, the wandering out of our way, or rather some one super-eminent spirit or superior nature from pride and insubordination, breaking out into Atheism: setting up his own insulated, and self-balanced system: and tempting others to form a sect or party in his support, quarrelling with God and the historical order of things. The golden chain is broken, for which is substituted another chain or slavery. For in the due subordination of our duty to God, and man, in the submission to *LAWFUL* authority, consists the only true and perfect freedom.

When once *SELF* becomes a separated and an insulated being, that very instant it becomes exposed to every temptation, whether from human, or from invisible agency. It is in a desert or wilderness: and, immediately, temptation to a being (so cut off from the centre of order), attracts it by apparent good, like, but opposite to, the real good of God and man, and thus mediately and immediately of self—or the whole.

Hence, by the puzzle, of metaphysics, the sophistical systems: for instance, that all benevolence is ultimately founded on selfishness; i. e. that we are virtuous, because we see it to be our interest—and in truth, find it conducive to our best interests to be so: and, because we find more real pleasure in that course than in any other. But it is, a solecism to call *this* (a happiness, resulting from self-love reduced to its due proportion, relation being had to God and man—to call this) *selfishness*. Selfishness is the *exclusion* of those two relations.

YORICK.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban,

June 5.

AS a tribute of justice, however late, allow me to request a place

in your Magazine for a few observations on the memory of the late Dean of Christ Church.

I have always understood that the examinations at the conclusion of each Term, called "Collections," were the happy suggestion of Dr. Markham, who, as I have been informed, laid the foundation of that discipline which his successors so ably maintained. Dr. Bagot did wonders, considering the disadvantages he had to struggle with, in an infirm habit of body and a very nervous temperament; but the perfection of the discipline for which Christ Church has been so famed, though it did not originate with, yet certainly attained its acme, under the vigilant superintendence of Dr. Cyril Jackson, who, by the superiority of his various talents, the elevation of his mind, the assiduous and total devotion of his time and labour to it, contributed to the completion of that arduous work—a work, however, which some have invidiously insinuated was no cost to him, since, by the congeniality of his pursuits, and the interest he felt for the place, it appeared to be his delight!

But the secret and the success of his government of Christ Church lay in that happy application of occurring circumstances, and the judiciously adapting of all the various means of elementary discipline, which either the situation presented, or his own genius suggested, to the great object which he kept constantly in view. Whatever his authority and influence, his knowledge of human nature, his solid and penetrating judgment, his well-digested system of restraint and encouragement, his various and extensive learning, and, above all, his accurate insight into character; whatever occasions of improvement these might offer, were instantly discerned, and as earnestly seized by him as prominent opportunities of useful or beneficent interference. None of these were lost, or neglected; and it was in the discreet and rigorous improvements of seasonable incidents and judicious observation, that he as much surpassed his able predecessors as they might do any ordinary men. The effect was answerable; for no man, probably, as Governor of a College, ever did so much good in such a variety of instances,

stances, and to so many individuals of such different dispositions, temper, and prospects in life, by a happy combination of talent, judgment, and assiduity, Dr. Jackson matured the understandings, cherished the virtues, corrected and improved the moral and religious habits, formed the taste, fixed or regulated the genius and the studies, and in every possible way aided the prospects and the interests, of a whole rising generation entrusted to his care.

These remarks will not be thought over-drawn by persons who had the happiness of knowing Dr. Cyril Jackson well. Some of our ablest Scholars and most experienced men have not hesitated to place him in the same level with Drs. Barrow and Bentley, who in their day were the glory of Trinity College, Cambridge; but, by his attainments on the extended field of natural and experimental philosophy, he was allowed to have been superior even to those justly-celebrated Scholars. ALUMNUS.

Mr. URBAN, June 8.

IN p. 371, you have given a Memoir of that distinguished Divine, Philosopher, and Scholar, Dr. Isaac Milner. Before the death of his brother, the Rev. Joseph Milner, author of the "History of the Christian Church," for whom he entertained a high regard, Hull was the most favourite place of his residence. His lodgings there were a complete workshop, filled with all kinds of carpenters' and turners' instruments. There he was accustomed to relax his mind daily from the fatigues of study, by some *manual labour*. His lathe and appendages for turning were extremely nice, and cost him no less than 140 guineas. He had also a very curious machine, partly of his own invention, which formed and polished at the same time, with the utmost possible exactness, watch-wheels of every description.

A celebrated Moralist of the present day maintains, that manual labour is one great source of happiness. It is evident that we cannot bear without injury, for any long time, intense and uninterrupted thought; it is equally clear that, when the mind, without any object of pursuit, is left to its own spontaneous sensibilities,

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it turns either to the future or the past; and, as we are neither melancholy or gay, so is too often the prospect before us.

This state, therefore, of sensibility, exercising the mind, not according to the real existence of things, but to their accidental impression, is seldom profitable; besides this, it can be no relief to a mind already wearied with deep thinking. Something is wanted for this purpose, which gently exercises the mental powers on some corporeal movement. Manual labour, requiring just dexterity enough to abstract the mind from its accustomed operations, seems best to answer this end. Let it not, therefore, be a matter of surprize or ridicule, that a man of enlarged understanding, as in the present instance, should stoop for amusement to the drudgery of unchanical employment.

Yours, &c.

CANTAR.

LETTERS FROM THE CONTINENT.

(Continued from p. 417.)

LETTER V.

Rue de Mont-Thabor, Paris,

Aug. 8, 1818.

OUR Inn at St. Dennis, the *Grand Cerf*, was large and showy, but the accommodations wretched. The meat was not eatable, and the bread sour. The night was so excessively hot (at four in the morning, thermometer 72), that I was obliged to sleep with the windows wide open; and there was a continual roll of carts and waggons, and cracking of whips, the whole night. St. Dennis is a large dirty town, with about 5000 inhabitants. The Church of St. Dennis is the King's Chapel Royal. The West front has three old Saxon arches. One of the West towers has a spire. There is no middle tower. The vaults under the Choir of the Church were the burial-place of the Kings of France for about 1000 years; but at the Revolution, in September 1792, the mob of Paris broke open the tombs of the Kings, burnt the coffins of lead and wood, and scattered the Royal bones about the churchyard; where they remained, unburied and unpitied, till the restoration of Louis. There were, however, a few of the tombs which escaped their attacks. The Church was also ransacked, and the organ destroyed, as well as the altars and chapels,

pals. Buonaparte, though he did not choose to pay any respect to the remains of the Royal Family, yet was ambitious of being buried in the same place from which their bones had been removed. He accordingly prepared a vault for himself and his dynasty; the entrance to which was to be by two immense massy bronze doors, with three locks and keys: the keys to be kept by three of his favourite Generals; thus to secure himself as much as possible from any indignity to his Royal bones. The Sacristan (a Swiss) who shows the Church pointed out the bronze doors, and gave the account. Louis XVIII. has been employed in repairing the Chapel, and restoring things as far as possible; 100,000 francs per annum (between 4 and 5000 pounds sterling) have been appropriated for this purpose ever since the Restoration. The whole interior of the Church, which is much in the style of Amiens, and nearly as handsome, has been thoroughly cleaned, and the windows put in perfect order. It is now useable for service, and Priests were at Mass; but the workmen's hammers were sounding in all directions. They are renewing all the ornamental parts of the pillars. The vaults below, which are in the Saxon style, are very light and cheerful, having several windows to the open air. They are also lofty and extensive. All the scattered bones have been carefully collected, and placed in a distant part of the vaults, which is walled up; and there is a large plate in front of it, on which, in letters of gold, are inscribed the names of at least 50 or 60 Kings, Queens, Dauphins, and Princes, to whom the bones belonged—with a statement of the fact of their having been disinterred in September 1792, and re-buried in 1817. The remains of Louis XVI. and Antoniette, which had been privately interred, were removed with great pomp to the church of St. Dennis, and are placed in a distinct vault. The stone coffins of King Pepin, Louis VIII. and two or three others of the old Kings, have been found—though without any bones: they are identified, and are to be preserved. About twelve or fourteen old tombs of Kings remain entire. Statues of these Kings, as large as life, something in the style of those in York Minster, but recumbent on the monuments, are also perfect, and

have been ~~placed~~. The black coffin of the Prince of Condé, who died about three months ago, is in a distinct vault, but is shown through a grated door; and a new vault is made for the Royal Family. When the repairs are finished, it will be a most elegant building. It will, of course, have an organ. The sacristy or vestry is a handsome room, and is adorned with paintings, representing the Coronations of several Kings, and other historical subjects. The great bell in the key of G has a remarkably rich tone. Near the West end is the monument of King Dagobert*, the founder of the Church. It is adorned with imagery in three compartments, representing a legendary story. In the first, he dies; and the Devils, enraged at his having built a Church, seize him, and put him in a boat to carry him to sea. But in the second, the Priests come to his assistance, throw the Devils overboard, and rescue the King; and thirdly, Angels carry him to Heaven.

In our road to Paris we passed near the heights of Montmartre, for the possession of which a battle was fought in 1814. They are only a mile from the town, and are at least as high as Craike Hill. Paris stands nearly on a level. It extends in every direction three or four miles; and, on the whole, occupies much more ground, in proportion to its population, than London. The thinness of the population, and the want of bustle and business, are very striking; and in winter, when few foreigners are here, they must be more so. The clearness of the atmosphere gives it the appearance of a country town. I have no doubt that one's linen will keep clean twice as long here as in York, and seven times as long as in London. There is much dust, but it is quite white, and does not soil the clothes.

After I had written my Letter on Friday, we walked to the Thuilleries. The Palace itself, in which the King resides, is a long range of buildings, very magnificent, extending about 400 yards, and fronting the West. Immediately in front are the gardens, with fountains, avenues, large orange trees, fish-ponds, several antique statues, &c. Though the publick have free admission, nothing is touched:

* See our vol. LXXVII. i. 423. 518. ii. 31. 199.—EDIT.

not a statue loses a ~~stone~~, a pond a fish, or a border a flower. How different a people these from the mischievous John Bull, who, in a single fortnight, would totally ruin such a place as this, if it were as near as St. James's or Kensington are to London! To the *Tuileries Gardens* succeed the *Champs Elisées*, which extend for about a mile Westward; between the two is the *Place Louis XV.* a very handsome modern building. Behind the Palace of the *Tuileries*, viz. toward the East, are two wings, one of which is unfinished; the other is the Gallery of the *Louvre*; it runs parallel to the River, and is about 16 or 1700 feet long; at the extremity of it is the square called the *Old Louvre*. The whole range of buildings, running backward from the Palace, cannot be less than 700 yards. The back front or East front of the *Tuileries* forms a parade for the Military; and is terminated by Buonaparte's triumphal arch, a clumsy piece of business—on which the Venetian horses were placed, which the Austrians removed, and restored to Venice. We went to the gallery of the *Louvre*. On showing our passports, we were admitted without fee or reward. Foreigners have daily admission. The French only on certain days. The company there were mostly English; they may be known by their countenances, but there is little difference in their dress from the French. The French women have now got bonnets with low crowns, but an immense circle round the face. All the English women have French bonnets, but they have a snugger style of dressing than the French. The men wear hats with much narrower flaps than ours; and they have a much greater quantity of hair, which is porcupined and disordered;—the Englishmen are snugly cropped. We spent an hour and a half in the gallery of antique statues, and vases; it is on the ground floor, and as the floor and walls are of marble, the gallery was pleasantly cool. It is a wonderfully grand collection, consisting of between 3 and 400 of the first pieces of sculpture in the world. Several of the plundered statues were not reclaimed; and France was possessed of a very noble collection before the spoils of Buonaparte were brought to it. The *Seine* is the finest

tideless river I have ever seen, being about 200 yards wide, but very shallow, and here navigable only for barges. It is of a bluish colour, and runs rather rapidly. There are several bridges over it, but none that I have yet seen are remarkable for their beauty. The river, however, greatly exceeded my previous notion of it. At our Hotel only breakfasts are prepared, but dinners, &c. may be procured from a *Restaurateur*. It is within two minutes walk of the *Tuileries Gardens*, and is near the *Place Vendôme*, the handsomest square in Paris. In the centre of this square is a very noble column of bronze, erected by Buonaparte, and said to be made of the cannon taken at Austerlitz: the column is surrounded with emblematical representations of his victories, all carved in brass. At the top of this column was a large statue of Buonaparte, but there is now the white flag. When Buonaparte was told of the change, he said, the French had better have set up a weathercock, as an emblem of their own fickleness. The Hospital for *Invalid Soldiers*, built by Louis XIV. has a splendid dome, which Buonaparte gilded to please the people. The *Palais Royal* is a large pile of buildings, occupying four unequal sides of a square, with piazzas, and very splendid shops of every description, coffee-houses, &c. In the centre is a large fountain, and avenues of trees. It is in these shops that the English spend their money. Those of the watch-makers, jewellers, and milliners, are extremely splendid. We dined at the *Café de Chartres*, where the water in the decanter brought to table was a lump of ice, and the wine was served in coolers of ice. The French, in general, take their coffee and refreshments in the square, for which purpose there are several hundreds of chairs, and numerous groupes are sitting the whole evening. The greatest quietness and order prevails. Ladies as well as gentlemen dine in the coffee-houses.

In the evening we went to the *Mille-Colonnes Coffee-house*: the celebrated lady, *Madame Romaine*, was not present, and her throne was filled by another. It was formerly the throne of *Jerome*, the King of *Westphalia*. No dinners or wines are served here; but ices, coffee, punch, and liquors,
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are served in the greatest perfection. Several English ladies were here taking ices and lemonades. The name of *Mille-Colonnes* is derived from the infinite multiplication of the pillars, by means of mirrors in all directions.

On Thursday the thermometer at the Royal Observatory was 83½ (mine at Chantilly 84); Friday, at the Observatory, 84½.

Saturday.—This morning before breakfast I walked to the Cathedral of Notre Dame. It is situated in the oldest part of Paris, about two miles from our Hotel, and on an island, South of the main stream of the Seine, nearly due East from the Thuilleries. In the neighbourhood of Notre Dame the houses are six stories high, the streets narrower than Spurriergate in York, and the population very thick. Notre Dame is a venerable old building, between Saxon and Gothic; the West front is very black, but from what cause does not appear. There are two low stumpy towers. In the interior of the Church they have decorated the Saxon pillars with Corinthian ornaments. The congregation consisted chiefly of children belonging to schools (boys and girls), who seemed to conduct themselves on the National system. As I returned to breakfast, the troops of horse and foot, in blue, were parading at the back part of the Thuilleries. The guards about the King's person and palace are Swiss, as before the Revolution. They wear scarlet, turned up with black. After breakfast, we proceeded to the paintings at the Louvre. They occupy the whole length of the first floor of the gallery, which runs from East to West, more than 1600 feet, in one unbroken line; forming a most beautiful, elegant vista. The floor is inlaid with oak, and the roof very splendid. The number of paintings is about 1100, viz. 200 French, which occupy the East end, at which you enter the gallery; 500 Dutch and Flemish, the centre; and 400 Italian, the West end. I was there about three hours, and could only take a very cursory view. There is too much to be seen at once. The French paintings are very poor. Those by Rubens, Vandyke, Guido, and Caracci, were the most striking; but there would be no end of entering into particulars. Servants in the Royal livery (blue and silver) are in

attendance, so that no injury is done. There were not more than 30 or 40 persons there, chiefly English ladies.—The Archbishop of Paris has just issued an ordonnance, directing rain to be prayed for, for nine days. The barometer is falling. X.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

June 5.

I CONSCIENTIOUSLY approve of the remarks contained in your last Review of a book entitled "*My Opinions since the Peace*," (p. 425), concerning the substitution of potatoes for wheat. The Prime Minister, if his speech be correctly stated in the newspapers, observed that great injury had been done to the country, by breaking up wastes, and forcing poor lands, at great loss of capital, into the cultivation of wheat. It is evident, from the modes of living among the superior classes, that bread is not consumed in large quantities; and wet seasons, which are most injurious to wheat crops, are generally favourable to potatoes; and under a proper attention to the cultivation of that root, we need not depend upon importation, or fear revolution. The husbandry alluded to cleans land, and is more profitable than wheat, but of greater expence and trouble in the process; still, however, as your Review incontrovertibly observes, corn-bills created a tax, of which the whole pressure as to severity lies upon the poor, and persons with large families; and, under the circumstance of plenty of meat and potatoes, there exists no absolute necessity of imposing such a heavy stress upon the growth of wheat. Mr. Coke of Norfolk has ascribed sinister motives to many of the Petitioners; nor is there any reason to think that the Philanthropist is in error, who, from consideration for the poor, does not deem the growth of wheat a *sine quâ non*, essential to the support of our Constitution.

POTATOES.

ANECDOTES OF THE ANCIENT ARABS.

YEZDI, in a treatise concerning divine love, relates that *Hosein* having one day asked his father *Ali* if he loved him, and received for answer, that he loved him tenderly, he then demanded of his father if he loved God? to which he also answered in the affirmative; upon which *Hosein* said

said to him, "Two ~~lives~~ ^{lives} can never meet in the same heart." At these words, Ali was so moved, that he could not forbear shedding tears; when *Hossein*, touched with the impression his words had made, in order to comfort his father, again asked him, "Whether he should consider the sin of infidelity, or his death, as the greater evil?" Ali replied, "I would rather deliver you up to death than abandon my faith." "By this mark then," said *Hossein*, "it is apparent that the love you have for me is only a natural tenderness; that you bear toward God is a true love."

Al Hejdj, being one day in the country, met an Arab of the Desert, who was a perfect stranger to him, and asked him what sort of a man this *Al Hejdj* was, of whom people talked so much? The Arab answered, that he was a very wicked man. "Don't you know me, then?" said *Al Hejdj*. "No," replied the Arab. "I am," saith the other, "Al Hejdj, of whom you give so bad a character." Upon which the Arab, without the least emotion or concern, demanded of *Al Hejdj*, in his turn, whether he knew him? "No," answered the other. "I am," said the Arab, "a member of the family of *Zobeir*, whose posterity all become fools three days in the year, and this is one of them." *Al Hejdj* could not forbear laughing at, and admiring, so ingenious an evasion; so that, notwithstanding his natural fierceness, he pardoned the Arab.

After *Al Hejdj* had defeated *Abd'abrahmán*, and killed 4000 of his men, and taken a great number of officers prisoners, all of which he resolved to put to the sword; one of these, going to the place of execution, said, he had a piece of justice to demand of *Al Hejdj*; as he had reproved his General *Abd'abrahmán*, for speaking with great acrimony against him. *Al Hejdj* asked him whether he could produce any one to attest this point of conduct? To which he replied, "that one of his comrades, now condemned to die as well as himself, heard every thing that passed between him and *Abd'abrahmán* on this occasion." *Al Hejdj*, being satisfied with the truth of the fact, asked the other why he did not behave in the same manner? This undaunted man answered him fiercely,

"I did not do it, because you are my enemy." Upon which *Al Hejdj* gave both of them their lives; the one, in order to acknowledge the obligations he was under to him; and the other, for having confessed the truth with so much frankness and courage.

One day, as *Al Hejdj* was hunting, being once separated from his retinue, he found himself very thirsty in a solitary place, where an Arab was feeding his camels; as soon as *Al Hejdj* appeared, those animals were scared away; which made the Arab, then attentive to something else, lift up his head in a great passion, and say, "Who is this, with his fine clothes, that comes here into the Desert to fright my camels? the curse of God light upon him!" *Al Hejdj*, without taking notice of what he said, made up to him, saluted him very civilly, and, after the Arab manner, wished him peace. But the other, instead of returning his salutation in proper terms, answered him roughly; telling him, "that he neither wished him peace, nor any blessing of God." *Al Hejdj* seemed not to understand him, and begged of him, with great humility, a little water to drink. The Arab told him, "that he might alight and help himself, for he was neither his companion nor his servant." *Al Hejdj* did as he bade him; and, after he had drunk, asked him whom he took to be the most noble and excellent of all men? "The Prophet sent by God, burst you!" answered the Arab. "And what think you of Ali?" added *Al Hejdj*. "His Excellency cannot be sufficiently expressed by words," replied the other. *Al Hejdj* continuing his discourse, then asked him what opinion he entertained of *Abd'almdlec*? To which at first he made no answer; but, being pressed, he at last dropped some words which seemed to imply that he believed him to be a bad Prince. "Why so?" answered *Al Hejdj*. "Because," replied the Arab, "he has sent us for a Governor the most wicked man under the Heavens." The words were scarcely out of his mouth, when a bird flew over their heads, making at the same time a sort of noise; which the Arab had no sooner heard, than he looked steadfastly upon *Al Hejdj*, and demanded of him who he was? *Al Hejdj*, not choosing to give him a direct answer, desired to know
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the reason of that question. "Because," said the Arab, "this bird accused me, that a company of people draws near, and that you probably are the Chief of them." *Al Hejáj's* attendants then came up, and, by his order, carried the Arab along with him; who, the next day, was admitted to *Al Hejáj's* table, and commanded by him to eat. The Arab then said his usual grace, "God grant that the end of this meal may be as fortunate as the beginning." Whilst they were eating, *Al Hejáj* asked him if he remembered the discourse that had passed between them the day before. The Arab answered him immediately, "God prosper you in every thing; but as for yesterday's secret, take care you do not divulge it to-day." "That I most certainly shall," replied *Al Hejáj*; "but you must choose one of these two things; either to acknowledge me your master, and then I will retain you in my service; or else to be sent to the *Khalif Abdindec Ebn Meriván*, to whom I shall give an account of all that you have said of him." The Arab, having heard *Al Hejáj's* proposal, answered him instantly; "There is a third way you may take, which seems to me to be much better." "What is that?" said *Al Hejáj*. "Send me home," replied the Arab, "and let I and you never see one another more." Upon which, *Al Hejáj*, not a little pleased to hear the poor man talk with so much spirit and vivacity, made him a present of ten thousand *dirhems*, and dismissed him according to his desire.

When *Al Hejáj* was upon his death-bed, he consulted his astrologer, to know of him if he had not found in his *Ephemerides* that some great Captain was near the end of his days? The astrologer answered him, "that a certain great Lord, named *Kolaib* *, was threatened with speedy death, according to his observations." *Al Hejáj* replied, "That is the very name my mother gave me when I was a child." "Then," said the astrologer with great imprudence, "you must certainly die, there is no room to doubt of it." *Al Hejáj*, offended at this discourse, instantly replied to him, "If that be the case, and you

are so dextrous in your predictions, I will send you before me into the other world, that I may make use of you there;" and at the same time gave orders to have him dispatched immediately.

About the 151st year of the Hejira, *Jeyúrjeyus*, or *George*, *Ebn Bakhishua Al Jondisábrtze*, a famous physician and a Christian, was brought to Court, in order to cure the *Khalif* of a want of appetite and indigestion, under which he at that time laboured. The physician, attended by his scholar, or pupil, *Isa Ebn Shahídtha*, being introduced to the *Khalif*, discoursed with him, both in Persian and Arabic, with great fluency and elegance; assuring him at the same time, after he had received from him an account of his disorder, that, with the Divine assistance, he could cure him. The *Kalif*, charmed with the gracefulness of his person, the politeness of his language, and, above all, the assurances he had given him, ordered a sumptuous and costly vest to be put upon him, assigned him one of the best apartments in his palace, and commanded his chamberlain *Rabi* to treat him with the highest marks of respect. *George* having in a short time effected a cure upon him, *Al Mansúr* one day asked him whether he was married? To which the physician replied, "that he had for his wife an old woman, who was extremely infirm, and not able to rise from her seat." Upon this, the *Khalif* ordered *Salem*, one of his eunuchs, to take with him three beautiful Greek girls, and a present of 3000 *dinars*, to *George's* apartment; who, not finding him at home, left them with *Isa*, his scholar, there. But *George*, upon his return, after reprimanding *Isa* for receiving them, returned them to the *Khalif*; who sending for him, and asking him with great surprise the reason of so strange and unparalleled a conduct, the physician told him, without any scruple or hesitation, that it was not lawful for a *Christian* to have more than one wife at a time. This increasing *Al Mansúr's* astonishment, he dismissed him with uncommon expressions of esteem, and afterwards heaped his favours with greater profusion upon him.

The *Khalif Al Mohá*, being one day engaged in a hunting-match, strayed

* *Kolaib*, in Arabic, signifies a little dog.

strayed from his attendants; and, being pressed with hunger and thirst, was obliged to betake himself to an Arab's tent that he discovered, in order to meet with some refreshment. The poor man immediately brought out his coarse brown bread and a pot of milk to the Khalif. *Al Mohdi* asked him if he had nothing else to give him? upon which, the Arab went directly to fetch a jug of wine, and presented it to him. After the Khalif had drunk a good draught, he demanded of the Arab whether he did not know him? The other having answered, that he did not; "I would have you know, then," replied the Khalif, "that I am one of the principal Lords of the Khalif's Court." After he had taken another draught, he put the same question to the Arab as before; who thereupon answering, "Have not I already told you, that I know you not?" *Al Mohdi* returned, "I am a much greater person than I have made you believe." Then he drank again, and asked his landlord the third time whether he did not know him? To which the other replied, that "he might depend upon the truth of the answer he had already given him. "I am then," said *Al Mohdi*, "the Khalif, before whom all the world prostrate themselves." The Arab no sooner heard these words, than he carried off the pitcher, and would not suffer his guest to drink any more. *Al Mohdi*, being surprised at this action, asked him why he carried off his wine? The Arab replied, "Because I am afraid that, if you take a fourth draught, you will tell me you are the Prophet Mohammed; and if by chance a fifth, that you are God Almighty himself." This gentle wile so pleased the Khalif, that he could not forbear laughing at it; and being soon rejoined by his people, he ordered a purse of silver and a fine vest to be given the poor man, who had entertained him in so hospitable a manner. Upon which the Arab, in a transport of joy for the good fortune he had met with, said to the Khalif, "I shall henceforth take you for what you pretend to be, even though you should make yourself two or three times more considerable than you have done."

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Great Grimsden Vicarage, May 29,*

IN page 338 you have noticed my "Letter to the Author of a Tract entitled *The Stage*," &c.; and you begin your Review by saying,

"In p. 6 of this Pamphlet, we find the following passage:

'The Fathers of the Christian Church, by conspiring to suppress the Theatres of Greece and Rome, re-barbarized Europe, and condemned the victims of their tuition to a millenium of ignorance, vassallage, and woe.'

"And in p. 7, we are told that the Theatre has been a palladium of liberty, wisdom, and civilization."

From the manner in which you have introduced these quotations, I fear that your Readers will think that these are *my* sentiments, whereas the contrary is the case; and the object of that Pamphlet is to remonstrate with the author of the Tract entitled "*The Stage*," &c. published by the Religious Tract Society; for having quoted these and other passages as being in my "*Discourses on the Stage*," published in 1809; whereas neither such words, nor such sentiments, are to be found in them; but they are the sentiments of the Editor of the "*Annual Review*," in reviewing the first edition of Dr. Styles's "*Essay on the Stage*," and quoted by Dr. S. in the third edition of his *Essay*, with a view to answering them; and, by a careless and strange misapprehension of the Author of the Tract on the Stage (who acknowledges his obligations to Dr. S.'s *Essay*, and who, I believe, had *never read*, nor even *seen*, my *Discourses*), he has attributed them to me: it is a very remarkable fact in the history of literature and literary party.

After my "*Letter*" was printed, I found, from the volume entitled "*Proceedings of the first Twenty years of the Religious Tract Society*" (p. 417), that this Tract, called "*The Stage*," three Dialogues between Mr. Clement and Mr. Mortimer," was written "by a Member of the Committee," and which Committee consists of twelve persons, whose names are given at p. 461. I sent copies to the Author and to the Committee, and received a Letter from the committee, saying, that "any inaccurate quotations made therein will be corrected

in the next edition." After waiting upwards of a month in expectation of hearing from the Author, and finding the Tract was still sold, I wrote another Letter to the Committee, in which I said, "I think you are not doing justice, either to me, or to yourselves, if you continue the sale of the present edition, as it does not contain merely some inaccurate quotations, that is, passages not correctly quoted from my work; but what it professes to quote from my work, is not only not to be found there at all, but I expressly censure many of the very things which I am accused of having defended, and in general condemn every thing contrary to the genuine spirit of Christianity. In continuing the sale of the Tract, therefore, you are dispersing falsehood and calumny, knowing it to be so; and how far this is consistent with a Christian Society, I appeal to your own bosoms, severally and jointly, to determine." This Letter was dated February 29, and I have not heard, either from the Author, or the Committee, since our re-Tract-ation has been made, and the Dialogues are still continued on sale, purporting to be the second edition of *ten thousand copies*.

JAMES PLUMPTRE.

Mr. URBAN, *Queen Square, Bloomsbury, June 6.*

THE following is a remarkable Grant of *Dengy Hundred* in Essex. In the time of Edward the Confessor, all that part of ground now known by the name of *Dengy Hundred*, was a forest, as appears by a Grant of that Prince to Randolph Péperking among the records of the Exchequer, as follows,—a specimen at once of the generosity and undersigning simplicity of the times:

"Iche, Edward Koning,
Have given of my Forrest and keeping,
Of the Hundred of Chelmer and Dancing,
To Randolph Péperking, and to his kindling;
With Hearte and kind, Doe and Bocke,
Hare and Fox, Cat and Brocke,
Wild Fowell with his Flocke,
Patriche, Fesant Hen, and Fesant Cocke,
With greene and wilde stob, and flocke,
To keepen and to yamen by all his might,
Both by day and eke by night;
And hounds for to holde
Good, swift, and bolde:
Fower Grey-hounds and six Racehes
For Hare and Fox and wild Catta.—
And therefore Iche made him my booke;

Witness the Bishopp Wolston,
And booke ylered many on,
And Newyne of Essex, our brother,
And token him many other,
And our Steward Howelm,
That brought me for him."

Yours, &c.

W. R.

Mr. URBAN,

June 7.

EVERY superficial Classic knows that there have been various discussions upon the Latin imperfect tenses of the indicative mood, and that there is an eternal confusion of the tense in question in the passive voice with the preterperfect, both being assimilated under the sign *was*. Permit me to send you the proper correction, viz. that *was* and *have been* apply to the preterperfect, and that *was being* and *used to be*, are the real signs of the passive imperfect.—Two excellent examples from Cicero (in *Anton. Philipp. ii. c. 17.*) will show how much the strength of a passage is diminished by the erroneous substitute of simple *was*.

Was being. *Ab horâ tertid bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur.* "It was being drunk, rioting and vomiting, from the third hour," or, if the verb be changed into the active voice, as better accommodated to English idiom, "They were drinking, rioting, and vomiting, from the third hour."

Used to be. *Qua in illâ villâ antea dicebantur? Quæ cogitabantur? Quæ literis mandabantur?* "What things used before to be said in that place? What things used to be thought? What things used to be committed to letters?"

Now, if we read these passages by the simple sign *were*, that fine figure the *Erotosis* is reduced to a *caput mortuum*, and the native Herculean force of the Latin language, changed from forensic vigour into drawing-room tattle. PÆDAGOGUS.

Mr. URBAN,

June 9.

THE etymology of the word *gooseberry*, given in p. 318 (April), I consider as a mistake; and am of opinion that the true way of spelling the word is not either *goose-berry* or *gorze-berry*, as it probably comes from the Latin *grossula*, or the French *grossille*,—a *gooseberry*. I observe in Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, that *grossus* and *grossulus*, are

are both translated, *a green fig not yet ripe*; whether *grossula* has been applied to the *gooseberry* from any fancied resemblance to an *unripe fig*, I cannot determine.

I imagine the food commonly called *gooseberry fool* means squeezed (or pressed) *gooseberries*.—See *Boyer's French Dictionary*; — *fouler* (presser), to crowd or squeeze; *foulaie*, a stamper of *grapes*; perhaps *gooseberry jam* would not be an improper name for this article; although certainly it is not prepared like what is by confectioners called *jam*. May not the name *Cockney**, also mentioned in page 318, be derived from *coquin* (French), a knave, and signify a little knave (*coquinellic*)?

A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN, May 12.

I NEVER took any great interest in the much controverted question as to the Author of Junius's Letters; but was a good deal struck as I happened yesterday to be reading a *Memoir of the late Sir Philip Francis, K.B.* in the *Annual Biography and Obituary for 1820*, p. 217, where I met with the following paragraph:

"One of his maxims was, that the views of every one should be directed toward a solid, however moderate, independence,—without which, no man can be happy, nor even honest."

I recollected what I had seen in one of your Magazines a few years ago, in a Critique on Junius's Letters, and turned to the Number for Dec. 1812, p. 552, where I found the following:

"Let all your views in life be directed to a solid, however moderate, independence,—without it no man can be happy, nor even honest."

Who is the Author of the above assertion respecting Sir Philip, I am entirely ignorant, and therefore can form no judgment of the grounds he had for making it: I merely submit my observation to the consideration of yourself and your Readers.

To your "CONSTANT READER," in p. 280, it may be sufficient to answer, that the Ecclesiastical Law knows nothing of the wives or children of spiritual men; and that, from the moment when a new incumbent

has obtained "real, actual, and corporal possession," of his benefice, by institution and induction, even if it were possible to be accomplished on the day after his predecessor's death, he certainly has a *legal right* to demand all the profits and advantages thereof, of which the use and enjoyment of the glebe and manor are certainly not the smallest.

Respecting the curious Letter, p. 310, recording the munificent donations of her Grace, *Alice Duchess Dudley* (so created by letters patent, dated at Oxford, 23 May, 30 Car. I. during the term of her natural life), I know nothing of any benefaction to the Poor of St. Alban's; but to her donation of splendid Communion plate to the Church of St. Peter in St. Alban's I can bear abundant testimony, having frequently seen it; and finding, also, at the end of the old Parish Register Book, a memorandum inserted by order of a Vestry holden 24 March, 1667, and signed by John Retchforde, Vicar; Rn. Moletham, Thomas Coxo, Thomas Arnis, M.P. for the Borough, and six other of the Parishioners, acknowledging the receipt of one silver flagon gilt and handsomely chased, with a cover,—one calice, and paten to the said calice,—and a bread-bowl and cover, from the said Duchess Dudley, in the time of the late plague and pestilence inhabiting New Barns within this parish, to testify their grateful recognition of so great a favour, and to derive to posterity the memory of so great a benefit: in addition to these, the List of Benefactions to the Parish mentions "also a small paten, seemingly of the same workmanship with the rest, and probably the gift of the same person, who appears to have died Jan. 22, 1668-9, æt. 90." J.B.

MR. URBAN, April 15.

THE beautiful Liturgy provided by our excellent Church for the use of her members is, in its several parts, so admirably adapted to the different occasions for which they are appointed, that it must grieve any one sincerely attached to her from principle, to see some of her most solemn rites administered in an irreverent, slovenly, or indecent manner. Many of our Parochial Clergy conscientiously refuse to baptize infants, unless

* See a curious Dissertation on the word "Cockney," in *Peage's Antiquities of the English Language*.—Edr.

unless in cases of necessity, except they are brought to church: parents, in other instances, who give the subject the consideration it demands, voluntarily take their children to the place consecrated to that purpose."

I apprehend that, where the Rubric is precise in its directions, an individual is not at liberty to act contrary to it without some urgent necessity. *That* orders the Priest to come "to the font:" the gentleman who, on the occasion I allude to, officiated for the Rector, who was absent in the country, chose to solemnize the rite in the Vestry. "The Font is to be filled with pure water;" and, as Archdeacon Yardley observes, "it ought to be pure, both in regard to decency, and to the spiritual significancy of it, as employed to wash away sins," he made use of a basin; which seemed, by the thick scum of dust on the surface of the water, to have served the same purpose some days, if not weeks. The appearance of the surplice accorded with the other outward decencies.

The first question was omitted, as apparently unnecessary. The exhortation, and two following prayers, I conclude, were read verbally right, because I now and then caught a sentence of them; but the delivery was so rapid, and in a provincial accent, that, unless I had been previously acquainted with the substance of them, my ignorance would not have been much instructed on that occasion. Except from the words "Let us pray," the transition from the exhortation to the prayers would have been unnoticed, no hassocks being provided for kneeling. The Gospel omitted, the exhortation upon the words of it was given with the celerity of the former one; and the prayer following sharing the fate of the Gospel, the concluding words of the exhortation formed a very strange prelude to the words addressed to the godfathers and godmothers. The questions and answers which follow seemed a race between the Priest and Clerk, which should most effectually assist in the quick dispatch of the ceremony. The latter took the sole responsibility for the infant on himself, not allowing those who attended for that purpose time for more than a mental assent. We were briefly asked, whether we believed

the Articles of the Christian Faith, without having them specified; which the Clerk alone most liberally vouched for. When the Lord's Prayer was begun, the Minister looked round for something, which he certainly was not long in finding, for, by the time he got to the middle of it, he pulled a chair towards him to place one knee on, and which was pushed away at the beginning of the next prayer.

Thus irreverently was the helpless infant placed in the arms of Christ: thus was the Covenant apparently regarded as "an unholy thing," by one of "the stewards of the mysteries of God."

When the Church of England separated from the Church of Rome; she threw off with the heavy yoke, not only her unsound opinions, but her cumbrous and gaudy trappings; retaining with "the truth as it is in Christ," such outward ceremonies and dress, as appeared in the judgment of wise and good men, calculated to impress such reverent and solemn feelings as would fix the attention, heighten the devotion, and purify the mind. But, unless "things be done decently and in order," "our excellent Liturgy, compiled by Martyrs and Confessors," will rapidly sink into contempt. Churches planted by Apostles, and once in a flourishing condition, have disappeared. God forbid that should be the fate of ours: yet who can tell what will be her condition, if disgust instead of devotion be excited by her Ministers; if, joined to outward assaults, the garrison be treacherous, and with their loins ungirt, without their breastplate, their feet unshod, their heads bare, without either sword or shield, stand unarmed in the breach themselves have helped to make? Will not her numerous enemies, dissonant in their sentiments, and differing on every other point, join, as they always have done, in making common cause against our holy Mother? Who shall sustain her, if her own sons fail her? Who will reverence her, if her own children insult and contemn her? May their eyes be opened before it be too late, to the inestimable blessings enjoyed by those who, from circumstances as well as from free choice, can really and truly call himself A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

C. S.
Mr.

MR. URBAN,

June 2.

PERMIT me to tender for your amusement and to the ingenuity of your Readers, whose communications will be highly acceptable, the following account of a Medal, which has recently come into my possession. I should premise that its metal is silver, and its size somewhat less than that of a half-crown.

The obverse exhibits two full-length male figures with hats, perukes, swords, having coats buttoned to the lowest part,—apparently in the costume of the middle or later part of the seventeenth century; one of them appears to be offering his snuff-box to the other, who is either putting the pinch to, or actually pinching the offerer's nose. The legend is

Faites-vous cela pour m'affronter?

On the reverse,—a figure, also full-length, with a lantern, is opening the earth; the sun at the same time shining in full lustre upon him;—with reference, we apprehend, to Diogenes' celebrated search after Athenian honesty. The legend,

Je cherche du courage pour mon maître.

Of this Medal, which is in remarkably fine preservation, I subjoin what I received from a very respectable authority, the external history.

Upon cutting down a tree in the neighbourhood of Linton, Cambridge-shire, in 1818, a knob upon its trunk was lopped off, and out trundled the subject of the present communication. It had been thrust under the bark, most probably for concealment; as it obviously contains some allusion, personal or political, which might have been coupled with danger: and its insertion had naturally, I suppose, occasioned the wear.

I am too little of a Numismatist to know whether or not this Medal be valuable for its rarity. Perhaps some one of your many Correspondents will take the trouble of enlightening me.

Yours, &c. F. WRANGHAM.

MR. URBAN,

June 3.

THE agitation annually of the Catholic Question by no means lessens its importance, and whilst it affords increasing hopes to the Catholics themselves, it should be met by correspondent consideration in the opposing party. The emancipation

of this powerful body of subjects (but, perhaps, I may be wrong), I never could view as consistent with those glorious privileges we derived in 1686. For though I would not willingly be thought intolerant to any description of persons whatever in civil and religious liberty, yet I cannot shut my eyes to those abuses which the Catholics have invariably attached to every species of grant that has been made to them in these kingdoms, pointing out the necessity of restrictive measures with so ambitious, persevering, and persecuting a people.

I beg most earnestly to call your attention to the experiment that was made in the days of Charles I.; and to see what miserable effects followed upon concessions which, as Rapin says, "were of ill consequence to England," and which he could trace in their origin but to two motives, James's vanity and avarice. I allude to the Marriage Treaty of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria; the VIth, VIIIth, IXth, Xth, XIth, XIIth, XIVth, and XIXth, of which Articles are as follow:

VII.

"The free exercise of the Roman Catholic Apostolic Religion shall be granted to Madame, *as likewise to all the children that shall be born of this marriage.*

VIII.

"To that end Madame shall have a Chapel in all the Royal Palaces, and in every place of the King of Great Britain's dominions, where he or she shall reside.

IX.

"The said Chapel shall be beautified with decent ornaments, and the care and custody thereof shall be committed to such as Madame shall appoint. The preaching of God's Word, and the administration of the Sacraments, shall be entirely free; and the Mass, and the other parts of Divine Service, shall be celebrated according to the custom of the holy Roman Church, with all jubilees and indulgences which Madame shall procure from Rome. There shall be also a Churchyard allotted in the City of London, where, according to the custom of the Roman Church, such of Madame's attendants shall be buried, as happen to die, which shall be done in a modest manner. The said Churchyard shall be enclosed, that it may not be profaned.

X.

"Madame shall have a Bishop for her Almoner, who shall have all necessary authority

authorities and jurisdiction in all things belonging to Religion, and shall have powers to proceed, according to the Canons, against such as shall be under his charge. And in case the Civil Court shall lay hold on any of the said Ecclesiastics for some State crime, and information be made against him, he shall be sent to the said Bishop, with the informations and proceedings; and the said Bishop, after degrading him, shall put him again into the hands of the Secular Court. For any other crime, the Civil Court shall send back the said Ecclesiastic to the Bishop, who shall proceed against him according to the Canons. And in case of absence or sickness, the Bishop's Vicar shall have the same authority.

XI.

"Madame shall have in her house 28 Priests or Ecclesiastics, Almoners, and Chaplains, included, to serve in her Chapel; and if there are any regulars, they shall wear the habit of their order.

XII.

"The King and Prince shall oblige themselves, by oath, not to attempt by any means whatever, to persuade Madame to change her Religion, or to engage her in any thing repugnant to it.

XIV.

"All the domestics Madame shall bring into England shall be French Catholics, chosen by the most Christian King; and in the room of those that die, she shall take other French Catholics, with the consent, however, of the King of Great Britain.

XIX.

"The children which shall be born of the marriage shall be brought up by Madame, their mother, till the age of 13 years."

Private or Secret Articles:

1. "That the Catholics, as well ecclesiastical as temporal, imprisoned since the last Proclamation which followed the breach with Spain, should all be set at liberty.

2. "That the English Catholics should be no more searched after, nor molested for their Religion.

3. "That the goods of Catholics, as well ecclesiastical as temporal, that were seized since the forementioned Proclamation, should be restored to them."

Rapin's Hist. Eng. Vol. II. pp. 233. 207.

Now the first effects of these monstrous concessions, and of the establishment of the Bishop of Maudslayi and his Clergy at the English Court, were domestic dissensions between the King and Queen. The disaffected in

Parliament were next instigated against every thing connected with the service of the King, and the tranquillity of the realm. The Queen's house was converted into an assembly of Jesuits, where every thing passing privately between the King and Queen was discussed, obliging the latter to follow their suggestions, after having acquired that influence upon her gentle mind, that nothing could subdue. They inspired her with the greatest hatred of every thing Protestant, and even English, and, subjecting her person to the rules of monastic obedience, crowned the whole, by leading her publicly in penance, on foot, through a public park, in the face of thousands, to Tyburn, to offer up her prayers for the souls of the Gunpowder conspirators, who were sacrificed, as they averred, not to the cause of Treason, but of Religion.

This last circumstance, extracted from an official document, signed "Thos. Coventry, Keeper of the Seals; Marlborough, High Treasurer; Manchester, President of the Council," &c. &c. produced with much earnestness, a few months after, though it took place in the presence of crowds of people, a denial of the occurrence from the French Ambassador, but as he accompanied this assertion with his ability to justify it, if it took place, its force is much weakened; and I cannot, Mr. Urban, with him "*m' offre quant & quant de prouver l'on eust tres bien fait de la commettre.*" (Emb. M. De Bas-sompierre.)

Nor must it be urged that all this happened in a dark and unenlightened age. The days of Shakespeare were scarcely past. The names of Bacon, Coke, Ben Jonson, Spelman, Selden, Dr. Wm. Hervey, Cowley, Milton, Lord Clarendon, and the virtuous Evelyn, shew the state of learning at this period, equally distinguished by its enlightened introduction and circulation of Newspapers, and by that Royal patronage and encouragement given to the Arts in general.

These are serious consequences, and such as require in a Protestant Government and Nation, like ours, more than ordinary hesitation, before we admit to power a portion of our fellow-countrymen, already enjoying liberty of worship, who are

at the mercy of the *revived* Order of Jesuits and Foreigners, who, from the nature of the Catholic Hierarchy, can never cease to have an influence upon them, dangerous, in the highest degree, to every blessing, spiritual and temporal, enjoyed by a Protestant Englishman. CHRISTIANITY.

Mr. URBAN, June 4.

YOUR Correspondent E. F. B. having revived the subject of the initial designation LL.D. upon which, as he remarks, we have already had "much debate;"—as the original agitator of the question proposed thereupon, I beg to be forgiven for adding one word more respecting what, perhaps, is of greater importance than some of my informants and answerers seem to be perfectly aware.

That LL.D. as a *re-duplication* (if that term be at all allowable), may be regarded as a practice amongst the Roman writers, sufficiently common to justify its adoption and continuance amongst ourselves, I have no objection to concede to "E. F. B."—That LL.D. may signify *Legis Legum Doctor*, I am equally willing to concede to "Gaven Croom."—That D.L.L. may by some persons have been written to designate themselves as Doctors of both Laws, Civil and Canon; or that the custom which has so long "obtained of designating the Law Degree by the letters LL.D." may have originated partly in the ambiguity of the initials J. C. D. or D. C. L." according to the opinion of R. C. (vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 487), I might, without much reluctance, perhaps, also concede;—although I confess that I do not exactly feel the full force which I am persuaded that your Correspondent wishes to give to his argument: but in truth and fact, good Mr. Urban, it was not the *origin*, or even the *propriety* of these particular letters as distinctive marks of the highest degree in the faculty of Law, which is conferred in the University of Oxford, that at all entered into my consideration, when I addressed to you my first Letter on the subject:—but the questions implied in the doubts which I expressed respecting the confusion likely to ensue upon a change which might subject that learned body to the charge of unacknowledged error, or positive inconsistency, were these:—If the

letters LL.D. had been improperly employed during so many ages, why were they uniformly continued until this present era? and if properly, why are they now changed? Have the Heads of Houses now, for the first time, discovered what R. C. appears to have known so long ago,—that "it is *certainly improper*" to annex LL.D.; although, to the most worthy names which are entered upon the University books for centuries, they will be found annexed. Or, how otherwise is it that the same Degree, conferred in the same form and manner, is no longer to be marked similarly, unless for some such reason as that which I before hinted at—a compliance with fashion, and a desire of change, rather than a conviction of error; which cannot very decently be charged upon so learned and venerable a body, of whom it cannot be imagined that they ever *lightly* adopted that which I am afraid, almost afraid to suppose, they have rather *lightly* abandoned. LL.D.

Mr. URBAN, June 5.

IN your Magazine for 1748, I observe a short account of the discovery of many human bones filled with lead, dug up at Newport Pagnell, in Bucks, in 1619, said to be taken from Weever, and with the additional remark, that the writer, from the position of the body, as mentioned by that author, judges it to have been "buried before discovery soon after, the establishment of Christianity" in this country. In another Number, a Correspondent states that, in 1727, the greater part of the town of Newport Pagnell was consumed by fire, together with the parish church; and that the leaden covering of the roof of that building being melted, ran amongst the ruins into many of the graves, whence your Correspondent states that he himself afterwards saw many bones taken, which were filled with the lead so melted, particularly a thigh bone, &c.

Not having Weever's book at hand, I shall be obliged by any of your Correspondents affording me authentic information respecting the circumstances alluded to, more especially with regard to the position of the dead body spoken of by Weever, and which gave rise to the conjecture respecting its so early interment. I

must confess that, at first sight, it appeared to me more likely to be an error of the press, and ventured to suppose that the date should have been 1629 instead of 1619; the fire mentioned in the latter account having happened in 1627, and, consequently, that both the one account and the other related to one and the same discovery; but Mr. Cooke, in his little volume of *Topographical Descriptions of the County of Bucks*, having also noticed the circumstance (with a slight variation, namely, that a skull only is spoken of), with the date 1619; I am desirous of ascertaining the fact, which seems to have been overlooked by the industrious Mr. Lysons, as he has neither mentioned the fire, nor the particular and singular effect attributed to it.

Query. What was the usual position of the dead when interred, previous to the establishment of the Christian Religion here in England? The above phenomenon, if I am not under a strange mistake, has engaged the attention of the learned, and I have a faint recollection of having been shown a skull, supposed to have been filled, as to its cavities, with lead, or some mineral substance, either in the Museum of the late Dr. Hunter, or the present ingenious Mr. Heaviside; but whether that particular preparation had any connexion with Newport Pagnell fire, I know not; however, I take the liberty of mentioning the incident, as it may tend to elicit the information which I am desirous to obtain. Perhaps, if this should happen to meet the eye of the worthy incumbent of Newport, he may condescend to afford the benefit of such an account of the circumstance, either from the Register of the Parish, or other sources, to which a stranger remotely situated has no access, that will clear up the doubt which has arisen (not respecting the injection of tubular bones by molten lead, however singular and wonderful), but whether *eight years* before the time of the conflagration above mentioned, the discovery was made of that which is attributed to the subsequent fire as its extraordinary origin and cause; or whether, as above hinted at, both the accounts refer only to one event.

Yours, &c.

F. L. W.

Ancient Anecdotes, &c.

from VALERIUS MAXIMUS,
by Dr. CAREY, West Square.

(Continued from p. 392.)

ON a certain occasion, Alexander the Great was offering sacrifice, attended (according to the Macedonian custom) by a number of boys, chosen from the most noble families. During the performance, one of those youths, in hastily taking up the censor, had the misfortune to let a burning coal drop from it on his naked arm. Unwilling, however, to disturb the king in the sacred rites, he suffered the coal to remain where it fell, and, without uttering a sigh, patiently continued to endure the pain; though his arm was so burned, as even to emit an odor perceptible to the by-standers.—Valerius adds, that Alexander, aware of the accident, purposely prolonged the sacrifice, with the view of trying the extent of the youth's patience; and that the latter still persevered in his resolution neither to move nor to complain.—*Lib. 3, 3, ext. 1.*

While the city of Agrigentum in Sicily was held in miserable thralldom by the infamous tyrant Phalaris, the philosopher Zeno had the courage to repair thither, with the hope, that, by the mild precepts of philosophy, he might be able to reclaim him from his habits of cruelty. Unsuccessful in his benevolent endeavours, he secretly engaged a number of the principal citizens to form a party for the vindication of their liberties. But Phalaris, having received intelligence of the plot, caused Zeno to be seized, and put to the torture, in order to wrest from him a discovery of his accomplices. Instead, however, of betraying any of their number, the philosopher named all the tyrant's most intimate friends and confidants, as confederates in the conspiracy; and, while yet on the rack, he so energetically harangued the spectators, on the blessings of liberty, and the cowardly baseness of submitting to so cruel a tyrant, that the entire population of Agrigentum suddenly rose as one man, attacked their oppressor, and stoned him to death.—*Lib. 3, 3, ext. 2.*

Scipio Africanus had an accusation brought against him, of having accepted

cepted a bribe from king Antiochus, as the price of his agency in obtaining for him more favorable terms of peace than he otherwise could have expected after his defeat. On the day appointed for the trial, Scipio repaired to the *Forum*, escorted by a prodigious multitude of his fellow citizens of all ranks; and, having mounted the *Rostra*, he placed on his head a triumphal crown, and thus addressed the assembly: "Romans! on this day I formerly compelled proud Carthage to receive your laws: it is therefore meet that you should accompany me to the Capitol, and unite with me in thanksgiving to the Gods." Accordingly, he descended from the *Rostra*, and proceeded to the Capitol, accompanied by the whole assembly, with the exception of his accuser, who was thus left alone in the *Forum*, and thenceforward desisted from all further proceedings against Scipio.—*Lib. 3, 7, 1.*

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, June 15.
I quite agree with "J. H. S." (p. 394,) on the importance of Classical Literature; and think, with the intelligent Author of the "Life of Lorenzo de Medicis," that "Literature itself has flourished or declined in proportion as the writers of antiquity have been esteemed or neglected." I also agree with your learned Correspondent in the reasons he offers for the German Nation enjoying so much more generally and fully a knowledge of the Dead Languages than the English. I have particularly seen and lamented the want of good elementary works in our own tongue, which has certainly been one cause of our confined knowledge of the Classics: but, although I feel equal esteem and respect for those gentlemen who have come forward to assist by their able works in supplying this deficiency, and think too much praise cannot be given to Dr. Valpy, Dr. Carey, Mr. Webb, and others, who, with talents equal to greater works, have directed them to this purpose; still I think I can discern another cause for the lukewarmness in the support of Learning so evident in this country, and at the same time another reason for the superior number of Continental Scho-

lars. In Germany, Learning is the passport to fame and consequence; by no surer method can a man obtain the notice of his Sovereign and the Nobles of his country, than by excelling in his knowledge of Ancient Literature; he is patronized by them, and treated by all ranks with deference and respect; his works are studied and properly appreciated, and by this encouragement his genius is stimulated and his perseverance secured. In short, Learning is in Germany what Riches are in England; and this I imagine to be the grand and principal cause of that nation producing more learned men than our own.

Let the English Scholar enjoy the same advantages, let Royal favour distinguish him, let a profound knowledge of Classic Lore be applauded and substantially rewarded, let ignorance of ancient writers be considered disgraceful; and I will venture unhesitatingly to say, Germany shall no longer exceed us in the number or excellence of her scholars. England shall be foremost in this, as in every other branch of knowledge: the plant of Genius is in our own soil, and only requires the sunshine of favour, with the attention of skilful and friendly hands, to flourish and bear fruit alike honourable to those who produce, as to those who nurture it; and the influence of which will be most extensively and advantageously felt on the taste and literature of the country.

Yours, &c. AMATOR PATRIÆ.

Mr. URBAN, April 7.
IN the 25th Number of the Quarterly Review (article Park's Travels) the hypothesis there laid down as almost indisputable is, the noncontiguity of the two Niles of Africa, or (according to the European phraseology of the day) of the Niger and the Nile.

This hypothesis, founded on the theory of Major Rennel, carries with it no evidence whatever, but the speculative geography of that learned geologist. The identity or connection of the two Niles, and the consequent water communication between* Cairo and Timbuctoo, receives (supposing the Quarterly Re-

* Vide Jackson's account of Morocco, &c. chapter 13th.

view to be correct) as our intelligence respecting Africa increases, additional confirmation; and even the Quarterly Reviewer, who denominated the opinion recorded by me, the gasping stories of Negroes, (*see Quarterly Review*, No. 95, p. 140.) now favours this opinion!

The Quarterly Reviewer appreciates Buckhardt's information on this subject, and depreciates mine, although both are derived from the same sources of intelligence, and confirm one another; the Reviewer says, Mr. Buckhardt has revived a question of older date, viz. that the Niger of Sudan, and the Nile of Egypt, are one and the same river: this general testimony to a physical fact can be shaken only by direct proof to the contrary.

This is all very well. I do not object to the Quarterly Reviewer giving up an opinion which he finds no longer tenable; but when I see in the same Review (No. 44, p. 481) the following words, "We give no credit whatever to the report received by Mr. Jackson of a person (several Negroes it should be) having performed a voyage by water from Timbuctoo to Cairo;" I cannot but observe with astonishment, that the Reviewer believes Buckhardt's report that they are the same river, when at the same time he does not believe mine.

Is there not an inconsistency here, somewhat incomparable with the impartiality which ought to regulate the works of Criticism. I will not for a moment suppose it to have proceeded from a spirit of animosity, which I feel myself unconscious of deserving. But the Reviewer further says, the objection to the identity of the Niger and the Nile, is grounded on the incongruity of their periodical inundations, or on the rise and fall of the former river not corresponding with that of the latter. I do not comprehend whence the Quarterly Reviewer has derived this information; I have always understood the direct contrary, which I have declared in the last editions of my *Account of Marocco*, p. 304, and which has been confirmed by a most intelligent African traveller, Aly Bey (for which, see his *Travels*, p. 220).

I may be allowed to observe, that

although the Quarterly Reviewer has changed his opinion on this matter, I have invariably maintained mine, founded as it is on the concurrent testimony of the best informed and most intelligent native African travellers; and I still assert, on the same foundation, *the identity of the two Niles, and their contiguity of waters.*

I have further to remark, what will most probably, ere long, prove correct, viz. that the † *Bahar Abiad*, that is to say, the river that passes through the country of Negroes, between Senaar and Douga, is an erroneous appellation, originating in the general ignorance among European travellers of the African Arabic, and that the proper name of this river is Bahar Abeed; which is another term for the river called the Nile el Abeed, which passes South of Timbuctoo towards the East (called by Europeans the Niger).

It therefore appears to me, and I really think it must appear to every unbiassed investigator of African Geography, that every iota of African discovery, made successively by ‡ Hornemann, Buckhardt, and others, tends to confirm my *water communication between Timbuctoo and Cairo*, and the theorists and speculators in African Geography, who have heaped hypothesis upon hypothesis, error upon error, who have raised splendid fabrics upon pillars of ice, will, ere long, close their book, and be compelled by the force of truth and experience, to admit the fact stated about twelve years ago by me in my *Account of Marocco*, &c. viz. *that the Nile of Sudan, and the Nile of Egypt, are identified by a continuity of waters, and that a water-communication is provided by these two great rivers from Timbuctoo to Cairo; and moreover, that the general African opinion, that the Nile, El Abeed (Niger) discharges itself in the salt sea (El Bahar Mâleh) signifies neither more nor less, than that it discharges itself at the Delta in Egypt into the Mediterranean Sea.*

JAMES GREY JACKSON.

† *Bahar Abiad* signifies White River, *Bahar Abeed* signifies River of Negroes.

‡ See my Letter in *Monthly Magazine* on this subject for March 1817, p. 124.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

111. *A Selection of Popular National Airs, with Symphonies and Accompaniments, by Sir J. Stevenson, Mus. Doc. The Words by Thomas Moore, Esq. No. 1. pp. 58.*

THIS is certainly one of the most pleasing collections of the kind we ever recollect to have met with. We have, however, less to do with the music itself, than the delightful poetry which accompanies it, and which comprizes, according to our ideas of beauty, some of the most highly polished specimens of the art of Song-writing we know of in the English language. Like another splendid genius—the author of *Waverley*, Mr. Moore, after having devoted his attention to his own country, and wrought for the wild melodies of Ireland that interest which the Novellist has so successfully laboured to induce for the romantic legends of Scotland, now seeks a wider range for his excursive Muse, and, leaving the “Green Isle” to bask in the halo of the bright recollections which his poetry has poured around it, he seems disposed to let the Muse of other lands be equally profited by his talents; and we are accordingly presented with two “Numbers of Popular National Airs” in the style of the *Irish Melodies*, although something less expensive, and in a more portable form.

“Un sonnet sans défaut vaut seul un long poëme,” says Boileau; and, understanding this to refer to *Songs* as well as *Sonnets*, we most cordially concur with the French Critic in the justice of his remark. As this style of composition is more pleasing than any other when skilfully managed, so it is also more difficult of attainment. Shenstone frittered away the few talents he possessed in futile attempts to produce a song; and succeeded, says Horace Walpole, no better than Pope did with his *Cecilian ode*. This is by no means surprising; for, with the exception of some of the Lyric Poets of Queen Elizabeth’s age, Drummond, Carew, Herrick, Habington, &c. and subsequently Prior, a few of our English Poets seem to have known any thing about the po-

sitive requisites for arriving at perfection in this class of writing. Many casual gems of infinite beauty have, from various quarters, been handed down to us; but it seems to have been reserved for Mr. Moore, entirely to restore its character; for it may be affirmed of his songs, and they form the most considerable portion of his works, that they possess the wit and felicity of expression peculiar to Cowley, divested of its pedantry and affectation; the harmony of Waller’s numbers, without their dullness and monotony; the vivacity of Prior, without his occasional coarseness and vulgarity; and the Greekness, if we may so term it, of Carew and Herrick, without their ruggedness and obscurity.

A short advertisement is prefixed to the first number of this Collection, explanatory of its views; and as Mr. Moore is extremely happy in these matters, we cannot do better than to adopt the words of the Poet himself in illustration of the plan of this work.

“It is Cicero, I believe, who says, ‘*Naturâ ad modos ducimur*,’ and the abundance of wild indigenous airs which almost every country, except England, possesses, sufficiently proves the truth of this assertion. The lovers of this simple but interesting kind of music are here presented with the first Number of a Collection, which I trust their contributions will enable us to continue. A pretty air without words resembles one of those half creatures of Plato, which are described as wandering in search of the remainder of themselves through the world. To supply this other half, by uniting with congenial words the many fugitive melodies which have hitherto had none, or only such as are unintelligible to the generality of their hearers, is the object and ambition of the present work. Neither is it our intention to confound ourselves to what are strictly called National Melodies; but wherever we meet with any wandering and beautiful air to which poetry has not yet assigned a worthy home, we shall venture to claim it as an estray swan, and enrich our humble Hippocrene with its song. It is not, indeed, without strong hopes of success, that I present this first number of our Miscellany to the publick. As the musick is not my own, and the word

words are little more than unpretending interpreters of the sentiment of such air, it will not perhaps be thought presumption in me to say, that I consider it one of the simplest and prettiest collections of songs to which I have ever set my name."

The First Number contains eleven songs, four of which are harmonized as duets, &c.

There is much sprightliness in the following stanzas, which are prefixed to what is here termed a Spanish air, but which seems, however, to be little more than a variation of the Hungarian Melodies, p. 16.

" 'A temple to Friendship,' said Laura,
[enchanted, [divine!]

I'll build in this garden, the thought is
Her temple was built, and she only now
wanted [shrine.

An image of Friendship to place on the
She flew to a sculptor who set down before
her, [invent;

A Friendship, the fairest his art could
But so cold and so dull that the youthful
adorer [she meant.

Saw plainly this was not the Friendship

'Oh never!' she cried, 'could I think of
enshrining [dim;

An image whose looks are so joyless and
But you little God upon roses reclining.

We'll make, if you please Sir, a Friend-
ship of him.'

So the bargain was struck, with the little
God laden [grove,

She joyfully flew to her shrine in the
'Farewell,' said the sculptor, 'you're not
the first maiden [away Love!'"

Who came but for Friendship, and took

The thought is borrowed from a song by Le Prieur, called, "La Statue de L'Amitié"—"The Evening Bella" has been quoted in several of the daily journals; and we therefore pass it over, and proceed to some very characteristic words adapted to a simple and extremely beautiful Venetian air.

"Oh come to me when day-light dews,

Sweet, then come to me;

When smoothly go our gondolets

O'er the moonlight sea.

When mirth's awake, and love begins

Beneath that glancing ray,

With sound of lutes and mandolins,

To steal young hearts away.

O then's the hour for those who love,

Sweet, like thee and me;

When all's so calm below, above,

The heaven and o'er the sea;

When maidens sing sweet barcarolles,

And echo rings again,

So sweet that all with ears and souls

Should love and listen then."

Barcarolles are, according to Rousseau (*Dictionnaire de Musique*), the songs chanted by the Venetian Gondoliers.

There is much pathos in the following stanza; the air to which they are attached is Scotch.

"Oft in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Fond memory brings the light,
Of other days around me.
The smiles, the tears of boyhood's years,
The words of love then spoken,
The eyes that shin'd, now dimm'd and
gone,
The cheerful hearts now broken!

When I remember all,
The friends so linked together,
I've seen around me fall,
Like leaves in wintry weather;
Feel like one who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled, whose garlands
dead,
And all but he departed."

One more citation, and we have done. The song with which we conclude is adapted to a Hungarian air, very similar to, if not the same as, the one entitled, "A Spanish Air," p. 1.

"So warmly we met, and so fondly we
parted, [not tell;
That which was the sweeter even I could
That first look of welcome her sunny eyes
darted, [farewell.
Or that tear of passion which bless'd our
To meet was a heaven, and to part thus
another, [in bliss;
Our joy and our sorrow seem'd rivals
Oh Cupid's two eyes are not liker each
other [to this.
In smiles and in tears, than that moment

The first was like day-break, new, sudden,
delicious, [up yet;
The dawn of a pleasure scarce kindled
The last was that farewell of daylight more
precious, [set.

More glowing and deep as 'tis nearer its
Our meeting, tho' happy, was ting'd by a
sorrow, [remain;

To think that such happiness could not
While our parting tho' sad gave a hope
that tomorrow [ing again."

Would bring back the blest hour of meet-

The accompaniments and symphonies to the first Number are by Sir John Stevenson; those in the second (of which we shall speak in our next) are by Mr. Bishop. We must confess that, on the whole, we rather prefer the latter; they are, however, all in a very good style, if not particularly rich, perhaps the better adapted to the

the simplicity of the air. It is but common justice to Mr. Power to observe, that the work is got up in that handsome and liberal manner which characterizes most of the sheets which issue from his shop.

112. *Mills's History of the Crusades.*
(Continued from p. 440.)

WE should grossly deviate from our duty to the publick, if, respecting Mr. Mills, as we most sincerely do, in the form of an elegant narrator, we permitted him to become an authority for the unwarrantable dogma, that the Crusades had no operation upon the civilization of Europe. We care not for the opinions of Mr. Berrington *, or of any man not of the extensive reading of our illustrious scholars, our national ornaments, who have maintained the contrary. Our fortresses are not to be surrendered because a school-boy lets off a squib. We are, by ostensible profession, in this periodical work, the protectors of Archæological science, and we know, that it is intimately connected with Philosophy and the Arts. We know that the first Historians and Antiquaries of the kingdom here support us; and though, upon questions of principle, we may reprobate dangerous ideas, we know that we have no illiberal intentions. But the fact is, that Mr. Mills has voluntarily limited himself to the *incident* part of the subject, and *there* he has produced a valuable and good narrative; a useful compendium of all the historical information (properly so called) upon the subject. But we cannot let the matter rest in so unsatisfactory a form. It would be a poor and meagre Life of a Philosopher which was composed of his bodily actions only: for they can consist of no other than the eating, drinking, and sleeping of a common man.

In the first place, the Crusades introduced an important change in our National Architecture. Here we shall quote a dignified living character, who, though a perfect scholar (from simply writing as a gentleman, not a professed author, has never invited notice), is yet in his excellence of manner and skill, to be classed with the first of those who have *ascertained* the indubitable origin of that

exquisite style of architecture, denominated Gothic. If a man travels through a village consisting entirely of good houses, he presumes that the mass of the inhabitants is composed of genteel people; if there be only a palace among cottages, or cottages only, his inferences are equally easy. But there must be a refinement, or theoretic idea, antecedent to a relish of fine taste; and this taste in building was derived from the Crusades, probably by means of models and wooden moulds, the usual method of instructing the mason.

"The Crusades (says Mr. Haggit) form an event, which had a very *powerful tendency* to account for the introduction of *any change* in the customs, manners, or arts, which may have arisen in Europe during that period: in point of fact, every history bears testimony that such changes did take place in those particulars, and in others of still more importance, *in consequence of the Crusades*. If then, upon enquiry, there be sufficient ground to determine, that the principal features of the *pointed stile* existed in the East, previous to the arrival of its European visitors, and did not exist at home, but was *speedily* introduced afterwards among all those nations who had borne a share in the Crusades, surely the probability is strong, that this mode of architecture was one of the consequences resulting from those memorable expeditions. The Saracens were a *comparatively* polished and magnificent people; their mosques and public buildings of every description were numerous and splendid; and, at the period of the Crusades, with the exception of Constantinople alone, the finest cities of the Eastern world were of their construction." (*Haggit's Letters on Gothic Architecture*, p. 77.)

Now when we see the virandas of Hyde Park houses, and know that it is a fashion which prevails in India; when we see the Doric columns of Antient Greece forming the porticos of numerous public buildings; when we see St. Paul's Cathedral manifestly assimilating the style of St. Peter's at Rome; when we see the Madras education in daily use; when nankins and muslins are imitated in England; how can it reasonably be said, that foreign intercourse for two centuries produces no change in arts, habits, and manners? We know, that foreign fashions are perpetually introduced by foreign intercourse; but of course such information does not occur

* See Vol. ii. p. 357.

cur in mere registers of events; and because a chronicler confines himself to these specific points, we are to conclude, that a man who has lived in Paris or India twenty years, never brings home a snuff-box or a shawl, or recommends the patterns to manufacturers.

It is well known that the Pisans, when the Crusades first took place, fitted out smaller vessels, loaded with provisions, which they sold to the Crusaders, and brought back Greek columns, sculptures, and bas-reliefs; and even Greek architects so early as 1016; and to this commerce is ascribed the revival of the Arts in Europe.

Mr. Mills reasons against this, from the destruction of the marbles which ensued at the capture of Constantinople; but these were statues of heathen deities, which it was then deemed an act of religion to destroy. So important is it to elucidate Shakspeare by the writers of his day; and to explain actions by contemporary manners.

The people of Genoa are also acknowledged by Mr. Mills to have carried on great trade by means of the Crusades; and Sir Walter Raleigh assures us, that Genoa was the storehouse of all Italy, and all other places, but after they had imposed a custom of sixteen *per cent.* all nations deserted them, and the Duke of Florence laid the foundation of Leghorn, with small tariffs, and thus removed the trade *.

Most respectable writers state, that the Crusades gave birth to the formation of the maritime power of Europe, of which Venice, Genoa, and Pisa were the first; and to the establishment of maritime commerce, which till then had been in the hands of the Greeks and Arabs †. Simon Simeon, who wrote in the year 1322, observes, that the King of England abounded in ships, beyond all the Kings of Christendom ‡; and, if the maritime powers took rise from the Crusades, whence in a great part at least originated the naval power of England?

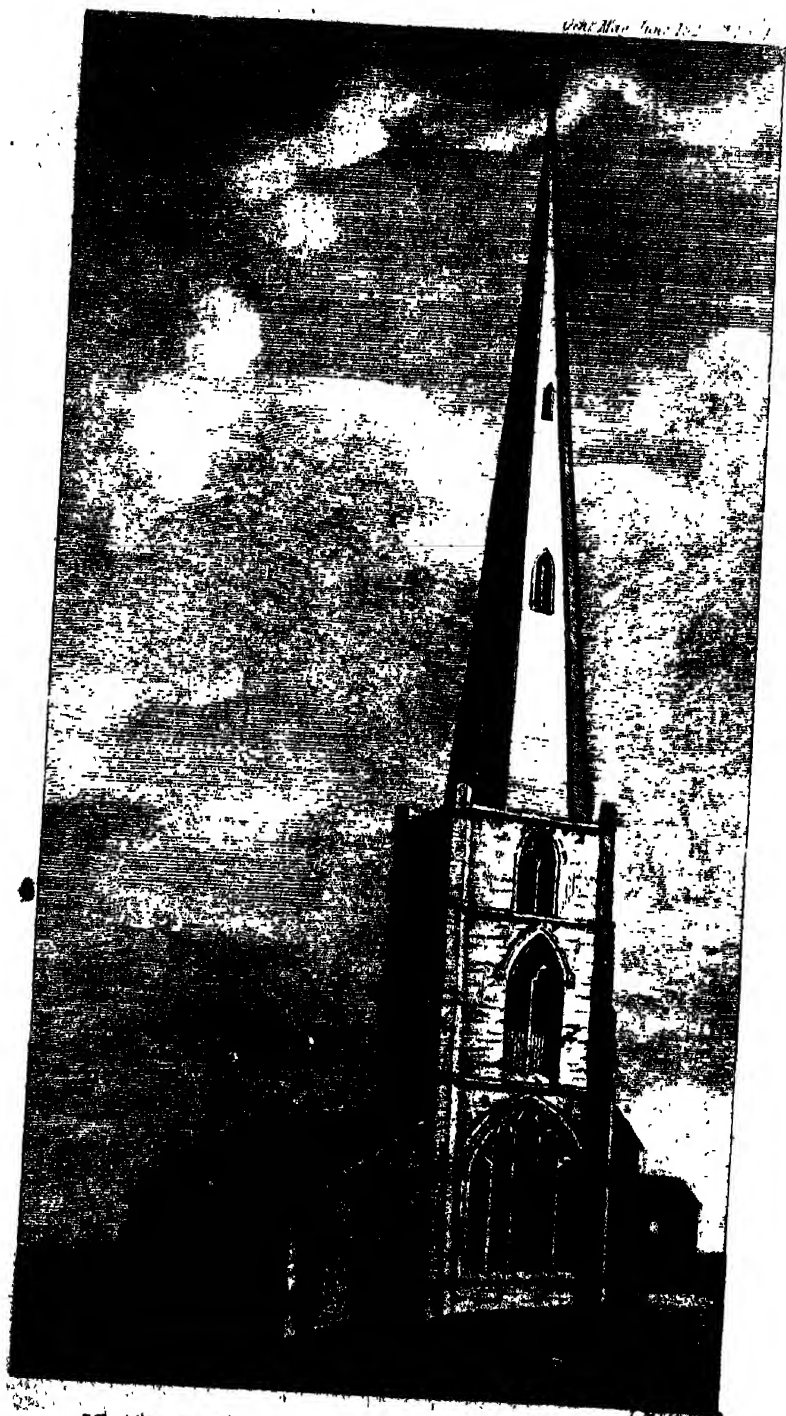
We have here taken only grand points; and it is not within our li-

mits to go further. Besides, it requires a full knowledge of the History of the South of France and Italy, to develop the subject in its ample extent. But it is sufficient to quote the illustrious names of Robertson and many others, to confute the strange idea, that the Crusades "were utterly sterile with respect to the Arts, to learning, and to every moral advantage," as Mr. Berrington says, vol. II. p. 357. note. Now it is impossible that intercourse with foreign nations can exist for two centuries, and no additional knowledge be acquired. China, or at least the East, furnished the compass; even the barbarous South-sea Islands, the bread-fruit; but it is waste of room to confute such sweeping and rash affirmations: and it is sufficient to say, that if there be additions of knowledge, there must be intellectual improvement. Such affirmations as Mr. B.'s must be limited to casuistry and law only: or to book-learning, to be even stateable. It would be madness to say, that there is no difference of intellect in a rustick, before he enlists for a soldier and after he has served a long campaign. It is the peculiar tendency of agricultural employment to freeze the growth of mind, but it is impossible to take an active part in the grand scenes of life, and to mix deeply in the business, toil, and danger, without mental improvement. The acuteness of old soldiers and sailors, and the promptitude and skill of merchants who have travelled, exhibit a very different state of intellect, a far greater accumulation of wisdom, prudence, and general knowledge, than can be found in a fox-hunter or country bumpkin who has never left his native village. What is intercourse with the world but an unprinted book, which is read with the certainty of its contents being wholly remembered and most deeply impressed; and, if it becomes a general custom for this book to be read throughout a nation, it must make a change in the manners and minds of the people. The Crusade expeditions we conceive to have had a similar influence: and even though scholastic disputations and the forms of versification remained the same, that circumstance has no more bearing on the question, than one would which estimated the under-

* Remains, p. 134. 12mo. 1702.

† Observat. sur l'Italie, tom. iii. 261.

‡ Itiner. p. 4.



ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, WORCESTER, N.W.

understandings of the merchants on the Royal Exchange, or military men, by examining them in polemicks and poetry. The results of classical education and the art of printing could not be reasonably expected from mere military expeditions; and yet upon such expectation is the censure of Mr. Berrington founded. In a business view, the Crusades were the means of vastly extending the knowledge which is indicative of civilization, as tasteful architecture, navigation, the luxury, trades, &c. mechanical skill, new inventions, improvements, &c. &c.

(To be continued.)

113. *Historical Documents and Reflections on the Government of Holland.* By Louis Buonaparte, Ex-King of Holland. In Three Volumes, 8vo. Lackington and Co.

THIS very interesting Work is translated faithfully from the original and only manuscript copy, which was transmitted to this country by the Author for the express purpose of publication. This copy remains in the possession of the Publishers; and is open to the inspection of all who may be induced by curiosity, or a wish to convince themselves of its genuineness, to examine it.

It is easy to discern in the slightest particulars that character of frankness and moderation, that enlightened philanthropy, for which the Author was particularly distinguished. The work may be considered in two points of view. In the first it belongs to the department of History: the events of the celebrated period it relates, though known, acquire an additional interest from the pen of their Historian. The rank he filled on the stage of the world initiated him into the secrets of Cabinets; deriving facts from their very source, an actor or eye-witness in most of them, the veracity of the writer is a pledge of their accuracy. The historical part comprises all that period after Louis Buonaparte ascended the throne of Holland, till the time when he chose rather to resign the sceptre, than become the subaltern tyrant of a people, whose destiny had been committed to his care: this part displays more especially a full description of the interior administration of Holland; the particular views of Louis for the happiness and independence of

that kingdom; his long resistance to the opposite system of Napoleon in this respect; and the motives that finally made him determine to retire, and brought on the union of Holland with France:—particulars not less interesting respecting the family of Buonaparte, its origin, the condition of the members of it at the time of the union of Corsica with France; the fortune and elevation of Napoleon and his brothers, the conquest of Italy, the expedition to Egypt, the consulship, the empire, the peace of Tilsit, &c., and the proposals then made to the English Government by France and Russia:—the invasion of Spain; the renunciation of Charles IV. and Ferdinand VII.; the refusal of Louis Buonaparte to ascend the Spanish throne; his opinion on the political causes of that disastrous war, &c.

Taking this work in a second point of view, it may be considered as a collection of political and private memoirs relating not only to Louis Buonaparte and his family, but to other personages equally remarkable. From the following summary the Reader will be enabled to form an idea of the attractions it presents:

“The motives, hitherto secret, of the marriage of Louis with the daughter of Josephine; the causes that led the married pair mutually to agree to a separation; the circumstances that preceded and followed the dissolution of Napoleon's marriage with Josephine; political reasons that induced Napoleon to refuse different princesses, whose hands were offered him, and to prefer the daughter of the Emperor of Austria;—correspondence of Napoleon with his brother, and of the French ministers with the Dutch ministers;—in fine, a number of new and curious anecdotes, which render this Work truly deserving the attention of the public.”

Little need be added respecting the Author's political career pertains to the historian, and it is the business of history to decide upon it. But it is a pleasure to do homage to his private virtues. His book every where displays that touching simplicity, that love of mankind, which form the basis of his character. It is particularly remarkable for a singular degree of impartiality; while neither the truth of its pictures, nor the interest attached to its details, is at all injured by the Author's modesty in speaking of himself, or his reserve

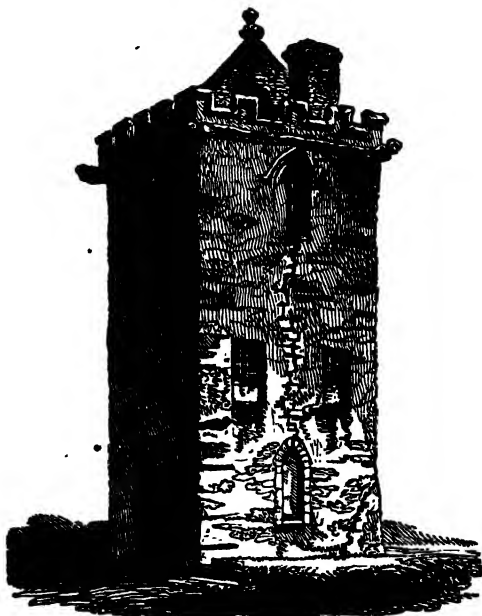
reserve in speaking of others. Unquestionably there is an elevation of style; which genius itself does not always employ: but at least as a work, in which every thing breathes goodness without weakness; philosophy without ostentation, and a prudent though courageous freedom, we venture to affirm, it cannot fail to be justly valued by its readers; and will be considered as a record, at once curious and authentic, of a period for ever memorable. Of this we shall take an early opportunity of enabling our Readers to form a judgment.

114. *A Cursory Disquisition on the Conventual Church of Tewkesbury, &c.*
[Concluded from p. 330.]

IT is with pleasure we resume our account of this elegant Work. We copy the following paragraph, as a

curious piece of history, with the greater gratification, as by the kindness of the Author's Representatives, we are enabled to illustrate it by a very excellent engraving in wood.

"There was till lately in the church-yard, a square strong building, which had every appearance of having been built, at a later period than the church itself, as a Campanile *, an edifice often placed apart, and so called from the purpose it was applied to of holding the bells; for, in the oldest cruciform churches, the convenience of their affording ‡ belfry was but an after-thought, or at least a secondary object in the construction of towers; as the great additional strength which they gave, by their incumbent weight, to the main arches of the building, would be alone sufficient to recommend them †:—that they soon came to be employed as they now are, and had bells placed in them, is indisputable."



CAMPANILE, OR BELL-TOWER, (LATE THE BOROUGH GAOL)
AT TEWKESBURY†.

* "The rents or fissure, from the top to the bottom of this building, was probably effected by the too powerful vibration of the bells, which have occasioned their removal into the tower."

† "In an old history of Ramsay Abbey, this use of a central tower is exclusively adverted to: having mentioned a lesser tower in another part of the Church, the Author proceeds, '*Major verò (sc. turris) in quodifidæ structuræ medio columnas quatuor, portectis de aliâ ad aliam arcibus, sibi invicem connexas, nè latè defluerent deprimebat.*' Sir Christopher Wren likewise speaks of 'towers erected in the middle, not only for ornament, but to confirm the middle pillars against the thrust of the several rows of arches every way forcing against them.'"

‡ See our Miscellaneous Department for the present Month, p. 503.

A very

A very guarded remark of the Author, pp. 25 to 28, respecting the adoption of pinnacles by the Norman architects is confirmed by Ducarel, in his "Anglo-Norman Antiquities," edit. 1767, p. 51; where he is speaking of the West tower of St. Stephen's, at Caen; a rich Benedictine Abbey, which appears in many respects a prototype of Tewkesbury. It was endowed by William the Conqueror, who lay buried there till dug up by the Calvinists in 1562.

The description of the antient tombs (several of which, after being plundered of their rich ornaments, have been removed from their original situations), is in the highest commendable. Some of the deductions are founded on conjecture; but they are in general so ingenious, and built on such strong probabilities, that they almost amount to demonstration. Seldom indeed have we seen such consummate skill united with extreme diffidence in his own abilities. His oracles are chiefly Bentham, Gough, Lysons, Milner, and Dallaway, who are all appropriately eulogized, where a fit opportunity occurs.

The death of the worthy Author *, and the loss of nearly the whole impression of his book by a calamitous fire at Mr. Bensley's †, have induced us to dwell longer on this volume than we should otherwise have done; and to copy the affecting paragraph by which the work is concluded :

"A vindication of the subject* of this little disquisition,"—apart from all consideration of the merits, or demerits, of the performance,—“may appear necessary to those who condemn the study of antiquities as useless and uncertain:” but, in the words of an elegant writer ‡,—whose sentiments and language we are proud to borrow,—“those pursuits which add to the innocent happiness of life, are too respectable to require defence;” we venture to add, they are not only a legitimate source of “innocent pleasure;” but, should they be denied, in the strictest sense, to be essential marks of virtue and religion, they certainly may lend their aid to the furtherance of both: we pity the constitution of that man's mind, who can return from the perambulation of these “courts of the Lord's house” with

frigid apathy and indifference: we could suppose it almost impossible for him not to contrast the rhapsodical offices once performed in them, in a language unintelligible to the worshippers, with “the words of truth and soberness,” now indiscriminately addressed to the learned and to the unlearned, to the high and to the low, to the rich and to the poor: the “superstitious varieties” of Catholic worship must flit before his eyes, as the abolition of pride, or the engine of fraud; now happily merged in the ordinances of a church, which,—appealing to the common understanding of man, and avoiding the extremes of prodigality and meanness,—only requires, on apostolical authority, that “every thing be done decently and in order:” and when he beholds around him the promiscuous assemblage of all ages, and all ranks, alike “obedient unto death,”—even if the awakening spectacle does not direct his views beyond the grave—is it possible for him not to be reminded of his own mortality? is it possible for him not to perceive, and meditate on, the fast approach of that day, when he must add to the number of those spectacles,—for the entertainment perhaps, or the instruction of others,—on which his own curiosity has been just employed?”

“Like leaves on trees the race of man
is found, [ground;
Now green in youth, now withering on the
Another race the following spring supplies;
They fall successive, and successive rise:
So generations in their course decay;
So flourish these, when those are past away.”

POPE'S *ILIAD*, lib. vi.

115. *Memoirs of the Court of Westphalia, under Jerome Buonaparte; with Anecdotes of his Favourites, Ministers, &c.* 8vo. pp. 271.

BY the Treaty of Tilsit, several provinces of the Germanic empire were dismembered, and created into the kingdom of Westphalia; over which Jerome, youngest brother of Napoleon, was proclaimed King. The present Work contains the events which characterized the public and private life of Jerome and his Ministers, from his first entry into Cassel, in December 1807, till his final expulsion in November 1813. The whole History displays such a succession of intrigue, dissipation, and folly, as can scarcely be paralleled in antient or modern times; and the perusal of this work will be so far useful, as it reminds us of the true character of the late French Government, under all its various ramifications.

The following character of the Intruder

* See vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 377.

† See *Ibid.* i. p. 373.

‡ “Dr. Ferriar.”

reader shows how unfit a person he was to be elevated to supreme power:

"Jerome loves the truth, said his subjects, but he does not seek it. Lively and volatile, like a boy escaped from school, he had the mania of aping his brother in public; but while at mirth in the palace, gave himself up without restraint, to all the idle gaiety of childhood. Having laid aside all his gravity, Jerome put on an undress, for the purpose of being able to perform his part in a game of leap-frog; while in the midst of this amusement, his Majesty observed several persons in an opposite window, who seemed to be looking towards the scene in which he was so attentively engaged. It will be readily conceived that the King was not a little annoyed at this intrusion; accordingly the house was purchased next day, and the inhabitants ordered to procure another residence."

Such were the amusements of the new King of Westphalia, while his sanguinary brother was laying waste the Austrian dominions with fire and sword!

The character of the late Duke of Brunswick Oels is well delineated, and his masterly retreat through an enemy's country, surrounded with difficulties and opposed by such superior numbers, deserves to be recorded, and may be compared with the famous retreat of the ten thousand Greeks under the command of Xenophon.

"The result was that the Duke of Oels, left to himself with his troops, had the alternative of making war on his own account, or of forcing a passage through Germany and going to England, in the pay of which he was. This Prince is the same who was killed at the battle of Waterloo. It is a remarkable coincidence that his troops were placed precisely opposite to those commanded by Jerome, on that sanguinary day. He was a man about forty, of a commanding stature and martial countenance; partial to the French, speaking their language from predilection, and fighting them like a lion because they had deprived him of the Duchy of Brunswick. Amidst his companions in arms, he appeared a private soldier; a brown great coat and a cap of the same colour, composed his outward costume. From sleeping on the ground with his troops, sharing their labours, privations, and dangers, he commanded a body of heroes; small in number, but formidable in courage and loyalty."

The tenth chapter details the events which preceded the march into Russia, and the share which the West-

phalian army took in the Russian campaign, which ended in the total destruction of the French army. Jerome afterwards returned to Cassel, and the courtiers of Westphalia, faithful to their principles of frivolity, occupied themselves with balls and plays. After the battle of Dresden, the plans of the French were every where frustrated, and nothing but disaster and defeat accompanied their projects in all parts of Germany.

The Russian General Czernichew entered Cassel by surprize; Jerome had scarcely time to dress himself and mount his horse. The courtiers, women, and all that were useless, crowded to the public roads and fled precipitately, while others quietly awaited the result, before they decided on the steps they should take. Jerome finally assembled the wreck of his army, and retired, with his Generals and Ministers, to Coblenz.

General Czernichew immediately addressed an animated proclamation to the inhabitants, in which he informed them, that the kingdom of Westphalia was dissolved, and that they were delivered entirely from the dominion of the French.

This Work is evidently the production of a Frenchman, and must be read with caution; but the events which it describes are highly interesting, and deserving of the serious consideration of every well-wisher to the future tranquillity of Europe.

116. *"The Life of the Most Reverend Father in God, Thomas Wilson, D. D. Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man. By the Rev. Hugh Stowell, Rector of Ballaugh, Isle of Man. With a Portrait. 8vo. pp. 419. Rivingtons.*

BISHOP WILSON was a pattern character for Prelates, as to the exalted principles upon which he acted, the holy purity of his motives, the heroic inflexibility of his mind, and the sublime benevolence of his character. This Life is a book which cannot be read by thinking persons without improvement; and the friends of piety and philanthropy will derive from it the useful knowledge of being "Lights to the world." It abounds, in the language of Mr. Stowell, in "Lessons of Wisdom, and Maxims of Piety." (Pref. p. vii.) To minds of the Evangelical turn, the professed form of the work is studiously adapted, and

and, satisfied as we are that this work has a direct tendency to good, we shall not object, if we do not see the mode of writing that which blends Reason, Providence, and Christianity into one sublime philosophical system; a plan which we admire in Alison.

117. *Bishop Lavington's Methodists and Papists considered.* By the Rev. R. Polwhele.

(Concluded from p. 431.)

IN our last, p. 430. we enumerated the various topics discussed by Mr. Polwhele in an ample Introduction to this curious Work; and we now proceed to fulfil our promise of extracting some Biographical Anecdotes of Bp. Lavington, which were derived from a familiar correspondence with his relations and friends:

"The Author of the Enthusiasm, GEORGE LAVINGTON, Doctor of Laws, succeeded Bp. Clagget in the see of Exeter. Descended from a family long settled in Wiltshire, he was born at the parsonage-house of Mildenhall in that county, and baptized 18th Jan. 1683; his grandfather Constable, being then rector of that parish. Joseph, father to Bishop Lavington, is supposed to have exchanged his original benefice of Broad-Hinton in Wilts, for Newton Longville, in Bucks, a living and a manor belonging to New-College in Oxford. Transplanted thither, and introduced to the acquaintance of several members of that society, he was encouraged to educate the eldest of his numerous children, George, at Wykeham's foundation, Winchester; whence he succeeded to a fellowship of New-College, early in the reign of Queen Anne. George, while yet a school-boy, had produced a Greek translation of Virgil's Eclogues, in the style and dialect of Theocritus: and this translation is still preserved at Winchester, in MS. At the University, he was distinguished by his wit and learning; and equally so by a marked attachment to the Protestant succession, at a period when a zeal of that complexion could promise him neither preferment nor popularity. But, if some of his contemporaries thought his ardour in a good cause excessive, still their affection and esteem for him remained undiminished by any difference of political sentiment. In that respectable body, without a single enemy, he contracted many valuable friendships, which terminated only with the death of the parties: and in 1717 he was presented by his college, to the rectory of Hayford-Warren, in the diocese of Oxford. Before

Geogr. Mag. June, 1820.

this, his talents and principles had recommended him to the notice of many eminent persons in Church and State. Among others, Talbot, then Bishop of Oxford, intended for him the benefice of Hook-Norton; to which the succeeding Bp. Potter, collated him. Earl Coningsby not only appointed him his own domestic chaplain, but introduced him in the same capacity to the Court of George I. in whose reign he was preferred to a stall in the Cathedral Church of Worcester. This he always esteemed one of the happiest events of his life, since it laid the foundation of that close intimacy which ever after subsisted between him and the learned Dr. Francis Hare the Dean. No sooner was the Dean removed to St. Paul's, than he exerted all his influence to draw his friend to the capital after him: and his endeavours were soon crowned with success. Dr. Lavington in 1732, was appointed to be Canon Residentiary in that Church. In consequence of this station, he obtained successively the rectories of St. Mary (Aldermary), and St. Michael Basishaw, and in both parishes merited the esteem of the citizens, as a minister attentive to his duty, and as an instructive and awakening preacher. He would probably never have thought of any other advancement, if the death of Dr. Stillingfleet, Dean of Worcester, in 1746, had not recalled to his memory the pleasing ideas of many years spent in that city in the prime of life. His friends, however, had higher views for him; and, on the death of Bishop Clagget, Lord Chancellor Hardwicke and the Duke of Newcastle recommended him to the King, to fill the vacancy in the see of Exeter, without his solicitation or knowledge. From this time, he resided at Exeter among his clergy; faithful to his charge; and jealous of all encroachments on the prerogatives of the Church, and much more of all "inventions," that might perplex the simplicity of the Gospel.

"It is not therefore to be wondered at, that the reveries of a Whitfield or a Wesley, were treated by Lavington with far other feelings than those of cold indifference, of silent contempt, or of affected pity. On the 13th of Sept. 1762, he died universally lamented. His life had been devoted to God's honour and service: and with that life, his death was in perfect accordance: for the last words pronounced by his faltering tongue, were "Δέξα-
ται Θεός!"* The publications which appear-

* "He married Frances Maria, daughter of Lave of Corf-Mullen, Dorset. She had taken shelter in this kingdom from the Popish persecution in France. After a union of forty years, she survived the Bishop little more than one year. One daughter only

ed under the Bishop's name, were mostly single sermons, all of them valuable, and some of them scarce and much enquired for; particularly two discourses "On the Nature and Use of a Type," against Collins's attack on the Prophecies, printed in 1794. "*The Enthusiasm*" was published anonymously in 1747, and the two or three following years; and "*The Moravians Compared and Detected*," in 1753.

"In Exeter Cathedral, behind the throne, is a plain white marble tablet, on the top of which is a mitre. The epitaph is as follows:

"To the Memory of George Lavington, LL.D. who, having early distinguished himself by a conscientious and disinterested attachment to the cause of Liberty, and the Reformation, was successively advanced to Dignities in the Cathedrals of Worcester and St. Paul, and lastly, to the Episcopal Chair of this Church. Endowed by nature with superior abilities, rich in a great variety of acquired knowledge, in the study of the Holy Scriptures consummate, he never ceased to improve his talents, nor to employ them to the noblest purposes; an instructive, animated, and convincing Preacher, a determined enemy to Idolatry and Persecution, a successful exposor of Pretence and Enthusiasm: happy in his services to the Church of Christ! Happier who could unite such extensive cares with a strict attention to his immediate charge! His absences from his Diocese were short and rare; and his presence was endeared to his Clergy, by an easy access, and a graceful hospitality, a winning conversation, and condescending deportment. Unaffected sanctity dignified his instructions, and indulgent candour sweetened his government. At length having eminently discharged his duties, of a man, a Christian, and a Prelate, prepared by habitual meditation, to resign life without regret, to meet death without terror, he expired with the praises of God upon his lips, in his 79th year, Sept. 13th, 1762."

"The arms: Argent, a saltier gules; on a chief of the second three boars' heads Or."

The Section treating of the "general topic of abuse" of the Methodists, "that we do not preach the Gospel," is thus concluded:

"Educated under the care of a parent, whose exemplary religiousness, whose faith and unaffected piety commanded respect and conciliated esteem, administered comfort to the Believer, and overawed the Infidel, I should consider myself as indeed

only remained to lament her parents,—the wife of the late Rev. N. Nutcombe, of Nutcombe, in Devon, and Chancellor of the Cathedral at Exeter."

an apostate, were I such as the adversary described me.

"Often (and whenever it recurs, it is the most satisfactory moment of my life); often, in imagination, do I sit by that venerable Parent, and hear him discourse 'of things above this world!' In his presence the libertine blushed; and the sceptic no longer doubted! And I am half disposed to think—I was once assured, that a person, who in former years was much attached to my Father's conversation, but who has since acquired a popularity which no good man can envy—I am willing to believe that licentious Wit was, in consequence of my Father's arguments, and more impressive manner, almost 'persuaded to be a Christian!'

The popular Wit alluded to was

"Dr. Walcot, who, after he had left Cornwall, assumed the name of Peter Pindar. He resided many years in this county—at Truro, in particular, about two miles distant from Polwhele, where he attended my father as a physician, and often conversed with him as a friend. Though even at that time inclined to scepticism, he was always on his guard when talking with my father on religious subjects; and I have heard him 'vow to God, that a good Christian was the happiest of all human beings!' Of Walcot, I could relate many very entertaining anecdotes: but '*non his locus*.' I shall only add, that exclusive of his early satirical pieces (which chiefly consist of personal attacks on the magistrates of Truro), I possess unpublished songs and odes and epistles of Walcot (some in his own hand-writing) sufficient for a little volume—certainly more poetry in quantity, than either Hammond's or Collins's. An Epistle from the unfortunate "Matilda to her brother, George III." has some beautiful stanzas: and an Ode on Christmas-day breathes a religious—a devotional spirit—oh! how unlike Peter Pindar's!"

We copy the following article from the Appendix, conceiving that the worthy Author must, however unintentionally, have been some way or other under a mistake. At any rate the respectable Publishers will have an opportunity of refuting what appears to be a reflection on them.

"The Deserted Village School. A Poem. Such is the title of a Poem, which, in 1812, I submitted in MS. to the perusal of Walter Scott: and my poetical friend highly approved, and put it into Ballantyne's hands, with directions to print and publish it.—This was accordingly done: and some copies found their way to London, and others into Cornwall. It happened, however, that two only reached

reached the Author, both of which are lost irrecoverably; nor does a trace of the MS. remain.—Neither Ballantyne nor Longman, (to whom the London copies were sent) think proper to inform me why they wish to consign to oblivion a poem which critics, perfectly unknown to its Author, consider as ‘deserving a place by the side of Shenstone’s School-mistress.’—In the British Critic occurs the following notice of this little essay; attended with specimens both of the poetry and the prose. — ‘*The Deserted Village School*; a Poem. 8vo. 2s. Longman and Co. 1813. The ingenious author of this well-written poem, in the style and stanza of Spencer, is of opinion that the ardour of the new systems of public education, as described by Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, is carried to too great excess. He thinks that they cause eventually much injury by the desertion of what he calls the good old schools, viz. the reading and writing schools established in most parishes. He expresses his dissent, however, with much good humour.’”

Mr. Polwhele adds in a note,

“Though ‘a trifle light as air,’ the poem rises daily in importance in the Author’s mind, from the circumstance of his unsuccessful enquiries with a view to its recovery. He would readily give in exchange for a copy of it, a set of his Cornwall History in seven volumes quarto, or of his Devonshire History in three volumes folio.”

118. *Annual Report of the Royal Humane Society for the Recovery of Persons apparently Drowned or Dead.* 8vo. pp. 125. Printed for the Society.

WHEN the commencement of the French Revolution (then pronounced a discovery, like that of the compass, indispensable for all future political mariners) was celebrated in this country, by a grand exhibition of Jacobinical fireworks, every body recollects the famous apostrophical climax (not Congreve) rocket, let off by Dr. Price, *in propria persona*. After discharging various *mirabilia*, as it ascended, it at last exploded with the following most superb fireball, viz. that by means of this very valuable revolutionary discovery, the progress of science would *probably* be such, that the necessity of dying would ultimately be removed, and mankind exist upon this earth, like the heathen Gods, in immortal youth; a most consoling prospect for posterity! Now, though the said Revolution inverted the Doctor’s position, by actually introducing a frequent

necessity of dying sooner than even our present imperfect nature required; yet, in sober truth, the Humane Society has realized the Doctor’s hypothesis, as far as it was ever founded upon reason, and that too, beyond sanguine expectation. We need only quote the following passage of the Report, p. 16.

“Of thirty-eight instances of attempted suicide, thirty-four have been restored. The addition of the successful cases of the present to those of past years, presents a total of four thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine persons *saved and restored in the Metropolis and its neighbourhood, since the commencement of the Institution.* And it is a fact important to be known, that the number of persons actually restored has borne, since its establishment, a continually increasing proportion to the number on whom its resuscitating processes have been tried. This pleasing circumstance connects in one harmonious result, the progress of science with that of philanthropy.”

It does indeed! and, to limit the benefits of this Institution to its ostensible object would be to prevent the possibility of the most important discoveries. Conducted as it has hitherto been, comparatively upon a small scale, we think that its benefits might hereafter be found to extend to cases of acute disease, wounds, &c. where death is *only* apparent. No persons can deprecate cruelty in experiment more than ourselves; but, if a theatre for experiment formed part of the Institution, and the experiments were conducted in the ingenious manner of John Hunter, we prognosticate, from what we have already seen, that the accessions of knowledge would be so great, as to render the processes of the Society an indispensable part of Medical and Veterinary instruction; and cause the apparatus to be part of the trade-stock of every practitioner in the Empire. The present Report is strongly indicative of the reasonableness of our hope. In p. 20 we have the recovery of a person, after Hanging—another p. 26, of the successful application of Galvanism. In p. 35, we find the possibility of recovering persons apparently Frozen to death, *after a lifeless state for several hours.* In short, the Report *abounds* with most valuable information; part of which, alluding to the pernicious practice of drinking cold water when we are warm, we shall quote:

“Avoid

"Avoid drinking whilst warm, or drink only a small quantity at once, and let it remain a short time in the mouth before swallowing it; or wash the hands and face, and rinse the mouth with cold water before drinking." p. 54.

The accounts of Mr. Cook's Life-Boat, and Capt. Marryat's Life-Boat, both very ingenious and efficient, are interesting. Of the latter, our Readers were enabled to judge by the extracts already given in p. 444.

We still, however think, that the Society will never do justice to its grand purpose, until the scale is enlarged, as before suggested, by a school of experiment, &c. tried upon vermin. Franklin's flies, imbedded toads, &c. lead to strong inferences, concerning suspended animation.

119. *The Sin of Schism demonstrated, and the Protestant Episcopal Church proved to be the only safe means of Salvation. A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Frome, Somerset, Aug. 8, 1819. By the Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, M. A. Chaplain to the Earl of Caledon. Second Edition, with an Appendix of Notes, in which the Principles advanced in the Sermon are more fully maintained; together with some correspondence to which they have led. 8vo. pp. 162.*

WE are of opinion with Mr. Cassan, that Schism cannot be ascribed to laudable or even justifiable motives, and we think highly of Archdeacon Danbeny's excellent work upon the subject. We also think that the various fanatical forms of religion, now prevalent, propagate an infinity of nonsense, which has the bad effect of throwing into disregard the masterly theology of our immortal Divines, Hooker, Butler, Barrow, Pearson and others; but we cannot think with Mr. Cassan (p. 39.) that "the present disaffected state of the country is mainly attributable to the spread of Methodism;" for we know that the advocates of it are friendly to Government. Though it be only a vulgar mode (from its neglect of Theology) of exhibiting Religion, what a puppet-show is, compared to regular drama, yet there are thousands who would sooner attend to Punch than Garrick, and many such persons does Methodism impregnate with some kind of religious sentiment. But, when the National Education has become universal, we trust that far superior taste will prevail; and that the higher ranks will in the

mean time reflect, that all Pseudotism produces intellectual degradation, and a dangerous neglect of the arts and sciences essential to national well-being; besides introducing misery into civil life, by bigotry, contracted ideas, enmity to innocent pleasures, and very serious bad human passions. We really do not think Methodism to have that intrinsic meritorious character, which can alone make it the "universal Religion," though it may have the effect of teasing Clergymen, who, from high education, and real knowledge of Divinity, will not, from conscience, humour vulgar conception, by hypocrisy, cant, and dereliction of principle.

In the Appendix will be found a very curious Correspondence between the Curate of Frome, the Vicar, and the Bishop.

120. *The Life of Wesley; and the Rise and Progress of Methodism. By Robert Southey, Esq. Post Laureat, &c. 8vo. Longman and Co.*

IF ever Craniology become a science, it will be a matter of regret for its professors, that the skulls of the Wesleys, Whitefield, Zinzendorf, Oliver, Fletcher, the Countess of Huntingdon, and the celebrated Mrs. Guyon, could not be compared with those of Rolland, Gibbon, Hume, Paine, and Mrs. Woolstoncraft. In the former, the seat of insanity, bordering on madness, ought to be seen prominently in opposition to the protuberances of the bold and undaunted philosophy of the latter; or, if no sensible marks of such opposite capacities could be visibly traced either outside or inside of the skulls, it would, at once, give a mortal blow to the followers of Spurzheim, and to the whole system of Gall, his friend and master. That a man like Whitefield, who was born in a low situation, and had actually been a pot-boy, should at once embrace a system of spiritualization, which presented to the wicked as well as to the good, to the poor as well as to the rich, the immortal crown of Salvation, without any other preparation than a moment of enthusiastic fit, no one can be at a loss to explain: for the inward feeling that, by that single step, you raise yourself, not only above the low class to whom you belong, but also above the highest of the higher, is an enticement which is not easily resisted.

resisted. But how to account for the same enthusiastic spirit in a gentleman like Wesley, brought up by respectable parents, sent from the Charter-house to Oxford, where he distinguished himself in such a creditable way, that he was elected fellow of Lincoln, Greek Lecturer and Moderator of the Classes; that such a man, perfectly versed in the Holy Scriptures, with an unusual share of logic, should pervert the reading of the Sacred Books, and force their meaning, to correspond with, nay even to surpass, the absurd and fanatical language of the Moravians, and thereby enlist himself as a disciple of a mad German Baron,—is a case which must necessarily perplex the mind of an honest, sober, and reasonable inquirer. Such philosophical disquisition would make a curious accession to the Life of Wesley; but, as it is not consistent with the plan of our Magazine, we must content ourselves by presenting our Readers with a slight sketch of the book before us.

Mr. Southey, the Author of the Life of Wesley, assures us in his Preface, that he had not any private sources of information; but has taken his materials in various publications, the list of which he gives. When we took up the book, we were almost afraid to lose ourselves in the perusal of two large octavos, of about 1100 pages; but, as we turned over the leaves, we found such a mass of interesting matter, that, instead of being angry at the prolixity of the Author, we found ourselves much indebted to him for the handsome and liberal manner with which he has treated his subject.

Speaking of the two Wesleys, of Whitefield, and the other eminent coadjutors who assisted in erecting the fabric of Methodism, Mr. Southey does it, not in the contemptuous manner of a high Church Divine, jaundiced by the result of their extraordinary success; neither does he contemplate his subject, as a Deistical Writer, who would most willingly embrace the opportunity of sneering and laughing at the gross ignorance and mad eccentricities, which contributed to the fame of its Preachers; nor even like the Northern Reviewer, who brought against the Methodists of our time pretended enormous

charges, such as “*their being of an active disposition; having a powerful party in the House of Commons; possessing considerable sums of money for the purchase of livings; having pleasure and amusements, such as theatre and cards, and getting power over the poor;*” charges in which they glory, and which, if true, can by no means impeach the respectability of the sect. But, whenever there is occasion for it, Mr. Southey like a Christian Philosopher (if these two words can be matched together), gently reproves and censures the extravagancies and absurdities of some of their dogmas, and always shows to advantage the best parts of those truly good, sincere, honest, and pious men. If he acquaints us with the infirmities of the mind of Wesley when young, he shews us how, when in a maturer age, he retracted what he had formerly supported: he follows him from his birth, to his instruction by his mother, at College and University; at Savannah, in love with Sophia Causton, persecuted by Williamson; in London where he forms the Methodists into bands; at Marienborn, where he goes to visit Zinzendorf; at Herrnhut, the seat of the Moravians; at Bristol, at Blackheath; at the Foundry in London; at his Conference with Boëler; again with Zinzendorf, from which he separates; explains his differing from Whitefield, from whom he also separates; treating them both with equal respect and tenderness.

As a proof, and not being able to follow our Author in his copious and well-digested information about Whitefield, we beg the attention of our Readers to the following extract. Whitefield was preaching at Bristol with an uncommon success; yet he ardently wished for martyrdom, upon which we find the following remark:

“Such fears, or rather such hopes, were suited to the days of Queen Mary, Bishop Gardiner, and Bishop Bonner;—they are ridiculous or disgusting in the time of George the Second, Archbishop Potter, and Bishop Gibson. It might be suspected that Whitefield had grown deranged by the perpetual reading of Fox’s Martyrs, like Don Quixote over his books of chivalry, and Loyola over the Lives of the Saints. But it was neither by much reading, nor much learning, that Whitefield was affected. His heart was full of benevolence and piety.—his feelings were strong

strong and ardent, his knowledge little, and his judgment weak,—and by gazing intensely and continuously upon one bright and blazing truth, he had blinded himself to all things else.”

The second volume opens with the death of Wesley's mother, and the subsequent troubles caused by the marriage of his two sisters; an event which, as not unfrequently happens in other families, brought much distress amongst them all. It must be imagined that the founder of such large establishments was obliged to take assistants; and from thence the necessity of being introduced to the most eminent among them. Such were the Countess of Huntingdon, who, like Madame Guyon above mentioned, a widow, young, rich, and independent, found it easy to gain followers, and put herself at the head of the sect; the Olivers, Pauson, Mather, Haime, Staniford, Story, and (perhaps the best of them all,) Fletcher, an anecdotal life of each of them enhances the value of the book.

Wesley's doctrine consisted in three principal points; viz. instantaneous regeneration, assurance, and sinless perfection. His casting lots for passages in Scriptures, and attributing every minute circumstance in his favour to Providence, could not but be considered “as discreditable to his judgment among the sensible and good people; but by the illiterate mob of his enemies, he was accused of hypocrisy and imposture.”

“The strangest suspicions and calumnies were circulated; and men will believe any calumnies, however preposterously absurd, against those of whom they are disposed to think ill. He had hanged himself, and been cut down just in time;—he had been fined for selling gin;—he was not the real John Wesley, for every body knew that Mr. Wesley was dead. Some said he was a Quaker, others an anabaptist; a more sapient censor pronounced him a Presbyterian-Papist. It was commonly reported that he was a Papist, if not a Jesuit; that he kept Popish priests in his house; nay, it was beyond dispute that he received large remittances from Spain, in order to make a party among the poor, and when the Spaniards landed, he was to join them with 20,000 men. Sometimes it was reported that he was in prison upon a charge of high treason; and there were people who confidently affirmed that they had seen him with the Pretender in France.”

Although Wesley knew that these accusations came from the lowest of the lower class, yet he preferred to mix among them, to any intercourse with the higher orders of society.

“To speak rough truth, I do not desire any intercourse with any persons of quality in England. I mean, for my own sake. They do me no good, and, I fear, I can do none to them.” To another correspondent he says, ‘I have found some of the uneducated poor who have exquisite taste and sentiment; and many, very many of the rich, who have scarcely any at all.’—In most genteel religious people there is so strange a mixture, that I have seldom much confidence in them. But I love the poor; in many of them I find pure genuine grace, unmingled with paint, folly, and affectation.’ And again, ‘How unspeakable is the advantage in point of common sense, which middling people have over the rich! There is so much paint and affectation, so many unmeaning words and senseless customs among people of rank, as fully justify the remark made 1700 years ago, *Sensus communis in illâ fortunâ rarus.*”

To those who are curious of knowing what Wesley meant by the word *Faith*, we recommend page 176, and the two following, of vol. II.; which we would have most willingly inserted if our limits could have permitted. But we cannot resist showing how perfectly satisfied he was that he had worked miracles.

“We desire no favour,” said he, ‘but the justice, that diligent inquiry may be made concerning them: we are ready to name the person on whom the power was shown, which belongeth to none but God (not one, or two, or ten or twelve only),—to point out their places of abode; and we engage they shall answer every pertinent question fairly and directly; and, if required, shall give all their answers upon oath, before any who are empowered to receive them. It is our particular request, that the circumstances which went before, which accompanied, and which followed after the facts under consideration, may be thoroughly examined, and punctually noted down. Let but this be done, (and is it not highly needful it should, at least by those who would form an exact judgment?) and we have no fear that any reasonable man should scruple to say, ‘this hath God wrought.’”

His system of Full Assurance he retracts, page 182; and modifies and softens down the doctrine of Perfection, which he had preached with inconsiderable ardour. He marries, and

and has no reason to be satisfied with his choice. At the death of his friend Whitefield, he forgets all disputes about Calvinist opinions, and preaches his funeral sermon. He himself dies in the 88th year of his age, on the 3d of March 1791; leaving no other property behind him, but the copyright and current editions of his works. We could lengthen our extracts by the circumstances of the death of this truly good man; but we fear we have already trespassed on our limits. We cannot, however, terminate this article better, than by transcribing the opinion of our Author, on his Hero, and on Methodism in general: it is a compendium of the whole work, and reflects immense credit on Mr. Southey, whose present book will amuse, entertain, and instruct, both the friends and enemies of Methodism.

"Such was the life, and such the labours of John Wesley; a man of great views, great energy, and great virtues. That he awakened a zealous spirit, not only in his own community, but in a Church which needed something to quicken it, is acknowledged by the members of that Church itself; that he encouraged enthusiasm and extravagance, lent a ready ear to false and impossible relations, and spread superstition as well as piety, would hardly be denied by the candid and judicious among his own people. In its immediate effects the powerful principle of religion, which he and his preachers diffused, has reclaimed many from a course of sin, has supported many in poverty, sickness, and affliction, and has imparted to many a triumphant joy in death. What Wesley says of the miracles wrought at the tomb of the Abbé Paris, may fitly be applied here; 'in many of these instances we see great superstition, as well as strong faith: but God makes allowance for invincible ignorance, and blesses the faith, notwithstanding the superstition.' Concerning the general and remoter consequences of Methodism, opinions will differ. They who consider the wide-spreading schism to which it has led, and who know that the welfare of the Country is vitally connected with its Church Establishment, may think that the evil overbalances the good. But the good may endure, and the evil be only for a time. In every other sect there is an inherent spirit of hostility to the Church of England, too often and too naturally connected with diseased political opinions. So it was in the beginning, and so it will continue to be, as long as these sects endure. But Methodism is free from this.

The extravagancies which accompanied its growth are no longer encouraged; and will altogether be discountenanced, as their real nature is understood. This cannot be doubted. It is in the natural course of things, that it should purify itself gradually from whatever is objectionable in its institutions. Nor is it beyond the bounds of reasonable hope, that conforming itself to the original intention of its founders, it may again draw towards the Establishment from which it has seceded, and deserve to be recognized as an auxiliary institution, its Ministers being analogous to the regulars, and its members to the tertiaries and various confraternities of the Romish Church. The obstacles to this are surely not insuperable, perhaps not so difficult as they may appear. And were this effected, John Wesley would then be ranked, not only among the most remarkable and influential men of his age, but among the great benefactors of his Country and his kind."

121. *The Glory of Regality; an Historical Treatise on the Anointing and Crowning of the Kings and Queens of England.* By Arthur Taylor, F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 420.

AS the Coronation, the 'Glory of Regality,' and the most splendid ceremonial of a Monarchical Government approaches, the public interest becomes more intensely excited. To gratify in some degree the curiosity felt on this subject, Mr. Thomson gave to the public a circumstantial account of the last Coronation, and of which we made favourable mention in our last number, p. 434. Since that work was published, Mr. Taylor's "Glory of Regality" has appeared, in which he does not confine himself to one Coronation only, but gives an historical account of the ceremonies practised at the Coronation of all our Monarchs, as well as the origin of the ceremonies themselves. To say that, in this work, Mr. Taylor has displayed considerable erudition and unwearied research, would scarcely do him justice, since he has exhibited a very comprehensive view of the most curious and untrodden department of antiquarian studies.

The French have an Historical Treatise of their Coronations by M. Menin; but in England we had no work of the kind, nor any thing on the subject, but what was to be found scattered in the voluminous productions of our early Historians, many
of

of which are extremely scarce. When Mr. Taylor exhibits the host of authorities he has consulted, 'we do not wonder that his labours have been continued eight years; though we cannot but admire his patience in this study, which he tells us was, like Sir John Fern's "Glory of Generositie," rather 'an intermissive delectation' than an object of regular pursuit.

Mr. Taylor divides his work into five books: the first treats of the kingly title and office; Gothic manner of elevating Kings; origin of the ceremonies of unction and coronation. The second gives a full account of the regalia. The third, of the assistants at the Coronation, and the Court of Claims. The fourth treats of the ceremonial of an English Coronation; and the fifth book is a Chronicle of English Coronations, from the consecration of King Egferth, who was, as the Saxon Chronicle informs us, 'hallowed to King' by his father, Offa, King of Mercia, in the year 785, down to the Coronation of his late Majesty, George III.

We shall not, on the present occasion, attempt a methodical analysis of a work, each part of which is written with so much conciseness as scarcely to admit of abridgment, but shall seize on one of the most interesting points. The subject which has lately most occupied the public attention, is the arrival of the Queen, and there is a variety of conjectures as to whether she is or is not entitled to participate in the honours of the Sovereign, at the approaching Coronation. Mr. Taylor, without entering into any political discussion, or even allusion to the present case, is very explicit. He not only corrects an error of that excellent antiquary, Sir John Spelman, but has also clearly established, that the Coronation of the English Queen is not, as has been so often asserted, 'a recognition of her constitutional character *as essential* as that of the monarch himself;' but, on this point, we will quote the Author's sixth section of his first book; which treats,—

"Of the Coronation of Queens.—Before this introductory book is concluded, we will inquire what share the Consorts of our Kings have antiently enjoyed in the honours of their inauguration. But first, as to the title Queen; it may be observed that the word signifies merely a wife or

woman, yet it hath come by eminency to denote the wife only of a King. Thus in old authorities we find this expression—'the King's Queen;' though the title hath long been used absolutely in its present sense, and as synonymous with the Latin regina, the customary designation of our Queens in that language.

"The teutonic tribes, from whom we descend, entertained a laudable respect for the character of their women, and the wife of the chieftain shared the rank and honours of her husband. But the primitive form of the creation of Kings was too much devoid of 'gentle usage and soft delicacy' to be participated by their consorts; and it was not till after the ceremonies of unction and coronation were adopted that these could be publicly initiated in the honours of royalty. The coronation of Queens, however, though performed with the same solemnity as that of Kings, is not to be regarded in the same political view, or to be considered as of the same importance. Its object is to confer a sanctity of character on her who is the wife and the mother of Kings, and to admit her to the honours of her exalted station.—An attempt hath been made in a late anonymous pamphlet*, which abounds more in gratuitous reasoning than historical deduction, to represent the coronation of the English Queen as an acknowledgment of a right of succession in her issue, and as 'a recognition of her constitutional character as essential as that of the monarch himself.' Of these doctrines, however, a sufficient refutation may be derived from the following obvious considerations:—1st, That the observance or omission of this Coronation never was or could be held to influence the right of inheritance of the legitimate issue of a royal marriage. 2dly, The Coronation of the King is essential, inasmuch as it is a political act; in that of the Queen, however, no such character can be discovered: no consent is asked from the people as to the person to be crowned; no conditions are required from her; no oath is administered; no homage or allegiance is offered. The Queen's Coronation, though performed at the same place, and usually on the same day with that of the Sovereign, is a subsequent and distinct solemnity; it *proceeds* from the King, and is granted to his Consort for the honour of the kingly office.

'Among the Romans, the wife of their Emperor had the title of Augusta, which was always conferred with some ceremonies, and latterly by that of Coronation.—In Germany, the Empress is both crowned

* "Some Inquiry into the Constitutional Character of the Queen Consort, &c. See also the Edinburgh Review for Sept. 1814." and

and anointed. The same honour is now common to the wives of European Sovereigns. Those of France are not crowned with the Kings, but at the Abbey of St. Denis, near Paris.

'The Consorts of our English Princes have been graced with 'all the royal makings of a Queen' from very early times. Before the Conquest they were anointed and crowned, and sate with the Kings in seats of state.'

In one of the 'additional notes,' Mr. Taylor says,

"With regard to the real period when the inaugurative ceremonies were applied to the Consorts of our Kings, we have nothing more determinate than the 'later times' of Mr. Selden, but certainly they had no Coronations in 955, if Elgiva were really the wife of Edwy: nor is it likely that the Bard who recorded the hallowing of Edgar in 973, would have omitted to notice the honours paid to the royal Consort, had she partaken of the sacred unction. With the ritual assigned to the age of Ethelred II. begins our actual knowledge of feminine consecration: he was elected in 978, and all before this period is at best uncertain."

In our volume for 1761, will be found many particulars relative to the Coronation, to which it may be interesting to our Readers to refer; among others, 1. An abridgement of Sanford's History of the Coronation of King James II. and Queen Mary, with an account and plate of the 'Coronation Robes, p. 346.—2. Claims at the same Coronation. p. 323.—3. Account of the Coronation of their late Majesties George III. and Queen Charlotte, with a plate of the Procession, p. 418.

122. *Coronation Ceremonies and Customs, relative to Barons of the Cinque Ports, as Supporters of the Canopy.* By T. Mantell, Esq. F. S. A. and F. L. S. 4to. pp. 55. Ledger, Printer at Dover.

"They that bear the Cloth of Honour over her

Are Barons of the Cinque Ports."

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

MR. MANTELL has been introduced to our Readers in vol. LXXXI. ii. p. 51. as the learned and elegant Historian of the Cinque Ports; to which the present well-timed and accurate publication, which contains much useful and original information, is a suitable companion.

GENT. MAG. June, 1820.

123. *Comic Tales in Verse, &c. By Two Franks.* 12mo. pp. 155.

THIS amusing little Volume partakes a good deal of the spirit of Colman the Younger's eccentric dialleries, with this exception, that though it not unfrequently rivals its laughable prototype in the quaintness of its wit, it is always infinitely more decent. We are happy in having it in our power to make this remark, because we have too often felt ourselves called upon to censure productions of this class, in which grossness and obscenity have been made to stand proxies for wit and humour. An Author's intellectual resources must ebb very low indeed, when he is compelled to offer such a substitution; when he is driven to the necessity of spreading ordure where he should scatter flowers.

The pages before us are reported to have been written by a gentleman and his son; and we must confess we care not how many similar combinations are planned to take Parnassus by storm, provided the results be always as agreeable as in the present instance. The critics have long complained of the extreme dolorousness of modern poets; our two *Franks* seem determined to assist in rescuing the age from this terrible reproach. For ourselves we do avow, that our sides have undergone sundry and violent heaves from the retortion of our tender sensibilities, since we have perused this book; and that we may not monopolize sensations into a share which our Readers will expect to be admitted; we shall cite a specimen or two for their edification.

The following apostrophe is from the protest against Oblivio Sholf, esq. which forms a sort of vestibule to this tomical jittle fabrick.

"Oh! Pater Noster! must we go,
To sleep in Paternoster-row?
And there like youth in prison caged,
In dirt grow prematurely aged!
Slumber with novel-writing Eves,
In cobweb gloom, with uncut leaves;
With lay and lyrical inditers,
And an unheard-of herd of writers,
Who shudder at the name of garret,
And blush not e'en to sport a chariot?
A chariot, yea, perchance in state,
Sit at the tables of the great;
And as they clean the dainty platter,
Chatter and eat—and eat and chatter!
O, dirt,

O, dirt, and poverty! forbend
 That we should ever so descend!
 That we should e'er despise our garret;—
 That we should ever sport a chariot!
 Farewell to Genius—it would warp it,
 To study on a Turkey carpet!
 Farewell to Genius—it would kill it,
 To feast each day on leg or fillet!
 Farewell to Genius—it would choke it,
 Close to a sea-coal fire to smoke it!
 Farewell to Genius, we must lose it,
 Should port or sherry make us booze it,
 Far hence be all such treacherous pleasures,
 If they would thus cut up our measures."

Independent of the Poetical Protest—a smart song on the Essence of Punning, and a piece of a higher order, entitled, Time, there are thirteen Tales in the Volume; and though several of them are old—very old friends, yet as they make their debut on this occasion with new faces, and have undergone a sort of poetical regeneration, the lovers of novelty will have little to regret in their re-appearance.

There is some humour in the following definition of the Essence of Punning:

"Peter Pun, at a party, one day was beset [bet,
 By a jockey who offered five guineas to
 That habit had put it quite out of his power
 To remain without punning the space of
 an hour.

Peter thought to this bet, he had better
 cry done,

But candidly own'd to steer clear of a pun,
 He must shut close his ears, and be silent
 as sleep, [creep.

Or out the young urchins would certainly

Peter nibbled his thumbs—Peter play'd
 with his chin, [win;

Resolv'd if he could the five guineas to
 He walk'd to the window, he rabb'd up his
 locks, [stocks,

He whistled—for there was a man in the
 Peter uttered no sentence to son or to daddy,
 But whistled a ditty call'd 'Through the
 wood liddle!'

'A pun! oh, a palpable pun!' cried the
 host,

'Or if not a pun it is surely its ghost.'
 'Twas the essence,' cries Peter, 'and aptly
 you caught it, [it.'

For tho' I spoke not, yet I certainly thought
 This story is carried a very great way,

It's not carried too far if you wish it to
 stay."

The Salamander might, we think,
 have been omitted without prejudice

to the work; for, though the satire is ingenious, yet the ridicule will be thought by many to have been levelled at a class of individuals too low for the purposes even of the comic poet. "Time, or the Pugilist," is unquestionably the best piece in the volume. It is, in fact, as good a *Serio-comico* fable as we have ever met with, and we would willingly cite it, did not the limits we usually prescribe for ourselves, forbid it. Of the miscellaneous tales we prefer "Nott,"—"Roger Hogman and his Pigs," and "*Dr. Larrup*." We shall conclude our remarks with three epigrams by "Old Frank," who, notwithstanding his avowed senility, is a very facetious, and good humoured fellow—and for the young one, we will take our leave of him with this simple wish—namely, that as the wit of his family seems to be an inheritance, he may, some twenty years hence, become the Old Frank of a new series of Comic Tales.

"Epigrams.

"Old maids in hell, 'tis said, lead apes;
 It may be true—but tarry—
 They're Bachelors that fill those shapes,
 Because they did not marry!"

"When the old proverb first to man was
 given, [ven,

'That marriages are solemnized in Heaven
 Perchance it might be so, I cannot tell,
 Now I should think that some are made in
 Hell."

"'Pray does one—More, a lawyer live
 hard by?"

'I do not know of one,' was the reply;
 But if one less were living, I am sure,
 Mankind his absence safely might endure."

124. *A Word for the King, and a Word to the Queen; being a dispassionate Examination into the Causes of Their Majesties' Separation, with a Suggestion for an amicable Settlement without resorting to the painful expedient of a Public Discussion.* 8vo. pp. 43. Williams.

THE plan here recommended is, the appointment of a Committee, to consist of the Lord Chancellor, four Peers, twelve Commons, and two Judges from each of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer; to whom the whole matter in dispute should be referred; and their discussion to be final.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE. May 29.

After a long investigation, the Hebrew Scholarship, at the University of Cambridge, has been adjudged to Mr. George Attwood, of Pembroke Hall, and a premium of 20*l.* was voted to Mr. John Jowett Stevens, for the knowledge he displayed in the examination. Mr. George Irving Scott, of Trinity Hall; is the fortunate candidate for the Chancellor's Gold Medal; the subject *Wallyloo*.

June 16. Sir WILLIAM BROWNE's three gold medals for the present year were on Saturday last adjudged as follow:—For the Greek Ode and Latin Ode, to Mr. Henry Nelson Coleridge, scholar of King's College; and for the Epigrams, to Mr. Richard Okes, scholar of the same society. Subjects—For the Greek Ode:—"Μνημόσυνον." For the Latin Ode: "Ad Georgium Quartum, Augustissimum Principem, Sceptra Paterna accipientem." For the Greek Epigram: Inscriptio, "In Venam Aquæ ex imis visceribus Terræ Arte educatam."—For the Latin Epigram: "Imprænsi disquirite."

Ready for Publication.

The following Tracts on the questions of Deism:—1. From LELAND's Work on the Deistical Writers—On the *general mischievousness of Deism as a system*. 2. From LESSLIE's Short and Easy Method—On the External Evidence of the *Old Testament*. 3. From DODDRIDGE's Three Sermons—On the External Evidence of the *New Testament*. 4. From Bishop Watson's Apology for the Bible—In answer to specific Objections to both Testaments. 5. From Bishop BUTLER's Analogy—Simplified in Three Familiar Dialogues. 6. From S. JENYNS and PALEY—On the Internal Evidence of Christianity. And 7. From WATTS's Three Sermons—On the Inward Witness to Christianity in the Breast of the Believer. This Collection completes the cycle of testimony.

Memoirs of Granville Sharp, by PRINCE HOARE, Esq. composed from his own Manuscripts and other authentic documents in the possession of his family, and of the African Institution. To the Memoirs will be subjoined Observations on Mr. Sharp's Biblical Criticisms; by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's.

The Preparations for the Coronation of King Charles II.; now first printed from a MS. in the hand-writing of Sir EDWARD WALKER, Knt. then King at Arms, illustrated by Engravings.

A Supplement to WILKINSON's *Londina Illustrata*, consisting of several plates of Bermondsey Abbey, and of other edifices, with appropriate letter-press descriptions.

Views of the Remains of Ancient Buildings in Rome and its vicinity. By M. DUBOIS.

An *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*; being the first ever edited in England. By the Rev. T. D. FOSSROOKE, M. A. Author of *British Monachism*, &c.

A Narrative of the operations and recent discoveries within the Pyramids, Temples, Tombs, and Excavations in Egypt and Nubia: and of a Journey to the Coast of the Red Sea, in search of the Antient Berenice, and another to the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon. By J. BALZONI.

The Narrative of a Chinese Embassy, from the Emperor of China, Kang Hy, to the Khan of Tourgouth Tartars, seated on the Banks of the Volga, in the years 1719, 13, and 14. By the Chinese Ambassador, and published by the Emperor's authority, at Pekin. Translated from the Original, by Sir GEORGE THOMAS STAUNTON, Bart. LL.D. F. R. S.

The authentic Life of Augustus Von Kotzebue, from the German; containing many interesting Anecdotes illustrative of his character, the influence of his writings upon society in Germany, and its consequences.

RETSCH's Series of Twenty-six Beautiful Outlines to Goethe's Tragedy of Faust. Engraved from the Originals by H. MOSS. An Analysis of the Tragedy of Faust.

A Treatise on Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the Lungs. To which is prefixed, an experimental inquiry respecting the contractile power of the Blood Vessels, and the nature of Inflammation. By CHARLES HASTINGS, M. D.

Preparing for Publication.

Sacred Literature; comprising a Review of Principles of Composition laid down in the Predictions and Isaiah of the late Robert Lowth, D. D. Lord Bishop of London; and an application of the Principles so reviewed, to the illustration of the New Testament, in a series of critical observations on the style and structure of that sacred volume. By the Rev. T. JEAN.

Sermons, doctrinal, practical, and occasional. By the Rev. WILLIAM SNOWDEN, perpetual Curate of Habury, near Wakefield.

A Course of Morning and Evening Prayers, for four weeks. By the Rev. JOSEPH JONES, of Newchurch, near Warrington.

The Works of the Rev. Thomas Bouch, D. D. F. L. S. Rector of Scrayingham, and prebendary of Durham; with a Memoir of his Life. By the Rev. FRANCIS WRANGHAM, M. A. F. R. S. and Chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop of York.

Ariconensis

Aricmensia, or Archæological Sketches of Ross and its vicinity ; including an account of the obscure station Ariconium, the Roman roads connected with it, a disquisition whether the last battle of Caractacus was fought at Caradoc near Ross; or Caradoc near Church-stretton, &c. By the Rev. T. Fossbrooke.

An Account of a Residence during three months in the mountainous country East of Rome, with engravings of the Banditti and Peasantry of the Country. By Mr. GRAMME; Author of "An Account of a Residence in India."

Royal Coronation Claims; a Comic Poem. By J. BISSER, Esq. Author of "The Descriptive Guide of Leamington Priory," &c. &c.

Letters written for the Post and not for the Press.

Travels in Europe during the Pontificate of Leo the Tenth—a Work similar in plan, but different in subject, to the Abbé Bartholomew's Travels of Anacharsis. By Mr. CHARLES MILLS, Author of the History of the Crusades.

Outlines of Midwifery, developing its principles and Practice. By J. T. CONQUEST, M. D. F. L. S. &c.

A Map of the Thames, from London to Margate, printed from English Stone.

MR. CAMPBELL'S LECTURE.

On Wednesday the 19th of April, Mr. Thomas Campbell commenced a series of Lectures on Poetry, at the Royal Institution.

There is perhaps no poet more competent to expatiate on the subject of his delightful pursuits than the Author of the Pleasures of Hope, of Hohenlinden, and Lochiel; who to the most ardent enthusiasm, unites the utmost correctness of judgment and taste; and who at his first outset in literature, started from a goal of excellence which few of his contemporaries have even sought to reach. Although it is impossible, without sacrilegious mutilation, to offer an analysis of his introductory Lecture, we shall endeavour to communicate the spirit of Mr. Campbell's criticisms, which, unlike some eccentric systems of the present day, are founded on the purest principles of classical taste.

The first object of Mr. Campbell was to trace the affinity of Poetry to certain elements of the human mind. Experience proves that the exercise of the imagination is, even to unlettered and unpolished rustics, a source of pleasurable emotion. Through the medium of this faculty, all are busied in constructing little plans of happiness—in creating visions of fatuity.

It is this faculty that the poet addresses; and, even in the rudimentary stages of civilization, it is not insensible to the invocation. But what is poetry? This question so often evaded or misinterpreted, is admirably elucidated by Mr. Campbell. That it is highly intellectual cannot be doubted, since it engages the most refined and exalted faculties of the mind, but its distinctive attribute is to impart delight. It may be for the Orator to convince, the Philosopher to enlighten, the Historian to inform: the first requisite of the Poet is to please—to instruct is an auxiliary, but not a primary object. The first question to be considered is, what may or may not be poetry. It was the saying of Fletcher of Saltoun, that there was many a soldier who had never worn a sword; in like manner it had been argued, that beautiful imagery and vivid passion required not the metrical form to assume the character of poetry. In opposition to this latitudinarian criticism, Mr. Campbell maintained that the charm of numbers is included in those circumstances by which poetry imparts pleasure. He dwelt on the dissatisfaction always experienced when a passage of Shakespeare or Dryden, or any other writer of rhyme or blank verse, is deprived of its measured harmony. If there existed a difference in the external form of prose and verse, there was a still greater dissimilarity in their essential elements. Poetry changed its nature in losing its ideal character. The Novelist was distinguished from the Bard by the local limitations of his subject: or tangible reality of his pictures: his most brilliant passages were rather biographical than imaginative. His canvass was the *camera obscura*, exhibiting the movements of the living world, whilst the Poet speaks to us of the world within, excites to action our latent feelings, lends a quick perception of moral beauty, and inspires the consciousness of possessing faculties and sympathies that exalt our nature. Hence the pleasure derived from tragedy, and from those affecting pictures of distress which, when ennobled by magnanimity, form the most interesting and delightful subjects for the imagination. It has been often argued that the progress of society is fatal to the cultivation of Poetry. Mr. Campbell admits that there is not in the Fine Arts, as in the Sciences, an illimitable principle of improvement. Poetry has started to sudden maturity in a barbarous age. Homer, in Greece, affords the first and most striking example. Dante, is perhaps, the second. Shakespeare, an exception to all other rules and examples, was the pupil of Nature in a learned and pedantic age: he is, perhaps, to

to be distinguished from all other writers by the universality of his genius. Milton is more sublime. Otway is, perhaps, more tender; but Shakspeare is, in a manner, the Catholic Poet, belonging equally to every age and country.

The alarmists of modern literature have predicted a speedy and inglorious termination of our poetical career. It is not indeed to be denied that the marvellous—that secret source whence elder bards derive their sacred treasures—is laid open by reason and truth, philosophy has exorcised the spells that once held supremacy over the mind; the day-light of Geography has broken upon our legendary dreams; Chemistry and Mineralogy have not left one solitary fountain or cabalistic grotto, to the empire of superstition. All that the Author can now do, instead of calling “spirits from the vasty deep,” is to exhibit some pale fitting figures, or phantasmagoria mechanically compiled, from the descriptions of a departed age. Having conceded this point, Mr. Campbell rejects the idea, that the ministry of Poetry must therefore cease, and that truth is to extinguish the imagination: the human

mind must remain the same: society may change its external features, but the primitive sources of joy or grief of hope or fear, will continue so long as there shall be any alteration of seasons; so long as there shall be youth to blossom, or age to drop into the grave. To the Poet shall still remain the lovely forms of animate and inanimate nature; all that is interesting to humanity, to sympathy, to imagination so long as there shall be a star in Heaven, it shall speak, to the Poet’s eye, of another and a better world. In poetry is to be found a reservoir of the holier feelings of our nature. It is as a robe of light spread over the face of things, and investing them with a superhuman splendour. There is in poetry a sort of intrinsic Revelation, that should lead man to consider this existence as the wreck of other systems, or the germ of a future being. In being addressed to our baser passions; it is perverted and degraded; hence its declension is found to coincide with moral degeneracy. Like the sun-beam that falls on the gnomon, it marks the course of time, and intimates the rise or fall of our intellectual career.

ANTIQUARIAN AND PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCHES.

ANTIEN COINS.

A quantity of curious old coin was lately found in Cornwall, and brought a few days ago to Exeter for sale, consisting chiefly of the current monies of King Edward I. and IV. Henry VII. and VIII.; a great part of which are in the highest state of preservation; among them are the full and side face silver of Henry VII. and a remarkably brilliant groat of the latter coinage; also some fine specimens of groats, half-groats, and pennies of Henry VIII. struck in the mints of London, Canterbury, York, and Durham, with the initials of Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop Cranmer, Archbishop Warham, Edward Lee, Archbishop of York, Cuthbertus Dunelmensis (Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham). There is likewise, in a very fair and perfect state, the celebrated groat with T. W. and the Cardinal’s hat, which occasioned one of the forty-four articles of impeachment for treason, exhibited against Cardinal Wolsey in 1529, the fortieth article of which ran thus: “Also the said Lord Cardinal, of his further pompous and presumptuous mind, hath enterprised to join and imprint the Cardinal’s hat under your arms in your coin of groats, made at your city of York, which like deed hath not yet been done by any subject within your realm before this time.” These coins were undoubtedly collected and boarded during the period of Henry VIII.

as more than fifty of the groats that were coined previous to his 16th or 18th year, with the *fleur-de-lis*, pheon, and rose mint marks, are nearly in as prime condition as when issued from the mint, and none are later than 1545, the 36th of that King’s reign. The collection has been purchased by Mr. Shirley Woolmer, of this city. The groats are about the size of the present shillings, but not so thick.

HERCULANEUM MANUSCRIPTS.

In addition to former notices respecting the MSS. found in *Herculaneum*, we have to announce the enrolling of eighty-eight; most of these consist of works by the Greek philosophers, or subjects; nine by Epicurus, thirty two bear the name of Phylodemos, three by Demetrius, one by Calotes, one by Polystratus, one by Carmades, and one by Chrysippus. These works, with like others, the Authors of which are unknown, treat of natural or moral philosophy, of medicine, or arts, manners, and customs. At Pompeii, there have been recently discovered fresh buildings, in the line of the beautiful street that leads to the Temple of Isis, to that of Hercules, and to the Theatre. In a house which doubtless was the residence of some experienced medical practitioner, chirurgical instruments, of a highly-finished workmanship, have been found, with a number of excellent paintings, representing fruits and animals.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

A new ship intended to ply as a regular packet between New York and New Orleans, has recently been built, called the *Robert Fulton*. She is said to be, in every respect, one of the finest steam-vessels ever constructed. She is upwards of 750 tons, of a very great length, rigged with lug sails; has three keelsons, (the centre one large enough for a ship of the line), together with bilgeways, and the whole secured and bolted in a very superior manner; her frame timber and plank are of live oak, locust cedar, and Southern pine, copper bolted and coppered.

She will afford accommodation for more than 200 persons, and is fitted up with high and airy state rooms, thoroughly ventilated by means of sky-lights the whole length of the cabin, which is very extensive. Her after-cabin is neatly arranged for the accommodation of ladies, and separated by means of folding-doors, in the modern style. She has also a range of births fore and aft, together with a commodious fore-cabin. And, what adds to the greatest comfort and security of all, her engine and other machinery are completely insulated, and unconnected as it were with the other part of the ship. In the centre, lengthwise, is a kind of well-hole or square trunk, made both fire and water-proof; no possible accident, therefore, by the bursting of the boiler, can reach either of the cabins. This trunk or well-hole being inclosed by very thick plank, caulked and leaded, may be inundated with water at pleasure, without any inconvenience to the passengers.

The furnace is also completely surrounded by the continuation of the boiler, so that no part of the fire can ever come in contact with wood. There is a space of about nine or ten inches filled in with materials, nonconductors of heat, which answer the double purpose of excluding the heat from the cabin, and at the same time deadening the disagreeable noise of the engine. She is also provided with a leather hose, similar to those used by our fire-engine companies in this city, which will enable the hot or cold water to be conveyed to any part of the ship, and furnishing at the same time the great convenience to the passengers of a warm or cold bath at pleasure. Her engine was constructed by Mr. Allaire, and is supposed to be the most powerful and most exact piece of workmanship ever turned out in America; and her boiler is said to be the largest ever known to have been made in that or any other country.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

By far the greater number of the paintings are more curious than excellent; there are a few of high merit; but those that prove insufficiency of knowledge, or mediocrity of mind, occupy the larger space; indeed, several are attributed to artists to whose acknowledged works they bear no resemblance whatever, except in the imitation of faults, which have blemished even the brightest originals of genius. The works of Holbein are the most curious and interesting for their subjects and their antiquity, as also for the great manual precision and quaint richness of detail they so remarkably display; those of Vandycke are the most valuable as specimens of art full of intrinsic excellence. Those of Lely, Riley, Kneller, and Hudson, are a great falling off from the elevation to which Vandycke had raised the art of portrait-painting; the pictures of Reynolds are, of course, far superior to what these last-mentioned artists have produced; as to their character, drawing, expression, and management of colours, but they are greatly inferior in that part which merely depends on mechanical preparation: the tricks that Sir Joshua played with his colours, from the unhappy smattering of chemistry which he possessed, have given up his productions to premature decay; they are rapidly passing off into utter oblivion, several of them uniting the beauty of form and the truth of colour to nature's expression, historic dignity. A few from the pencil of Rubens are next in merit; they possess a great deal of his colouring and motion, but they are far from being his happiest productions; they have more of his faults with less of the peculiar traits of his genius than we usually see in his works. There is a painting of great merit by Thorston, which comes nearest to the power of Vandycke. There are several by Zuccherò, which are for the most part a compound of feebleness and formality; some by Hoare, in a style a little superior. There are two paintings by Copley, which consists of groups of excellent portraits, connected together by the common bond of an historical subject, but possessing little of the feeling or action of history. One of the most characteristic portraits in the Exhibition is by Hogarth, and it is worth hundreds of the formal insipid things which overload this branch of art with so many varieties of mindless physiognomy. The *sine nomine corpora* occupy a very large space in this gallery, which gives a great opportunity to ingenious connoisseurs for the exercise of their conjectural faculty.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

On our Revered MONARCH'S DEATH,
and the Event of the late TRIALS for
TREASON.

BRITANNIA mourns her Father and her
King—

What votive offerings should his subjects
bring?

Not weak regret! the tribute he requires,
Is patriot worth and duty's holy fires;

Firm truth, religious hope, and patient
zeal, [feel.

"A Briton born," like him let Britons
In vain! our tears embalm his sacred
dust, [bust;

In vain! we hang o'er his lamented
Hollow and cold our echoing voices die,

Our life a libel, and our grief a lie,
Except we feel his virtues in our soul,

And scorn to bend to passion's wild con-
troul;

Deep graven in our hearts, our lives pro-
claim

This best memorial to his honour'd name.
As his long day a bright example gave,

Faith's brilliant halo circles round his
grave;

Whilst his true subjects rising with the
storm

Disperse the Demons that our land de-
form;

Trusting in God, and loyal to their King,
These deadly snakes may hiss, but shall
not sting. A. H.

*** It is said that a late incursion on
the residence of the Bishop of Clonfert
by the deluded insurgents of the county
of Galway, appeared to threaten the
fulfilment of a prophetic apprehension
expressed some years since in a copy of
Valedictory verses, written by his Lord-
ship upon quitting a friend's house in
Somersetshire on his return to Ireland.

We subjoin a copy of them—with a
translation, in compliance with a request
by the Correspondent of the 5th instant.

*Cara Domus, valeas!—carique valete
Penates,*

Editus unde mihi connubialis amor.

*Seu me vis rapiat, truculenta rebellibus
armis,*

Seu sortem expectat senecta suam,

*His laribus (canit augurium præsaga male
mens)*

*Pes meus, his laribus non rediturus
abit.*

*O pia spes amanda! tuum est optare
propinquos*

Rursus in æterna posse coire domo,

*Purior æthereos ubi pascet spiritus artus,
Nosiraque nobilior corda habuit amor.*

TRANSLATION.

By the Rev. JOHN GRAMAM, M.A.

Dear scene of bridal happiness, farewell,
My boding heart on parting thee can tell,
That whether falling by a rebel's hand,
Or dying aged in another land,
When once I sail from fair Britannia's
shore,
My foot shall press this lovely spot no
more.

O pious Horz! In thee alone we find
The proper balm to heal a troubled mind;
'Tis thine to whisper when from friends
we rove,

They yet may meet us in the realms
above,

Where purer souls shall animate each
heart,

And LOVE DIVINE eternal joy impart.

Lifford, April 5, 1820.

DEPARTURE OF ST. PAUL FROM MELITA.
Illustrating the state of things at that period.

THE sun new risen above the ocean bed
Scattered profuse his light of rosy
red,

And the glad gale among the forest trees
Sung sweetly to the murmur of the seas:
Forthwith, uprising from his lowly rest,
Each mariner himself for toil addressed,
Flung o'er his shoulders the loose cloak,
and took [tain brook,

His scrip and from the neighbouring moun-
Drew the chill nectar off its virgin wave,
And sought with merry heart his pinnacle
brave.

His pinnacle rode upon the swelling tide,
With white sail drooping o'er her dusky
side;

The cable straitened to the sandy shore.
The hoarse cry mingling with the break-
er's roar,

The steps of marching men, in prompt
array, [the way,

That through the neighbouring thicket led
With warning note of clarion shrilly blown,
And the hoarse Tuscan * trumpet's sullen
tone,

The mingled numbers loitering on the
sand, [hand.

Told—the departing hour was now at
The sails are up—the gallant vessel free
Gains her steady way along the quiet sea;
Nor yet a breeze, with ever grateful wings,
From the glad region of the morning
springs:

* Those who have heard the dinner
trumpet of a certain College in Oxford
will have an adequate idea of the Tuscan
trump, which from its construction was
loud and dissonant.

Meantime,

Meantime, with lazy strength—at intervals
The unwilling oar on the smooth surface
falls,

And flashing for a transitory light,
Wins the lone shepherd's eye upon the
mainland height,

Slowly she passes underneath the brow
Of the huge Eastern promontory now;
Its purple shade is brightening for a space
Where her long track dimples the ocean's
face:

And now the morning rushes on her sail,
And all at once it swells before the gale—
The mountain height is passed—the spa-
cious sea

Opens around—and Oh how joyously
Over the dancing billow does she go,
And stoop to the light breeze her steady
prow.

The oars are in; the seaman's vacant eye
Wanders in vain along the deep-blue sky.
No coming storm—no peril they decry—
The soldier idly marks the noisy flight
Of sea-fowl joying in the bounteous light,
And listens to the varying cry—or deems
How different, near Padus ancient streams,
The voice from poplar shade remotely
heard,

The voice melodious of that fabled bird:
And then the Trojan town's grey wall
he sees,

And his own hamlet in the shady trees,
And evening comes as lovely as of yore,
When last it warned him from his cottage
door, [the sea,

To seek the neighbouring town and cross
For the lone hills of distant Galilee.

Oxford.

R. N.

SONNET TO THE MOON.

PALE wanderer, through your starry
welkin's height,

That smilest serenely on this earthly ball;
How oft attentive to the midnight's call

I hail thy halcyon beams of heavenly
light,

And view thee in celestial beauties' dight,
Shedding thy gentle influence over all,
Save when the murky clouds, with man-
tling pall,

Conceal thy heavenly charms from earthly
sight.

Beloved moon! how sweet it is to stray,
Amid the woodlands when thou rid'st
supreme,

And to enraptured Fancy's sight display,
Aerial beings floating in thy beam!—
It calms the tumults of the troubled mind,
And lifts the ecstatic soul to joys refin'd.

York.

J. H. F.

SONNET.

WHEN Luna sheds her silvery beams
of light,

Upon the top of some tall cliff I stand,
To see the surges wash the desert sand,

* Pataviu'.

And tell my sorrows to the blasts of night;
Far now, alas! no truly dear delight—
My youthful bosom warms,—but Mi-
sery's hand

Points to the valley of that dreary land,
Which all the blossoms of my spring will
blight.

Tho' blooming Hope, clad in her vesture
gay

Comes riding on a cloud of azure hue;
And shining, glorious as the eye of day,
Yet clouds of sombrous tint her path
pursue,

And crush all vestige of her fairy form,
Safe that just part which shines through
every storm.

York.

J. H. F.

LOVE.

LOVE is no flame

That would destroy the earthly tene-
ment;

But is a lamp to cheer the inmate soul
Within its solitary residence:

The man by that irradiate is at peace,
Is softened, dignified, invigorate,
Inspired to do all noble acts!

It hath no burning, neither madness in it;
But like th' extensive beneficial sun,
It harms not any, but communicates
Its genial warmth and light to all man-
kind.

But there's a flame which though hot-
headed youths

Do call it Love, is only Lust, and that
Doth burn, and burn, and madden in the
bosom,

Placed by a demon in the ill-fated heart,
Who first displaced the sacred lamp of
love,

Which is the pure ethereal spark of God,
And is a quality in seraph's breast,
To fix his own infernal torture there!

J. A. MARAUD.

A SONG

For the Anniversary of the LITERARY FUND.
May 4, 1820. By W. T. FITZGERALD;
and sung by JOHN BRAHAM, Esq. at
Free-mason's Hall.

BLESS'D be the task to yield relief
To want, disease, or pining care!
But, doubly bless'd! to soothe the Grief
Of minds that border on despair!

No OTWAY, now, shall pine for Bread;
No BUTLER find a thankless court—

Our KING bids genius raise his head,
And Learning's claims shall meet sup-
port.

Of all the charities that bind
Affection's cords about the breast,
Like Heaven's the work to heal the mind,
And renovate the heart oppress!

Then honour'd be the happy day
That gave your lib'ral system birth!

The clouds from genius pass away,
And Hope shall dawn on modest worth!

STANZAS

STANZAS FOR MUSIC.

FROM a willow suspended
A Minstrel's harp hung ;
All its music was ended,
Its chords were unstrung !
The youth went to sound it,—
How sweetly !—had fled,
And the flowers that still crowned it
Were faded and dead.
His fond hopes were thwarted
Who best knew its tone,
And among the cold-hearted
He wandered alone.
With no star-beam to brighten
His pathway of pain,
Nor one kind ray to lighten
Griefs—cherished in vain !
Yet not always dejected,
And lone had he roved,
Not always neglected,
Unknown, or unloved ;
But the few who had proved him
Were far o'er the wave,
And the one that best loved him
Was laid in her grave.
For this in his sadness
The lyre he forswore ;
And the bright beam of gladness
Fell on him no more.
Now sweet vigils he keepeth
Where woe cannot come,
And beneath the sod sleepeth
The sleep of the tomb.

ARION.

ODE.

The Grave of the Bard.
UPON the holy dames of God,
The moonlight sweet and lovely fell,
And on the flowery turf it glowed,
Of a meek Poet's narrow cell.
There 'gainst the arching cypress trees,
Reclined a kindred soul alone,
Who loved to hear the wild night breeze
Whistle through leaves an airy moan.
And oft his harp, that hung on high,
Did catch the kisses of the gale,
And in such sadd'ning notes reply,
As almost told the tender tale.
The musing friend renewed his grief,
And all the dead rushed on his mind ;
Then from his harp he sought relief,
And poured these numbers undesigned.
Dear son of Fancy ! fare thee well !
Be thy abode in heaven blest,
Peace be within thy narrow cell,
And undisturbed thy shrouded rest !
Thou loved'st to see Aurora's blush,
The mist upcurling from the stream,
The dews impearl tree, flower, bush—
Then muse in rapt ideal dream !
To contemplate these gems of night,
To gaze the meteor's vagrant glare :
And in the Nightingale delight,
With thrilling breast, and blissful tear !
GENT. MAG. June, 1820.

The fair, the wonderful, the wild,
The dread, the grand, thy soul confessed,
Thou wert a true poetic child,
And with an eagle-spirit blest !
But yet that spirit was too strong
For the weak frame that held her flight,
And strained its powers too oft and long,
Stretched forward to the zenith height !
Thus poised between the two extremes
Of matter and of spirit wrought ;
Too weak to drink the solar beams,
For earth too much of subtle thought.
Ethereal Essence ! spark of heaven !
The lightning shot into the soul !
Whose shocks electric, hourly given,
Prey on the life, and wear the whole !
Yet the Sun's glory he inhaled,
And stretched his soul beyond his
strength,
Till the worn threads of being failed,
Rare and refined, and burst at length !
Around thy grave shall fairies meet,
And youths, and maids, who loved thy
song,
And Fancy scatter flowerets sweet,
And Pity plain her dirge along !
Dear Son of Fancy ! fare thee well !
Be thy abode in heaven blest,
Peace be within thy narrow cell,
And undisturbed thy shrouded rest !
August 1818. J. F. HENAUD.

A SUMMER EVENING SUN-SET.

THE blood-red orb
Sinks slowly down, and with his burning
beams
Appears to fire the sky ; the billowy clouds,
His canopy, with awful grandeur glow :—
To the far East the crimson splendour
streams ; [up
And the blue vault itself seems reddening
To general conflagration. Dense, dark
clouds [rocks
Uprear their giant forms, like distant
Edged with red lightning, and the earth
beneath
Seems flooded in a sea of liquid fire ;
The fields, the hills, the trees, all glowing
red.
Still it decends, till on the horizon's verge
The burning disk alights : a moment there,
Earth-balanced, seems to pause as loath
to go, [now
Then slowly dips beneath. Each instant
Its form and glory fade : scarce half its orb
Now lights the earth ; and now, a dazzling
point,
It lingers for a moment, and is gone
Soon from the East, the shades of evening
steal : [still ;—
The birds forsake the sky ; — the air is
The earth in twilight wrapped ; — the
cooling breeze [Heavens
Just stirs the trembling leaf, — and in the
The stars are clustering. 'Tis the hour
of love. E. A.
Taunton. HISTORICAL

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, May 8.

Mr. Baring presented a petition from a most respectable body of merchants of the City of London against the present restrictive system of trade, and praying for the repeal of the prohibitory duties imposed upon articles imported into England from foreign countries. The Petition, among other allegations, stated, "That of the numerous protective and prohibitory duties of our commercial code, it could be proved, that while all operate as a very heavy tax on the community at large, very few are of any ultimate benefit to the classes in whose favour they were originally instituted, and none to the extent of loss occasioned by them to other classes."

Mr. F. Robinson (President of the Board of Trade) said, that the subject excited great feeling throughout the country, and many individuals in that House would feel it their duty to bring the subject distinctly under consideration. When it came before the House, Government would give it their best consideration; but he had never been able to persuade himself that there was anything so radically wrong, or so essentially prejudicial, in the nature of the present law, as to make an alteration necessary.

Mr. George Phillips, Mr. W. Douglas, Mr. Beaumont, Lord Milton, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Marryat, and Mr. T. Wilson, severally spoke on the subject. The petition was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the report on the Civil List was read, and the resolutions were read the first time. On the motion that the resolutions be read a second time, Lord John Russell urged the necessity of inquiry, and the abrogation of many offices, which might be spared without derogating in any respect from the dignity of the crown. That such an office as that of master of hawks belonged to olden times, and had once contributed to the splendour and dignity of the crown, was surely no reason for continuing it at the present day, when it was entirely useless. If such situations were to be held from respect to ancient usage, and without any regard to their utility, the king ought still, on the same principle, to have his fool, and be allowed straw for his beds, and litter for his chambers. After some further discussion, in which Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Brougham par-

ticipated, the House divided, when the amendment was negatived by 256 to 157. The resolutions were read a second time.

May 9.

Sir James Mackintosh said, that the Committee, of whose sentiments he was the humble organ, were persuaded that some alteration might safely be ventured upon with regard to that large class of crimes which ranged themselves under the head of forgery. They were of opinion, that the offence of simply uttering what was forged might be expiated by a less punishment than that of death. Transportation, or hard labour for life, seemed to them an equally wise alternative in such cases. They thought also, that the act making it capital to steal to the amount of 40s. in a dwelling house, might be repealed without any danger to society. Sir James concluded by moving for the appointment of a select committee to consider the state of our laws with regard to the punishment of crimes. (*Hear, Hear.*)

Mr. Bennet would recommend the abolition of the present mode of punishment of high treason. There never was an execution which left behind it feelings of a more painful nature than the late melancholy executions at the Old Bailey. The last act of that dreadful ceremony—the appearance of a disguised individual as an assistant, had not a little increased the universal horror. He hoped this barbarous ceremony would be repealed.

Mr. Canning said, that no resistance would be offered to the motions of which notice had been given; but this remark must be understood as applying only to the introduction of the subject, and that Government should not stand committed to any fixed opinions until an opportunity was offered of further and mature deliberation.

Lord John Russell obtained leave to bring in a Bill for disfranchising the borough of Grampound from sending Members to Parliament, and for extending the right of suffrage to the borough of Leeds. The bill to operate at the conclusion of the present Parliament, or in case any vacancy occurred in the borough of Grampound before that period. The right of suffrage, which he proposed for the borough of Leeds, would extend to persons renting houses of the value of five pounds per annum. The bill was brought in, and read the first time. May 10.

May 10.

Alderman Wood moved the appointment of a Secret Committee to inquire into the conduct of Edwards and his associates for the last two years.

The motion gave rise to an animated debate, and was supported by Mr. *Hobhouse*, Mr. *Denman*, and Sir *Robert Wilson*; and opposed by Mr. *Bankes*, Mr. *Wynn*, the Attorney-General, and Mr. *Canning*. In the course of the debate some warm expressions fell from the latter gentleman, and Sir *F. Burdett*, who supported the motion; but at the instance of Sir *R. Wilson*, the House called upon them to come to an explanation previous to parting, which they did in a manner satisfactory to the House. The motion was negatived without a division.

May 11.

Mr. *Maberly*, in moving for an account of the amount of Exchequer Bills, censured the recent large issues of this species of paper money. The expectations held out by Mr. *Vansittart* of attaining an efficient sinking fund of 500,000*l.* from his new taxes had completely failed. Our income last year was only 53,388,248*l.* whilst the expenditure exceeded 63,000,000*l.* leaving a sinking fund of not more than 395,000*l.* Though 10,400,000*l.* had been voted towards the reduction of the unfunded debt, no reduction had yet taken place. The effect of the last Corn Act had been to impose on the country a tax of 15,000,000*l.* a year, in favour of the landed proprietors. On real property, therefore, should chiefly rest the burdens that might be requisite to extricate the country from its present difficulties. He would not meddle with monies arising from trade or professions, but he thought a tax of ten per cent. on real property a most eligible measure. It would produce 10,000,000*l.* and admit of a total repeal of the assessed taxes, which amounted to 6,000,000*l.*

Mr. *Vansittart* said, the accounts on the table proved that the taxes of last year had not failed. In three quarters, in England alone, they had produced 2,190,000*l.* which, on an average of the whole year, was only 100,000*l.* short of the sum expected. The deficiency actually experienced took place only in the Customs: but, even in that department, he now entertained a confident hope that the improvement would be as progressive as it was in the Excise.

After some observations from Mr. *J. Smith*, Mr. *Baring*, and others, the motion was agreed to.

House of Lords, May 12.

Lord *Holland* presented a petition from

a clergyman named *Jones*, who complained, that the Bishop of Exeter, his Diocesan, had refused to countersign his testimonials; by which he was deprived of two livings, to which he had been presented in the Dioceses of Lincoln and Peterborough. The cause of this refusal he alleged to be, that he had said, at a meeting at Exeter, to petition against Catholic Emancipation, that nine-tenths of the clergymen of the Church of England did not believe in the Athanasian Creed.

The Bishop of Exeter defended himself on the score of his possessing a discretionary power of withholding his countersign from any testimonial that he could not conscientiously grant.

The motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the allegations contained in the petition was lost, on a division of 18 to 35.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Hobhouse* presented a Petition from certain inhabitants of Oldham. The Petitioners complained of a series of military outrages which had taken place at Oldham. Unfortunately, such was the state of society at Oldham, and the neighbourhood, that the persons injured rather chose to apply to the Commanding Officer than to the Magistracy sitting at the Old Bailey in Manchester, and they had done so, and by the Commanding Officer the troops were checked in their outrageous conduct, and ordered back to their quarters. The Petitioners now prayed the House to take the case into its consideration. It was signed by upwards of 3,000 persons, and he trusted would be attended to by the House. He concluded by moving that the Petition should be received. At first the House appeared inclined to reject it; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer having declared himself favourable to the inquiry, it effected an immediate change of sentiment, and the Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Dugdale* rose to present a Petition from the manufacturers and traders of the town of Birmingham, stating the distress which prevailed in that town in consequence of the stagnation of trade.

Mr. *Brougham* said, he could not entirely concur with the prayer of the Petition, convinced as he was that a parliamentary inquiry was not the one most likely to prove beneficial, either as regarded trade or agriculture. The only inquiry which could be useful must be one originating with Ministers, into which the Government would bring all its information and influence. The present Ministers did not, however, appear disposed to go into such inquiry; nor were they, as he believed, equal to it. Indeed, not any party

in the House possessed sufficient talent to form an Administration equal to those great objects—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Spooner* strongly urged the House to immediate inquiry; and in the course of his speech read a letter, stating that the nail-makers in the neighbourhood were already in a state of insubordination, driven to it by distress; and that the colliers and iron-workers had threatened to join them. He also stated, that in the first four months of 1818, 5147 head of cattle were slaughtered in Birmingham; whereas in the first four months of 1820 only 2783 were slaughtered. In the same town 11,479 sheep were killed in the first four months of 1818, and only 8268 in the first four months of 1820.

May 15.

Lord *A. Hamilton* addressed the House on the appointment of a fourth Puisne Baron in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, in direct opposition to the Report of the Commission of Inquiry respecting the Courts of Justice. Not a single suggestion of that Commission had yet been acted on; and in this case, their recommendation for reducing the number of Barons, on a vacancy, to four, including the Chief Baron, had been treated with complete contempt. His Lordship contrasted the duties of the Scotch Court of Exchequer with that of England, and shewed that a Baron in the former, compared with one in the latter, enjoyed the next thing to a sinecure. Altogether it sat only 60 days in the year; the average number of causes did not exceed 100 per year; and all its Treasury business was done by the Remembrancer. The late Lord Chief Baron (*Dundas*) had not sat in the Court for three years preceding his death, and no inconvenience had been sustained by the public, or his colleagues, from his absence; and when Sir *S. Shepherd* was appointed his successor, it was considered, both by himself and his friends, that the situation was all but nominally a sinecure. The Lord High Commissioner of the Jury Court had been appointed a Baron, in order to add 2000*l.* a year to his emoluments, with scarcely any addition to his labours. The paper produced by the Lord Advocate, containing the opinions of the heads of the Scotch Courts, with the exception of one, in favour of continuing five Barons, was undeserving of any consideration. If the fear of an equal division; without a casting vote, was to determine the question, then the English Courts, instead of four Judges, should be reduced to three, or increased to five. There were other reforms to be executed in the Scotch Court of Exchequer, but after the example that had been just given, he despaired of seeing

them effected. He earnestly entreated the House to consider what would be the effect of confirming the appointment of which he complained. He concluded by moving that the House concur with the Commissioners, that five Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland were unnecessary, and that four were sufficient for all the business of that Court.

The Lord Advocate justified the proceedings. The business in the Jury Court had so increased as to require the whole attention of the Lord Commissioner, more particularly as the Lords of the Session could give very little aid to him. There could not have been a better selection made than that of Sir *P. Murray*, who had been Remembrancer since 1799. It ought also to be observed, that, on his appointment as Baron, the office of Remembrancer ceased, pursuant to an act some time since passed, by which half the salary of a Baron was saved to the public. There had been five Barons at and since the Union, and he saw no reason why they should be reduced to four, merely because there were only four in the English Court of Exchequer. The Scotch Court, in addition to its other business, had to pass gifts and tutories, and to grant charters of property holding of the Crown. The Commission, in recommending the suppression of one of the judgeships, had exceeded their powers, which extended only to perquisites, fees, and emoluments. The late Lord Chief Baron had never been absent at one time more than a year. He chiefly resided at Bath, but he generally went to Edinburgh to attend his duty during term.

In the sequel of the discussion, the motion was supported by Sir *J. Newport* and Mrs *Tierney*, and opposed by Lord *Castlereagh*, who moved the previous question, and by Mr. *W. Dundas*.

After some further discussion, the House divided on Lord *A. Hamilton's* motion, when it was negatived by only 12—the numbers being: for the motion, 177; against it, 189.

Subsequently, Lord *A. Hamilton* proposed the following motion, and on which Lord *Castlereagh* moved the previous question—namely, “That it is the opinion of this House, that the vacancy occasioned in the Scotch Exchequer Court by the resignation of Mr. Baron *Adams* should not have been filled up until the report of the Commissioners had been laid before the House and examined.” The previous question was carried without a division, and, of course, Lord *A. Hamilton's* motion was lost.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 16.

Earl *Stanhope*, in an able and lengthened speech, called their Lordships' attention to the distress of the working classes.

Much

Much had been said of late (his lordship remarked) on the necessity of removing the matter of sedition: the matter of sedition, at present, was public distress; and it seemed admitted on all hands that the machinations of late employed in various districts to promote disaffection, could never have been successful, but for the existence and co-operation of that distress. His Lordship then took a review of the various causes of this distress, attributing it, among others, to excessive taxation, and the too great use of machinery, and concluded by moving the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the best means of giving employment to the poor, especially in the manufacturing districts.

The Earl of *Liverpool* declared he would not enter into the discussion of the topics introduced by the noble Lord, because another opportunity would shortly present itself, when it could be carried on with greater practical advantage than at the present moment. There was not a single position, in the speech of the noble Lord, to which he was not prepared to give his most direct and unqualified disapprobation. After some further conversation, the motion was negatived without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, Col. *Davies*, after bespeaking the indulgence of the House for the motion with which he should conclude, alluded to the appointment to the government of Gibraltar. In the whole list of sinecures there was not one more decidedly useless than the governorship of that place. It stood almost alone amongst sinecures; so much so, that a Committee of that House some years since recommended that it should be abolished as soon as ever it fell in. Yet, scarcely was the illustrious person who recently held that office deceased, when, with most extraordinary haste, the vacancy was filled up. And to whom was the situation given? The same messenger who carried to the country the account of the decease of the late governor (the late Duke of *Kent*) took with him the appointment of the Earl of *Chatham*, whose military glories might be summed up in the single fact, that he was commander of the memorable expedition to *Walcheren* (*Hear, hear!*) This was of itself a sufficient reason to induce the House to agree to an inquiry. His object was to move for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into the whole military establishment of the country.

Lord *Palmerston* and Mr. *C. Long* replied. Mr. *Calcraft*, Sir *H. Parnell*, Col. *Grant*, and Mr. *Ellice* made a few remarks. The motion was ultimately negatived by 125 to 45. Majority, 80.

May 17.

Lord *Althorpe* brought in a Bill for altering and amending the Insolvent Debtors' Act. It was read a first time.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, voted 500,000*l.* on account of the navy.

Lord *Castlereagh* moved the order of the day for going into a Committee on the Civil List Bill; and after some opposition from Mr. *Bennet*, the Speaker left the chair. The blank for the English Civil list was filled up with the sum of 850,000*l.* without any opposition.

When the question was put, that the blank left for the amount of the Irish Civil list should be filled up with 207,000*l.* Sir *J. Newport* objected to the new mode of dividing the establishment into 13 classes, several of which comprised very incongruous departments. He further objected to the continuance of the additional 10,000*l.* a year to the Lord Lieutenants, beyond the expiration of the present Lord Lieutenant's period of office; thinking the old allowance of 20,000*l.* a year fully sufficient.

This was denied by Lord *Castlereagh*, who said the late Duke of Richmond had crippled his fortune considerably whilst Lord Lieutenant; and even with the increase since that period, the salary did not meet the charges.

After some observations from Mr. *C. Grant*, Mr. *Tierney*, Sir *W. Parnell*, Mr. *Baring*, and others, the motion was agreed to.

May 18.

Lord *Castlereagh*, in reply to a question from Mr. *Western*, said, it was in contemplation of his Majesty's Government to introduce a measure for altering the present mode of gaol delivery, and to introduce a delivery between the Spring and Autumn Assizes, by which the long period of eight intervening months, during which there was at present no gaol delivery, would be broken. It was the intention of the Attorney General to bring in a Bill immediately after the holidays to effect this object.

On the question for reading the Report of the Civil List Bill, Mr. *Curwen* said, at the present moment, the greatest ornament of the Crown would have been economy and retrenchment. The people had looked for a considerable diminution of the Civil List.

Mr. *Monk* thought the salaries to our ambassadors were enormous, being double that of the French ambassadors.

Lord *Castlereagh* was of a contrary opinion. The salaries had been raised, in order to do away with the large demands formerly made under the head of extraordinary.

Mr. *W. D. Harvey* and Mr. *Phillip* concurred in the opinion of Mr. *Monk*.

Si.

Sir R. Wilson thought it right to state, in justice to the British ambassadors, that the calls on their hospitality were more extensive than those which were made on the ambassadors of any other country. The Report was then agreed to.

May 19.

Sir J. Mackintosh brought in Bills for repealing so much of the 39th of Elizabeth, the 21st of James I. the 4th and 9th of George I. the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of George II.; also the 1st of William and Mary, and an Act of the 12th George II. so far as they regarded capital inflictions.

A petition from John Loudon Mc Adam, praying a compensation for his services during the last 25 years, in pointing out the most efficient means for improving the roads throughout the United Kingdom, was, with the consent of the Crown, referred to the Committee on the highways.

Lord John Russell moved the second reading of the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill. The reported evidence laid before the House last year of the corrupt state of the borough, referred to the cases of New Shoreham, Cricklade and Aylesbury as precedents, to a certain extent, for the measure now proposed, and adduced various arguments for deviating from those precedents, so far as respected the throwing the boroughs into the adjacent hundreds, and for transferring the elective franchise to the town of Leeds, as was proposed in the Bill, or as others had suggested, to the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire.

Lord Castlereagh approved of the measure, so far as it went to provide a remedy against the corruption proved to have existed at Grampound. But he did not think a sufficient reason had been assigned for deviating from the precedents of New Shoreham, &c. by following which there would have been a greater chance of success, as the other House had already approved of that particular mode of remedying the evil complained of. He could not agree to the transfer to Leeds on the principle stated in the Bill, as to its trade, population, wealth, &c. as that went to admit all that had been urged on the subject of parliamentary reform, and many other places would justly put in similar claims. He should have less objection to transfer the franchise to the two Ridings of Yorkshire; but he thought the passing of the Bill would be risked by travelling out of the cases already recognized.

Mr. Turner argued in favour of transferring the elective franchise to Leeds.

Mr. C. W. Wynn and Mr. H. Sumner proposed transferring it to the county of York.

Mr. Beaumont explained the plan which he had suggested. It was, that Yorkshire

should be divided into two counties, of which the North and East Ridings should form one, and the West Riding the other. By this alteration, there was no reason to apprehend that the interests of the manufacturers would be promoted at the expense of the agriculturists of the county; as the West Riding would return Members attached to the manufacturing, and the North and East Ridings Members attached to the agricultural interests.

Mr. Canning concurred in what had fallen from Lord Castlereagh.

After some observations from Mr. Grenfell, Sir J. Newport, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. Hobhouse, and others, the Bill was read a second time.

The Attorney General presented a Petition from the Warden of the Fleet prison, praying indemnity for having given up R. C. Burton, Esq. who was a Member for Beverly in the last Parliament. Mr. B. was a prisoner in the Fleet at the time of his election, and he was discharged by an order of the House. An action was now brought against the petitioner, for an escape, by the creditors of Mr. Burton. The petition was referred to the Committee of Privileges.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 25.

A number of petitions from agriculturists were presented.

Lord Lauderdale observed, much had been said about economical reform, with which he did not agree; but if a motion for suppressing this board were to be brought forward, that was a question of economical reform which he should be very much inclined to support.

The Marquis of Lansdown said, when the subject came under discussion, he should feel it his duty to take a different view of it from the petitioners. The Legislature had not the power of preventing the agricultural interest from sharing in the general distress which affected the country.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the second reading of the Civil List Bill, and explained and defended its several provisions.

Lords King and Darnley objected to several parts of the arrangement. The second reading was then agreed to without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, a conversation took place on the presentation of Petitions from Scotland for an extension of the bounties on linen exported, in the course of which the President of the Board of Trade said it was intended to place the Scotch linens on the same footing, as to bounty, with the Irish.

Lord A. Hamilton called the attention of the House to an abuse of long standing, as to county elections in Scotland, by which the right of voting had been detached

tached from the possession of the soil ; so that it was possible for the whole representation of Scotland to be in the hands of those who did not possess an inch of land in the country, whilst the whole landed property of the country might be in the hands of those who had not a single vote. The remedy which he would propose, on a future day, would not interfere with any existing rights. He would continue their votes to those who now had them, but would, at the same time, grant the right of voting to those who now had it not, though possessed of considerable property. He then moved that there be laid upon the table of the House a copy of the roll of freeholders in every county in Scotland, as last made out, and as certified by the sheriff clerk.

After some observations from Lord Castlereagh, Sir G. Clerk, and others, the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 26.

Lord Kenyon presented a Petition from certain news-venders against the publication of Sunday newspapers. His Lordship said, the sale of such papers amounted to about 43,000, and that the matter they contained was in general most pernicious. He hoped Parliament would adopt some measure to prevent this evil.

Lord Holland said, he would oppose any such measure in all its stages.

Lord Grosvenor had still the same opinion as to the injurious tendency of Sunday publications which he entertained many years ago, when, in concert with Mr. Wilberforce and others, he in vain exerted himself to nip the evil in the bud.

The Marquis of Lansdown introduced his motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the practicability of extending our Foreign Trade, with a very luminous and comprehensive speech. He stated, that in confining himself to the foreign commercial relations of the country, he had no view to the particular interests of any one class of the community. He knew that the interests of the agricultural and commercial classes were mutual and inseparable. They flourished or decayed together. The noble Marquis justly and forcibly added, that even legislation itself could not succeed in sacrificing one of these classes to the other—for the wants and interests of both bound them together by a necessity stronger than any law. He next took a detailed view of the different countries, our commercial relations with which could, he thought, be advantageous, relaxed, and enlarged, always deferring to present interests and even prejudices, and proceeding upon the principle, not of sacrificing our own manufactures to foreign, but of establishing such a modified reciprocity, as would ex-

tend the demand for them. He thought that an advantageous relaxation might be made with regard to France. He would admit French silks—compensating our own workmen by a parliamentary grant ; and he would have French wines reduced to the same scale of import duty as those of Portugal and Spain. The noble Marquis then developed some of the principles upon which the demand for produce increases, and illustrated by some familiar, but striking instances, the apparently trivial occurrence by which an impulse is sometimes given to manufacturing produce and demand. He next dwelt at some length on the timber trade, in which he saw restrictions that should be removed ; and upon the subject of a free trade generally, his maxim would be, that freedom should be the rule, and restriction the exception. The noble Marquis concluded with impressing upon the House the wisdom of cultivating the market for British manufactures in Ireland, and establishing intimate relations of amity and trade with the independent States of South America, which could no longer return to the dominion of the mother country, whether governed according to the odious system that had happily ceased in that country, or by any better system substituted in its place.

The Earl of Liverpool gave an able and candid statement of his views of the state of the country, and the course that should now be followed. He fully agreed that all classes of the industrious people were identified in interests, and scouted the speculations of the visionary theorists who supposed that the country could subsist if it were made exclusively agricultural or manufacturing. In order to prevent the people from being deluded or agitated by the strange theories which were afloat, he would have Parliament express its decision without delay. It would let the public know not only what Parliament would, but also—and he thought it no less important—what Parliament would not do. The noble Earl then, in order to show, that neither taxes, nor poor rates, nor tithes (though they had their effect) were the main causes of the public embarrassments—stated, from the parliamentary returns, the accounts of the domestic consumption of a variety of articles, domestic and foreign, upon an average of a given number of years since the peace, and an equal number during the war, from which he inferred, that since the peace the consumption had increased. He next took the official returns of exports to show that our external European trade had fallen short only 600,000*l.* and this in the article of refined sugars, which was the natural consequence of the peace. The falling off of our trade with America

was about 3,000,000*l.*, and this arose, he said, from the distress of that country, which "was now reimbursing her artificial profits during the war." The falling off in our exports to Asia he imputed to over-trading, and stated, in proof, the fact, that English muslin was selling in India at half the price of India muslin. The noble earl argued, in conclusion, that the distresses of this country were not peculiar, but common to the other countries of Europe, and even to America, and expressed his sanguine hopes, that when the evil of artificial capital and over-trading had corrected itself, the prosperity of the country would fully and shortly be restored. His lordship next passed in review the various topics connected with the commercial interests of the nation, in which alterations were suggested. He would not change the corn laws, if for no other reason than that tampering with them was sure to do mischief. He would have Parliament say to the landlord and tenant, and manufacturer, that the law by which they were to regulate their contracts, was before them permanent and unchangeable. Neither would he consent to any change in the currency—the measure for restoring which to its natural state had not affected agricultural prices, for recently the prices were as high as when gold was 4*l.* 4*s.* per ounce. He now adverted to the doctrine of free trade generally. Some, he said, thought that this country had prospered by the restrictive system, others in spite of it, and the latter was perhaps his own opinion. But the question was not which was better in the abstract, but whether the interests and habits created by the restrictive system could now admit of our abandoning it. The noble Earl concluded with observing upon the China and India trade; the former of which was secured, he said, by the charter, and the latter of which might be inquired into, and new modelled. The transit and warehousing system he would also subject to investigation. The duties relatively on France and Portugal wines he was disinclined to change. Upon the whole, the noble lord appeared willing to concede investigation; but the object of inquiry seemed, in his mind, to prove the impracticability of departing from our actual commercial system, and to relieve the public from all certainty on the subject.

After a few observations from Lords *Lauderdale*, *Ellenborough*, and *Calthorpe*, the motion was agreed to without a division; and among the Members of the Committee appointed were—the Earl of *Liverpool*, the Duke of *Wellington*, Earl *Doungmore*, the Earl of *Lauderdale*, Lord *Holland*, Lord *Grenville*, Lord *Bath-*

urst, Lord *Calthorpe*, Earl *Grosvenor*, and Lord *Darnley*.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *W. Courtenay* presented a Petition from certain news-venders against the publication of Sunday newspapers.

Mr. *Lambton* expressed the greatest disgust at the hypocritical cant of the Petition.

Mr. *W. Wynn*, brought up the report of the Committee to whom had been referred the consideration of the conduct of certain individuals who had commenced actions against Mr. *Iles*, Warden of the Fleet prison, on account of the escape of Richard Christie Burton from his custody, the said R. C. Burton having been liberated in compliance with an order of this House. He then moved, "That the persons represented as guilty of this breach of privilege be ordered to appear at the bar on Monday se'nnight."

Mr. *Holme Sumner* moved the second reading of the Newington Churches Bill. Mr. *Denison*, Sir *Robert Wilson*, and Sir *W. de Crespigny*, opposed the bill. Mr. *H. Sumner* and Mr. *Peel* supported it, and on a division the motion was carried by 206 to 28. The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

A discussion then took place on a motion by Lord *Milton* for the repeal of the duty on the importation of Foreign Wool. The noble Lord maintained that the imposition of the duty had failed in its two main objects, as a source of revenue, and as a protection to the home grower, and in proof he quoted evidence on the subject given before the privy council last year, which went to show that the duty had the effect of bringing the French and Flemish woollens in competition with the English to the American market.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* and several other Members on the same side opposed the motion, and contended that the state of the American market, with respect to English woollens, arose, not from the duty, but from the diminished demand caused by distress in the United States. They also argued, that as the home manufacturer had a monopoly of the home growth, the grower was entitled to some protection. It was further contended, that this duty had the effect of removing the Spanish export duty; so that, in point of fact, by this removal no burden was additionally placed on the British manufacturer. To this last point it was replied, that the Spanish export duty was removed in respect to the whole world. But in answer it was stated, that nearly the whole of the wool exported from Spain came to this country. After considerable discussion, the noble lord's motion

motion for a bill to repeal the duty was negatived by a majority of 202 to 128.

Mr. *Stuart Wortley* supported the noble lord.

In a Committee of Supply, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. *Fanshawe*, that a sum not exceeding 7,000,000*l.* should be granted to his Majesty to dis-

charge the like amount granted out of the supply of the year 1819; and, on the motion of Mr. *Banks*, that a sum not exceeding 10,109*l.* 1*g.* 10*d.* be granted to his Majesty to be applied towards defraying the expenses of the British Museum for the year 1819, the said sum to be paid without fee or deduction.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

• FRANCE.

From a work lately published by the Academy of Sciences in Paris, it appears, that Paris contains 714,000 inhabitants, of which 25,000 are not domiciled. The consumption of bread annually is 113,880,000 killogrammes; of oxen, 70,000; of heifers, 9000; of calves, 78,000; of sheep, 34,000; of swine, 72,000; of eggs, 74,000,000; of pigeons, 900,000; of fowls, 1,200,000; of wine, 870,000 hectolitres.

On the trial of Louvel for the murder of the Duc de Berry, he fully confessed the crime with which he was charged, but strongly denied having any accomplice.—The next day his counsel pleaded, in his defence, that he was afflicted with mental alienation: they invoked the King's clemency. On being asked what he had to say in his own behalf, Louvel read an outrageous tirade against the Royal Family. He was then taken to prison, and shortly after decreed sentence of death, which was signified to him. Louvel was executed in the midst of an immense crowd on the 7th instant in the evening. For some time after his execution, the most perfect calmness prevailed, especially in the neighbourhood of the Chamber of Deputies, where the tumultuous had hitherto assembled. The troops were drawn off, and all promised tranquillity; but this was deceitful. About half past eight, an assemblage of several hundreds of persons appeared suddenly on the Boulevards of the Capuchins, all armed with bludgeons. They marched *en masse* on the causeway, crying, "*Vive la Charte!*" and crying also, "*Vive l'Empereur!*"—Acclamations more culpable yet were heard; they were of so atrocious a nature, that the Editor says he dares not repeat them. This seditious assemblage traversed the Boulevards to the gate of St. Denis, without meeting a sufficient force to disperse it; still augmenting, it found no obstacle until arrived at the entrance of the Boulevards Bonne Nouvelle, where a mounted picquet of the National Guard in vain endeavoured to oppose its progress; but a detachment of dragoons of the Royal Guard, and of gendarmerie on horseback, having overtaken them near the Chateau

d'En, dispersed them. Several were arrested; the others fled in all directions. At ten o'clock all was tranquil, and continued so during the next day.

Among the persons arrested, there are several of considerable note. The Journal de Paris mentions Generals Solignac and Freyssinet, and Colonels Duvergier and Barbier Dufay. The officer last mentioned is the same individual who acquired such notoriety by his unfortunate affair with the late Count St. Morys. The Police had been in quest of him for several days, and discovered him accidentally in the midst of the crowd collected to witness the execution of Louvel.

The Paris papers of the 13th inst. inform us of the temporary cessation of the attempts of the seditious; but that the increased measures of precaution were vigorously continued. The mob began to form again on the Saturday evening; but, finding themselves soon surrounded on all sides by the military, they precipitately retreated and dispersed. On Sunday the tranquillity of the capital was not disturbed; but the precautions of the civil and military powers were nevertheless deemed necessary to be continued. Marshal Oudinot was severely wounded in one of the late affrays.

The Election Law has been carried by a majority of 57 votes.

Private Letters assert, that serious disturbances have taken place at Lyons; wherein the Swiss troops, who acted against the people, lost near 300 killed and wounded.

SPAIN.

The King of Spain has ordered the troops composing the army of Andalusia to be organized into one *corps d'armée*, under the command of O'Donju. Quiroga is to be his second in command, and Arco Arguero to be at the head of the Staff. A decree is published in the Madrid Gazette, commanding that of the Cortes, dated the 24th of May 1816, ordering all Municipal bodies to suppress and destroy all the signs of vassalage which are any where to be found.

The King has caused two Decrees of the Cortes, respecting the Public Debt, to

by put in force; by these decrees the nation binds itself to the payment of all public debts contracted by the Kings of Spain, the Juntas, and the Councils of Regency; as also the engagements contracted by the Generals and Intendants, for the wants of the army employed in the defence of the territory. These decrees also declare, that the debts contracted by the Government since the 18th of March 1813, and those to be henceforth contracted for the just cause of the nation, either with foreign powers, friends, or neutrals, or with individuals, of whatever power they may be subjects, shall be religiously acquitted by the nation, even in the case of a declaration of war.

ITALY.

Intelligence from the Ionian Islands announces, that on the 21st of February last, a terrible shock of an earthquake devastated the island of Santa Maura. The church, several public buildings, and almost all the houses were demolished, and the roads destroyed. The damage done was immense. Accounts from Corfu, dated April 18, state, that a small island has immersed from the sea, off Santa Maura, which is attributed to the effect of the late subterranean commotion.

GERMANY.

Frankfort, May 20.—"Sandt, the assassin of Kotzebue", was executed this morning at five o'clock. So early as half past three o'clock, the infantry and cavalry, and almost the whole population of Manheim, were in motion. Sandt was brought from the prison in an open cage. His countenance, which was very pale, had in it great expression. A smile was in his lips, and he went to meet death as we should go to a fête. He bowed with much grace to some ladies at a window, and who returned his salute with very evident marks of interest. When he reached the place of execution, which was in a very large plain, he mounted the scaffold immediately. His sentence was read to him; after which he made a speech. Not understanding German, I cannot communicate to you what he said. I observed, however, that he spoke with energy, and at the end raised one of his hands to Heaven, exclaiming that he "died for his country." He did not accept the assistance of a minister of Religion. The executioner took hold of him, and made him sit down on a chair fastened to a small post; he tied his hands, cut off some of his hair, and put a bandage over his eyes. In two minutes after he was no more. All the preparations for the execution were made very slowly; twenty minutes were employed, and ten

would have been sufficient, as the reading of the sentence, and his speech did not take five minutes. Though I at first intended only to see him pass, I was carried forward involuntarily, constantly looking at him. He was dressed in white, but wearing a black great coat, his shirt-collar turned down, and his hair fell in curls on his shoulders. For 15 months past his life had been preserved by the most strengthening regimen. Every effort was made to prevent his sinking under the effects of the wounds which he had inflicted on himself; he was, in fact, very weak; so that he could not mount the scaffold without supporting himself on the shoulders of two persons, which makes the courage that he showed at his death the more extraordinary. He was beheaded with a sabre; and the executioner being obliged to make a second stroke, a general cry arose."

A great number of students from Heidelberg, who travelled with all speed, to be present at his execution, only arrived at the moment when the executioner was exhibiting the severed head. Several steeped their handkerchiefs in his blood. Sandt wore the Germanic costume.

AMERICA, &c.

The commercial distress in the United States has produced a great deficiency in the revenue; and the difference between the receipts and expenditure for the year 1820 was estimated at nearly four millions of dollars. A Bill has in consequence been introduced, authorizing a loan of 2,000,000 dollars; the remainder to be taken from the Sinking Fund.

The Demara Gazette of the 27th of March announces the pleasing fact, that so flourishing is the state of the colony, that the Government has reduced the duty on sugar, three-fourths; on rum, two-thirds; on molasses, almost four-fifths; on cotton, three-fourths; and on coffee, upwards of one half.

Accounts received from Chili state, that Lord Cochrane had captured the Spanish ships *Aguila*, of 1,000 tons, and the *Victoria*, of 700 tons, laden with ship-timber, cocoa, &c. in the Guayaquil river.—A letter from the agent to Lloyd's at Santiago de Chili, dated Feb. 18, and received by the *Hydra* whaler, arrived at Plymouth, communicates the capture of the strong fortress of Valdivia. "It was attacked by Lord Cochrane on the night of the 11th of Feb. with 240 soldiers of a Chili regiment, and sailors and marines of the frigate *O'Higgins*, brig *Intrepid*, and schooner *Montezuma*. By daylight, eight batteries were carried; and in the course of the ensuing morning, the town, castle, and fortresses, with 116 pieces of brass cannon, all the Spanish Royal depot, and

* See vol. LXXXIX. ii. 373.

400 soldiers, were taken; the transport *Dolores* (cut out of Talcahuana), and a small vessel retaken. This was the only point the Spaniards had left in the state of Chili. The *Aguillo* and *Vigonia* had anchored at Valparaiso."

A capacious and safe harbour, named Port Macquarrie, has been discovered in New South Wales, two hundred miles North-East of Port Jackson.

(To be continued in the Supplement.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

May 23. The *Eton Montem*, so called from a mount at Salt-hill, to which the Eton Scholars go in military procession on Whit Tuesday in every third year, was held this day: there was an immense assemblage of persons to witness the ceremony, which was honoured with the presence of his Majesty, who contributed 100*l.* towards the collection usually made for the Captain of the School. Mr. Wilder, son of the Rev. Dr. Wilder, was the fortunate youth, and the collection exceeded 1100*l.*

Two atrocious acts of cruelty were committed lately near *Oxford*: one, cutting off the shoulder of a sheep, with its fleece on, while alive!—the other, stabbing and maiming a mare in foal when grazing in Christchurch meadow.

Count Itterberg, son of Gustavus, the Ex-King of Sweden, arrived at Bennett's Hotel, *Inverness*, on the 7th inst. He is on a tour to view what is most remarkable in that part of the Empire.

The late calamitous state of *Ireland*, owing to the stoppage of the different banks, exceeds all description. Business is at an end in the province of Munster, and whole districts are nearly ruined. The butter trade, which promised to be very brisk in Cork and Waterford, is nearly suspended.

A Letter from Dublin, dated June 12, says,—"We are here in a truly deplorable situation, in consequence of the failure of the Banks. Heretofore the Dublin Banks were considered impregnable; and, notwithstanding all the ruin and dismay in the country, there was no run upon any of them.—Things, however, are changed. Alexander's Bank closed this morning. This failure, it is thought, will do more injury than all the others put together. Two curious anecdotes, illustrative of the distressed condition of *Ireland* at the present moment, are mentioned in conversation:—1st. Lately, a five-pound private note was offered in Cork for a leg of lamb, and refused.—2d. In Limerick, a man worth 1500*l.* or 1600*l.* a year, had asked a party to dinner. As for credit, it was out of the question; and if he could not pay the butcher, the poulterer, and pastry cook in cash, he could hope for nothing to lay be-

fore his friends. He was not without money, he had a 10*l.* national note. But who could give change for so mighty a paper? His only resource was, to write to his friends, very ingeniously describing to them his situation, and begging that they would defer their visit until he could procure either credit, or change of a 10*l.* note!"

Such were the deplorable accounts of the state of credit in Ireland; but we are happy to add, that confidence has been, in a great measure restored by the promulgation of Government in affording relief. The House of Commons on June 12, agreed to a resolution, "That whatever sums may be advanced by the Bank of Ireland to such merchants, &c. possessed of funds ultimately more than sufficient to answer all demands upon them, but who have not the means of converting those funds into money in time to meet the pressure of the moment, under the direction of Commissioners, not exceeding 500,000*l.*, should be made good by this House, together with an interest at the rate of 5 per cent."

June 17. Hollybrook House, the seat of Richard Beecher, esq. in the county of Cork, was this week destroyed by fire; and a small part of the furniture only was saved.

Nearly 4000*l.* has been subscribed towards a new Observatory at *Cambridge*.

Sir Thomas Mostyn, bart. of *Mostyn*, has made a reduction to his tenants of 25 per cent in their rents.

C. H. Leigh, esq. has upon a farm of his, near Pant-y-Pool, a very large hollow oak-tree; in the cavity of which his tenant, Mr. Williams, has, during the winter, fed six or seven calves. Two gentlemen on horseback lately rode into it, one of whom turned his horse round, and came out again without dismounting.

June 2. Between three and four, p.m. a vivid flash of lightning, instantaneously followed by a loud and terrific explosion, as of a large piece of ordnance, rather than the usual roar of a thunder clap, struck a large spreading elm tree, growing in the village of *Hardwick*, Bucks, and descending by two of the principal branches, shattered and tore off one of them, and passing downward, left a track of its course by a third furrow in the bark,—

on one of the limbs on the South east side, and on the other on the North side, and being attracted probably by the iron work affixed to the post of the Parish Stocks, about five or six feet from the trunk of the tree, also tore off one of the angles of that post from top to bottom.

June 24. On account of a reduction in the wages of the colliers, great numbers in the neighbourhood of *Wellington*, in Shropshire, lately left their employment, and manifested a riotous disposition. The masters and men agreed to refer the matters in dispute to the Magistrates; who decided in favour of the workmen, which immediately quieted all disturbances.

OCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

THE QUEEN.

Thursday, June 1.

Her Majesty the Queen of England arrived at St. Omer's, a town about 24 mile-distant from Calais, at half-past five o'clock in the morning. She appeared exhausted from the fatigue she had undergone; but soon recovering herself, she resumed her wonted spirits.

The persons who composed her Majesty's suite occupied five carriages. The first was that in which Alderman Wood and Count Vasali arrived.

She immediately wrote three letters, one to the Earl of Liverpool, another to Lord Melville, and a third to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The first of these important documents was a demand that a palace should be forthwith prepared for her reception, as she intended proceeding to London without delay; the second, to Lord Melville, as First Lord of the Admiralty, was a desire that a Royal yacht should be sent on Friday, to Calais, to receive her on board; and the third, to the Duke of York, was a recapitulation of both demands, as well as a protest against the manner in which she had been treated.

June 3. This evening Mr. Brougham and Lord Hutchinson arrived at St. Omer's; Mr. Brougham was first introduced to her Majesty, who was taking coffee: after a few complimentary observations on both sides, Mr. Brougham announced to the Queen that Lord Hutchinson, who had formerly been a warm friend of her Majesty, and who was now a confidential friend of the King, had come, in the spirit of sincere friendship to both, to make some proposals in his Majesty's name. Consequently proposals were offered to her Majesty, that 50,000 *per annum*, should be settled on her for life, subject to such condi-

tions as the King might impose; and that she was not to assume the style and title of the Queen of England. A condition was also attached to the grant that she was not to reside in any part of the United Kingdom, or even to visit England. These proposals were rejected with the utmost indignation.

In a short time after her Majesty left St. Omer's, and embarked at Calais for Dover. A deputation of the inhabitants of the town presented an Address to the Queen. She then proceeded through Canterbury, where another Address was presented to her, and arrived at London on Tuesday evening. Her Majesty pursued her route over Westminster Bridge, and by Pall Mall, to the house of Mr. Alderman Wood, in South Audley-street, to reside there for a short time. Considerable difficulty was experienced in leading up her Majesty's barouche to the door. The tide of popular feeling was at its flood, and the air rang with repeated cheerings. After the Queen had at length entered, there seemed to be no disposition to disperse; vehicles of every kind maintained their position, and the crowd stood compact and immovable. In a few minutes the Queen appeared, and by a dignified obedience, acknowledged the tokens of affectionate loyalty by which her reception had been graced. Her Majesty walked from one end of the balcony to the other, and, having bowed to all around, withdrew.

Mr. Denman, the Queen's Solicitor-General, called soon after her arrival, and had an interview with her Majesty. Mr. Denman, then, by desire of her Majesty, proceeded to Mr. Brougham, who soon after returned with him to South Audley-street. Both these gentlemen remained some time in consultation with her Majesty; and after their departure, her Majesty sat down to dinner with Lady Anne Hamilton and Mr. Alderman Wood, the Alderman's family having, immediately after they received her Majesty, left the house, and proceeded to *Platting's* Hotel. There also the worthy Alderman himself went in the course of the night, leaving his house and servants entirely to the use of the Queen.

On Tuesday, the day of the Queen's arrival in London, the King sent the following Message by Lord Liverpool to the House of Lords:

"The King thinks it necessary, in consequence of the arrival of the Queen, to communicate to the House of Lords certain papers respecting the conduct of her Majesty since her departure from this kingdom, which he recommends to the immediate and serious attention of this House. The King has felt the most anxious desire to avert the necessity of dis-

closures

closures and discussions, which must be as painful to his people as they can be to himself; but the step now taken by the Queen leaves him no alternative. The King has the fullest confidence that, in consequence of this communication, the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which the justice of the case, and the honour and dignity of his Majesty's Crown, may require."

A similar Message was also sent to the House of Commons.

June 7. In the House of Commons, Mr. Brougham delivered a Message, on behalf of the Queen, to the following effect:

"The Queen thinks it necessary to inform the House of Commons, that she has been induced to return to England, in consequence of the measures pursued against her honour and her peace for some time past by secret agents abroad, and lately sanctioned by the conduct of the Government at home. In adopting this course, her Majesty has had no other purpose whatsoever but the defence of her character, and the maintenance of those just rights which have devolved upon her by the death of that revered Monarch, in whose high honour and unshaken affection she had always found her surest support. Upon her arrival, the Queen is surprised to find that a message has been sent down to Parliament, requiring its attention to written documents; and she learns with still greater astonishment that there is an intention of proposing that these should be referred to a secret committee. It is this day 14 years since the first charges were brought forward against her Majesty. Then, and upon every occasion during that long period, she has shown the utmost readiness to meet her accusers, and to court the fullest inquiry into her conduct. She now also desires an open investigation, in which she may see both the charges and the witnesses against her

—a privilege not denied to the meanest subject of the realm. In the face of the Sovereign, the parliament, and the country, she solemnly protests against the formation of a secret tribunal to examine documents, privately prepared by her adversaries, as a proceeding unknown to the law of the land, and a flagrant violation of all the principles of justice. She relies with full confidence upon the integrity of the House of Commons for defeating the only attempt she has any reason to fear. The Queen cannot forbear to add, that even before any proceedings were resolved upon, she had been treated in a manner too well calculated to prejudice her cause. The omission of her name in the Liturgy; the withholding the means of conveyance usually afforded to all the branches of the Royal Family; the refusal even of an answer to her application for a place of residence in the Royal mansions; and the

studied alight, both of English ministers abroad, and of the agents of all foreign powers over whom the English Government had any influence—must be viewed as measures designed to prejudice the world against her, and could only have been justified by trial and conviction."

On Thursday evening, June 8, the Queen, acting upon the advice of her most distinguished friends, determined to remove from the house of Ald. Wood, and take up her residence at the house of Lady Anne Hamilton, in Portman-street, Portman-square.

On Friday, June 9, the following communication was transmitted by her Majesty to Lord Liverpool:

"The Queen, in compliance with the advice of her Counsel, and of several Members of the House of Commons, thinks it proper to inform Lord Liverpool, that she is ready to receive and take into consideration any proposition that is consistent with her honour, which his Lordship may be disposed to make on the part of his Majesty's Government."

In consequence of the Queen's Message, several communications passed between her Majesty and the Ministers; the substance of which was, that she was to receive 50,000*l.* a year, to be enjoyed by her during her natural life, and in lieu of any claim in the nature of jointure or otherwise, provided she would engage not to come into any part of the British dominions; and provided she engaged to take some other name or title than that of Queen, and not to exercise any of the rights or privileges of Queen, other than with respect to the appointment of Law Officers, or to any proceedings in Courts of Justice. These negotiations were pending for several days.

On Thursday, June 22, the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Wilberforce, came to a resolution, declaring its opinion, "that when such large advances have been made towards an amicable arrangement of the present unhappy differences, her Majesty, by yielding to the earnest solicitude of the House of Commons, and forbearing to press farther the adoption of those propositions on which any material difference of opinion yet remains, would by no means be understood to indicate any wish to shrink from inquiry, but would only be deemed to afford a renewed proof of the desire which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to express, to submit her own wishes to the authority of Parliament; thereby entitling herself to the grateful acknowledgments of the House of Commons, and sparing this House the painful necessity of those public discussions which, whatever might be their ultimate result, could not but be distressing to her Majesty's feelings, disappointing to the hopes

of Parliament, derogatory from the dignity of the Crown, and injurious to the best interests of the Empire."

On Saturday, June 24, a deputation of the House of Commons waited on her Majesty. The deputation consisted of Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Sir T. D. Acland, and Mr. Banks.

Her Majesty received them in the drawing-room, where she was attended by Lady Anne Hamilton, and by Messrs. Brougham and Denham on her right and left side, in their full-bottomed wigs and silk gowns. The members of the deputation were severally introduced to her Majesty by Mr. Brougham, and had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand. Mr. Wilberforce then read the Resolutions of the House of Commons. The following reply was then read by Mr. Brougham:

"I am bound to receive with gratitude every attempt on the part of the House of Commons to interpose its high mediation, for the purpose of healing those unhappy differences in the Royal Family, which no person has so much reason to deplore as myself. And with perfect truth I can declare, that an entire reconciliation of those differences, effected by the authority of Parliament, on principles consistent with the honour and dignity of all the parties, is still the object dearest to my heart.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my deep sense of the affectionate language of these resolutions. It shews the House of Commons to be the faithful representative of that generous people to whom I owe a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid. I am sensible, too, that I expose myself to the risk of displeasing those who may soon be the Judges of my conduct. But I trust to their candour, and their sense of honour, confident that they will enter into the feelings which alone influence my determination.

"It would ill become me to question the power of Parliament, or the mode in which it may at any time be exercised. But, however strongly I may feel the necessity of submitting to its authority, the question, whether I will make myself a party to any measure proposed, must be decided by my own feelings and conscience, and by them alone.

"As a subject of the State, I shall bow with deference, and, if possible, without a murmur, to every act of the Sovereign Authority. But, as an accused and injured Queen, I owe it to the King, to myself, and to all my fellow subjects, not to consent to the sacrifice of any essential privilege, or withdraw my appeal to those principles of public justice, which are alike the safeguard of the highest and the humblest individual."

Wednesday, June 14.

A Court of Common Council of the City of London was held for the purpose of presenting a Congratulatory Address to Queen Caroline, on her arrival in this country.—The Address was proposed by Mr. Favell. The Sheriffs having waited on the Queen, to know at what time she would be pleased to receive the Address, her Majesty appointed Friday, at one o'clock. On that day the Lord Mayor, in full state, attended by Aldermen Wood, Thorp, Waithman, Mr. Sheriff Rothwell, Mr. Sheriff Parkins, the Common Serjeant, City Officers, and about 90 members of the Common Council, set out from Guildhall about twelve o'clock, and proceeded to her Majesty's residence in Portman-street, accompanied by an immense concourse of people. Every arrangement had been made for the reception of the Corporation. After their admission, the Common Serjeant read an Address.

Her Majesty was evidently much affected during the reading of the Address, but bore the pressure of her recollections with dignified self-command. The Queen returned a most gracious answer.

Friday, May 12.

In the Court of King's Bench, in the case Richard Hayes, clerk, v. E. A. Kendall, Esq. Mr. Chitty moved for a rule to shew cause why a commission should not be sent out to Rome, for the purpose of examining his Holiness Pope Pius VII. Cardinal Gonsalvi, and other church dignitaries of that city, in order to support certain special pleas of justification to an action for a libel, brought by the plaintiff, a Catholic clergyman of Ireland, against the defendant. The cause was set down for trial by special jury at the sittings after next Term; and it was sworn that the defendant could not safely proceed to trial without the testimony of the above named witnesses. A rule to shew cause was granted.

Tuesday, May 16.

In the cause of Lord Hawke v. Corrie, calling herself Lady Hawke, in the Consistory Court, Sir W. Scott dismissed the suit.

Thursday, May 18.

The anniversary festival of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, which has for its object the apprenticing the Children of the necessitous Clergymen, took place in St. Paul's. The Cathedral had to boast the attendance of a great number of persons of rank, fashion, and respectability. The collections both at the door, and after dinner at Merchant Tailor's-hall, were very considerable.

Tuesday, May 23.

At a General Meeting of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and for the reformation of Juvenile Offenders, several Resolutions were passed, by

by which it appears, "that of 519 Gaols and Houses of Correction in the United Kingdom, and to which, in 1818, upwards of 107 000 persons were committed 23 only of these Prisons are divided for the classification of offenders, 59 have no division whatever to separate male from female prisoners, 136 have merely one division, and in that 73 Prisons only has employment been introduced. That the defective construction and discipline of the Gaols is productive of much crime and misery, that experience has satisfactorily demonstrated the beneficial effects of salutary arrangements in Prison Discipline, by which humane treatment constant inspection, moral and religious instruction, judicious classification, and well regulated labour, seldom fail to reclaim the most guilty, and soften the most obdurate, and that the general adoption of an improved and enlightened system, in the construction and management of public Prisons, would very essentially contribute to the diminution of crime.

"That by a personal inquiry which this Society has made into the cases of 2000 juvenile depredators, there is reason to believe, that in London and Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark, there are upwards of 8000 boys who derive subsistence by the daily perpetration of offences, and that no means for the diminution of juvenile delinquency will be so efficacious as the erection of a prison for youthful offenders in the Metropolis, to be conducted on an enlightened system of discipline.

"That this Society has adopted arrangements for the relief of destitute boys, desirous of abandoning their vicious habits that the success of the Society, in reforming youthful criminals has been highly satisfactory, but it is greatly to be regretted, that the low state of its finances has obliged the Committee to reject the earnest petitions of many who have had the strongest claims for assistance."

Wednesday, May 31

The King has given a medal and gold chain to Sir Thomas Lawrence, to be worn by him as President of the Royal Academy. His Majesty's present will, it is said, be followed by an order for the Members to wear upon all public occasions, robes or gowns, according to their several ranks in the Institution, nearly similar to those which distinguish the different degrees at the two Universities.

Saturday, June 10

The Court of King's Bench in the King v. Wauthman, Parkin, &c gave judgment, that it was not legal to interpose matters at the Common Hall of the Livery, irrelevant to the object for which they were convened, but as the defendants had acted on an impression that the contrary was the law, their Lordships discharged the rule, without costs.

The Court of King's Bench, after hearing further arguments of Counsel in Sir F. Burdett's case for libel, granted the rule to shew cause for a new trial.

Wednesday, June 14

At two o'clock, his Majesty held his fourth levee since his accession to the Throne, at his Palace in Pall-mall. The King first received the Foreign Ambassadors, Ministers, &c and those entitled to the privilege of *entre*. The presentations were numerous.

Thursday June 15.

His Majesty was pleased to hold a drawing room for the celebration of his birthday, at Buckingham-house, which was most numerously attended.

The Metropolis was thrown into some alarm by a temporary feeling of insubordination in the First Battalion of the Third Guards. It arose from circumstances unconnected with any considerations of a political nature. The grounds of complaint alleged were, that their removal into the new barracks in the King's Mews deprived them of many advantages they enjoyed while on billet, that their pay was insufficient, and their duty too hard, &c. It is hardly necessary to say that all these circumstances together amounted to no real grievance. Discontent first showed itself in this evening, and on the Duke of Gloucester, as Colonel of the Regiment laying the state of things before the Commander in Chief, orders were directly issued, to change the quarters of the battalion. The insubordination continued throughout the night. At four the next morning the first division, however, marched off for Portsmouth without a murmur; and the report received from them in the course of the day was satisfactory. Exaggeration was as usual at work, crowds of idle rascals collected the whole of Friday round the gates of the Mews, and some miscreants endeavoured, happily in vain, to inflame the passions of the military. In the evening the Horse Guards were called out to disperse the crowd and quietness was restored. On Saturday at four the remainder of the battalion followed their companions, after having been inspected by the Duke of Wellington. They expressed their contrition for what had passed.

A quarrel occurred among the lower Irish who inhabit St. Anne's court St. Anne's street, Westminster. The Police-officers and Constables having failed in quelling the disturbance, procured the assistance of the Tilt Guard of 12 men, headed by Lieut. Fraser. The mob attacked both the Police and Military, assailing them with brickbats and other missiles from the tops of the houses, and attacking them with bludgeons &c. Better, a constable, was dreadfully cut in the neck.

weak; and another, Dagnell, severely beaten. One fellow presented a pistol to the breast of Lieut. Fraser, but it flashed in the pan. He was then secured; but the resistance continued so formidable, that Lieut. Fraser was obliged to order his party to fire upon them, which they were forced to do repeatedly before they could succeed in putting down the disturbance. A number of persons were wounded. A house, which formed the head-quarters in the affray, was forced open by the soldiers with the butt ends of their muskets, and nine persons seized. The windows were shattered by the shots previously fired. Yesterday morning nine of the lodgers were taken to Queen-square Office; when it appearing that the conduct of the Constables was illegal, the prisoners, who are all bricklayers' labourers, were discharged.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

May 29. *Virginius; or, The Fall of the Decemviri*, a Tragedy, on the same subject as the piece recently brought out at Covent Garden (see p. 465), but much less successful.

June 12. *The Admirable Crichton*, an Afterpiece, produced for the benefit of

Mr. Kean. It was poor in itself, but served to shew the versatile powers of the actor, who sang, played on the piano forte, danced, (but in this exhibition sprained his ankle), and gave imitations of Messrs. John Kemble, Brabam, Bannister, Munden, Harley, Dowton, &c. &c. He has been confined ever since by the accident. It is said he has determined never to take another benefit, and that in the Autumn he leaves England for America.

June 17. *David Rizzio*, a Serious Opera, said to be written by a Colonel Hamilton. The music was by Messrs. Attwood, Brabam, and other distinguished composers. The subject will be obvious to every reader of the history of Mary Queen of Scots. Brabam was the *Rizzio*, and produced some very charming music. The piece was well received.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

May 22. *The Battle of Bothwell Brigs*, a Scottish Romance, professedly founded on the well-known story of *Old Montahly*, in *The Tales of my Landlord*: the Music partly composed, and partly compiled, by Bishop. The Scenery was beautiful and grand, and was well received.

June 6. *Wine does Wonders; or, The Way to Wm. Ham.* An abbreviation of Farquhar's "*Inconstant*," for a benefit.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

PRÉPARATIONS FOR THE CORONATION.

HERALD'S COLLEGE, May 13. — The Officers of Arms, habited in their tabards, assembled at Westminster, and being mounted on horses of the Life Guards, and attended by the Serjeant at Arms, also mounted, proceeded to the front of Westminster Hall, where, after the trumpet had sounded thrice, his Majesty's Proclamation appointing the day for the Coronation, and the first sitting of the Court of Claims (see p. 466), was read by Chester Herald. A procession of the Officers of Arms, &c. was then formed, which proceeded to Temple Bar (the gates of which were shut), and Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms advancing between two Trumpeters, demanded admittance. He was introduced to the Lord Mayor, who directed the gates to be opened. At Chancery Lane the Proclamation was read a second time by Richmond Herald. The Lord Mayor then fell into the procession after the Officers of Arms; which advanced to the Royal Exchange, when the proclamation was read the third time by Somerset Herald. The Officers of Arms, and the Officers of the Life Guard, afterwards partook of an elegant dinner at the Mansion House.

Court of Claims, May 18. — The Rt. Hon. the Commissioners appointed to

hear and determine all the Claims and Services to be performed at the time of the ensuing Coronation, and of fees to be received for the same, met for the first time this day, in the Painted Chamber; and after several petitions of claims had been presented, the Commissioners adjourned.

[The Court met again on the 25th of May; the 3d, 16th, and 25th June; and received a great variety of interesting claims; but as the determinations of the Commissioners have not been officially announced, we purposely abstain from detailing them for the present.]

HERALDS' COLLEGE, June 17. — These are to give notice to all Peers who attend at the solemnity of his Majesty's Coronation, that the robe or mantle of the Peers be of crimson velvet edged with miniver, the cape furled with miniver pure, and powdered with bars or rows of ermine, according to their degree. Their coronets to be of silver gilt, the caps of crimson velvet turned up with ermine, with a gilt tassel on the top, and no jewels or precious stones are to be set or used on the coronets, or counterfeit pearls instead of silver balls.

HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEUX HOWARD,
Deputy Earl Marshal.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

April 15. Lord F. Conyngham, appointed First Groom of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, and Master of the Robes; Hon. F. Lamb, Envoy to the Germanic Diet; Brook Taylor, esq. Envoy to the King of Bavaria; Alex. Cockburn, esq. Envoy to the King of Wurtemberg; C. R. Vaughan, esq. Secretary to the British Embassy in France; and L. Harvey, esq. Secretary to the British Embassy in Spain.

The 26th Foot to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices, the words "Bergen-op-Zoom," in commemoration of the distinguished services of the regiment at that place, on the 2d of October, 1799.

Royal Artillery.—Brevet-colonel and Lieut.-colonel Maclean to be Colonel; and Lieut.-col. Boger from the half-pay, to be Lieut.-col.

The Earl of Morton, Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

J. Connel, esq. Procurator of the Church of Scotland, Knighted.

May 20. F. M. Ommannney, esq. and C. Grey, esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, Knighted; and Rev. R. Syngue to be Chaplain to the British Merchants at Bahia.

May 23. Sir George Naylor, York Herald, and Blanc Coursier Herald of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, King of Arms of Hanover, &c. &c. to be Clarenceux King of Arms and Principal Herald of the South, East, and West parts of England, vice G. Harrison, esq. resigned; also C. G. Young, esq. Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms, to be York Herald, vacated by the above promotion.

Lord J. G. Beresford, Archbishop of Dublin, is appointed a Privy Counsellor in Ireland.

May 27. Mr. Frederick Cathcart has been appointed Secretary to the Russian Embassy; Mr. E. C. Desbrowe, Secretary to the Legation to Switzerland; Dr. J. Gregory, First Physician to his Majesty in Scotland.

Brevet Major C. R. G. Hodson, of the East India Company's service, to be Lieut.-colonel in the Island of St. Helena, and to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

May 30. Sir C. W. Bamfylde to be Sheriff of Somersetshire, &c. Napier, dec.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Brevet Colonel and Lieut.-col. Sir G. A. Wood to be Colonel; and Brevet Lieut.-col. and Major Macdonald to be Lieut.-col.

June 3. F. Townsend, esq. has been appointed: Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, vice Young, promoted. G. Colman, esq. is appointed Lieut. of the Yeomen of the Guard; and Major T. Lindsay, of the

East India service, has been permitted to wear the insignia of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun.

Major-gen. Griffiths, to be Captain of Yarmouth Castle, Isle of Wight.

June 10. Major-general Lewis Grant, to be Governor in Chief of the Bahamas Islands.

Lord Gwydir sworn a Member of the Privy Council.

June 17. Lord Galway to be Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of Kirkcudbright.

13th Dragoons.—Lieut.-colonel Sir J. Browne to be Lieut.-col. without purchase.

Brevet—Capt. Fitzgerald, of the 19th Foot, to be a Major in the Army.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

George Webb Hall, esq. Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, vice Young, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Alfred Wm. Roberts, M.A. Burghsted Parva R. near Bimboray, Essex.

Rev. John Briggs, M.A. St. Peter's V. St. Alban's.

Rev. Richard Baker, son of Sir Robert Baker, Chief Magistrate of Bow-st. Chaplain to the British residents at Hamburg.

Rev. Wm. Harrison (Vicar of Fareham), Prebend, in Winchester Cathedral, vice Rev. F. Iremonger.

Rev. James Hooper, Stowell R. Somersetshire.

Rev. R. Marks, Great Missenden V. Bucks.

Rev. C. F. Bamfylde, LL. B. (Rector of Hemington and Hardington) Dunkerton R. near Bath.

Rev. T. O. Bartlett (Rector of Swanage) Sutton Montagu R. Somerset.

Rev. F. P. Green, Gravely with Chisfield R. Herts.

Rev. W. Killett, Kenninghall V. Norf.

Rev. Dr. Gabell (Head Master of Winchester College) Binfield R. Berks.

Rev. Dr. Moysey (Rector of Walcot) Archdeacon of Bath.

Rev. Mr. Baker, Minister of Christ Church, Bath.

Rev. R. H. Froude, M.A. (Rector of Dattington, Devon) Archdeacon of Totnes.

Rev. E. Lye, A.B. Rector of Northamp.

BIRTHS.

Rev. Francis Buckley Astley, M.A. Chaplain to the Earl of Ailesbury, to hold Bishopstrow R. (on the presentation of John Dugdale Astley, esq.) with Manningford Abbots R. both in Wilts.

Rev. J. Davies, M.A. to the Rectory of Staunton Wyville, held by dispensation with the Rectory of Glooston, both in Leicestershire.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

April 2. At Woodham Walter, the wife of the Rev. Gery Bryan, a son.

May 11. Nancy, wife of George Howard, of Furness, Derbyshire, four male children. Two of them, with the mother, are likely to do well, but the other two died almost immediately.

21. At Alresford, the Lady of the Hon. Capt. Robert Rodney, R.N. son and heir.—*22.* In St. James's-sq. Lady H. Williams Wynne, son and heir.—*24.* At Paris, the Lady of the Right Hon. Edward Thornton, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordi-

nary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of his Most Faithful Majesty, a son.

Lately at Lyndhurst, the Hon. Lady Stopford, a daughter.

June 7. The Hereditary Princess of Odenburgh, a daughter.—*11.* In Upper Grosvenor-st. her Grace the Duchess of Richmond, a son.—*13.* The wife of Charles Mouro Johnson, esq. (of the firm of Messrs. Thomas Hall, and Co.) at his house in Ireland row, Mile-end road, two boys.—*22.* The Duchess of Rutlan, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1820. Jan. 17. At Hackney, B. A. Fernandes, esq. to Susanna Dorothy, dau. of T. F. Forster, esq. of Hackney.

March 29. At Albion, in Illinois, United States, Hugh Ronalds, esq. late of Hammer-smith, to Mary Catherine, dau. of Rich Flower, esq. late of Marden, Herts.

April 10. At Spanish Town, Jamaica, R. Deans, esq. son of the late Admiral Deans to Rachel, dau. of the Hon. Samuel Jackson, of Catherine Hall, in the same island.

May 1. Chas. Crakanthorp, esq. of the General Post Office, London, to Jane, dau. of the late Mr. Henry Church, of Duddington, Oxfordshire.

4. Patrick Power, esq. of Gifford's Hall, Suffolk, to Catherine, dau. of Nich. Power, esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

6. Henry Wyld, esq. of Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, to Martha Lucy, dau. of the late Rev. Harry Paxton.

9. H. Rouse, esq. of Montagu st. Russell-sq. to Frances, only child of the late Jas. Bishop, esq. of Stamford Hill.

The Rev. Robert Salkeld, of Fifehead Neville, Dorsetshire, to Elizabeth Henrietta, dau. of the late John Wilson, esq. Deputy Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital.

10. At Colchester, Rev. Thos. Reeve, rector of Raydon, Suffolk, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Brett, esq. of Wake Colne.

11. At Manchester, E. Wright, esq. to Miss Mary Duffield, niece of T. Holdsworth, esq. M.P.

15. J. G. F. Hassell, esq. M.D. of Boulogne-sur-Mer, to Cath. Janetia Louisa, dau. of the late Wm. Putland, esq. The parties were previously married at Boulogne-sur-Mer on Tuesday, March 2, 1819; and at the British Ambassador's, Paris, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1820.

20. Charles Franks, esq. of Charles-street, Berkeley-square, to Judy, dau. of the Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl.

25. W. H. Renwick, esq. of Diss, Norfolk, to Anne, dau. of John Allen, esq. of Greenwich.

31. Thomas Collingwood Hughes, esq. son of the late Rev. Sir Rob. Hughes, bart. of Southampton, to Elizabeth St. John,

dau. of Rob. Butcher, esq. of Upland Grove, near Bungay, Suffolk.

June 1. George Helyar, esq. barrister-at-law, and Fellow of New College, son of Wm. Helyar, esq. of Coker Court, Somersetshire, to Louisa Matilda, dau. of the late William Russell, esq. formerly of Birmingham-hall, Norfolk.

John Lawrie, esq. of the Adelphi, to Eliza, surviving daughter of the late R. Shute, esq. of Sydenham, Kent.

Capt. Parsons, H. P. of the 10th Hussars, to Mary, dau. of the late Major gen. Dewar.

John Wilks, jun. esq. of Finbury-place, to Cordelia, dau. of the Rev. Geo. Townsend, of Ramsgate.

2. Richard Thomas, son of Richard Bateman, esq. of Wheat Hills, near Derby, to Madeline, dau. of the late Rob. Willoughby, esq. of Kingsbury Cliff, Warwickshire.

3. E. R. Jas. Howe, esq. of Havering-atte-Bower, Essex, to Anna Maria, dau. of the Rev. J. E. Gambier, rector of Langley, Kent.

John, son of John Slegg, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row, to Emma, daughter of John Wilkins, esq. of Chigwell.

5. At Crewkerne, John Gray Draper, esq. to Martha, daughter of S. Sparks, esq. banker.

6. His Excellency Count Reginald Victor Romanshoff, eldest son of the Prince de Lichtensteine, to Mrs. Anne P. Shortt, dau. of the late T. B. Grantham, esq. of Stamford, Lincolnshire.

7. George Finch, esq. M.P. son of the Earl of Winchelsea, to Jane, daughter of Admiral Sir Lady Elizabeth Halliday.

At Edinburgh, D. C. Guthrie, esq. to Jane Campbell, dau. of the late Sir John Hunter, Consul General in Spain.

8. Right Hon. Robert Peel, M.P. son of Sir Robert Peel, bart. to Julia, dau. of the late Gen. Sir John Floyd, bart.

Wm. Pontifex, esq. to Anne, the eldest, and Edmund Pontifex, esq. to Sarah, second dau. of R. Marshall, esq. of Gbalding.

W. Q. Wright, esq. of Aspley, Bedfordshire, to Elizabeth, dau. of John Barton, esq. of the Royal Mint.

OBITUARY.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD SHERBORNE.

May 22. At Sherborne, the Rt. Hon. James Dutton, Lord Sherborne, Baron of Sherborne in the county of Gloucester. He was born October 27, 1744, and was consequently in his 76th year. His Lordship was married July 7, 1774, to Elizabeth, daughter of Wenman Roberts Coke, of Longford, in Derbyshire, Esq. by whom he had issue John, the present Lord Sherborne, married to the Hon. Miss Legge, only daughter of Henry, Lord Stawell; Elizabeth Jane, married Jan. 1803, to Viscount Andover, now Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire; Anne Margaret, married April 1806, to Prince Beriatinsky, of the Russian empire, died at Petersburg in March 1807, leaving issue the Princess Beriatinsky; and Frances Mary Dutton, unmarried.

His Lordship had been seriously indisposed for some time past, but we believe no idea of immediate danger was entertained. Distinguished through life by the exercise of every generous and noble quality that should adorn the heart of man, Lord Sherborne enjoyed in unbounded good will the respect and esteem, and the affectionate regard of all to whom the many excellent traits of his nature were known. Possessing an extensive property, his first pride was the character with which the gratitude of his tenantry invested him; and to be known as a "good landlord," was to him the chief gratification derived from his possessions. Proud of the birth-right of an Englishman, he was ever patriotically ranged beneath the banners of our glorious Constitution; and in the domestic circle his virtues were as unostentatious as they were earnest and active. While the remembrance of human excellence, of patriotic purity, and honourable principle is dear to posterity, the name of SHERBORNE will be recollected with melancholy pride; and when the titles of honour of this world have passed away, and are forgotten, the record of his Christian zeal, of his piety, and of his benevolence, will be greeted with a sacred enthusiasm, and a mournful reverence inseparable from the memory of worth.

LORD DUNDAS.

June 14. At Ake, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, aged 79, the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Dundas.—His Lordship was Lord Lieutenant and Vice Ad-

miral of Orkney and Shetland, and President of the Society of Antiquaries. He married Charlotte, sister of Earl Fitzwilliam, by whom he had six sons and five daughters. He succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Lawrence Dundas; by whose accession to the Peerage a seat is become vacant in the representation of the city of York.—His Lordship's death has thrown a gloom over that part of the country. It is felt particularly by the regiment now embodied, of which his Lordship was Colonel.

RT. HON. HENRY GRATTAN, M. P.

June 4. In Baker-street, Portman-square, in his 74th year, Henry Grattan, esq. M. P. His disorder lately had exhibited dropsical symptoms, and on Saturday morning signs of mortification began to appear in his legs. It was the intention of Mr. Grattan to have made an effort to take his seat on Monday in the House of Commons, and close his eminent career of public services, by laying on the table of the House of Commons a series of Resolutions declaratory of those principles of civil and religious liberty which he thought became the high moral station of Great Britain, and the enlightened character of the age in which we live.

Henry Grattan was born in Dublin. His father was an eminent barrister, and though possessing considerable talents, a competent share of practice in his profession, and a high character for integrity, he never rose to a higher judicial situation than that of Recorder of that City; a place at that time worth 600*l.* per annum, and to which he was elected by the Corporation.

When of sufficient age, Mr. Grattan was entered a Student of Trinity College, Dublin, where he was soon distinguished as the powerful competitor of two class-fellows, whose good fortune and talents afterwards raised them to the highest situations in the State, Mr. Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Mr. Foster, the last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. After taking a degree, Mr. Grattan was called to the Irish Bar in 1772, and for a few years attended the four Courts with an empty bag, and a mind too elastic to be confined to the forms of pleading, and too liberal to be occupied by the pursuits of a mere lawyer.

Disgusted at last with the profession, he

he retired from the Bar, not wealthy, but possessing from his father a patrimony which, with economy, might have secured him independence. It was not long before he became acquainted with the Earl of Charlemont, through whose interest he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Charlemont, and took his seat for the first time the 11th of December, 1775.

Ireland was at this time in a state of great humiliation, being considered merely as a province to the sister country. Her Legislature was a petty Council, incapable of originating laws, and her Courts of Justice subordinate to those of England, and incompetent to a final decision. Destitute of foreign commerce, from which she had been excluded by British monopoly, her manufactures were crushed by the weight of British competition, and the industry of her population checked from want of encouragement. In short, discontent, bankruptcy, and wretchedness, covered the face of that country.

While other politicians were attributing these evils to various causes, and offering temporizing palliatives for their redress, Mr. Grattan traced them to their source, and found that the root of those calamities was not a temporary stagnation of trade, but was rather to be found in the unjust restraints imposed by Great Britain on the exertions of that country. No sooner, therefore, was he seated in the Irish House of Commons, than he urged the Legislature to complain of those restraints; his efforts were seconded by the unanimous voice of the country; and such was the effect, that after a little hesitation on the part of the British Parliament, the commerce of Ireland was in part opened to her children.

Mr. Grattan's popularity now was at its acme. The Legislature itself participated in the feelings of the people; and in the fervour of admiration, it was proposed that 100,000*l.* should be voted to him as a mark of approbation; but, at the express instance of his own particular friends, this sum was reduced to 50,000*l.* which he actually received.

The repeal of the 6th of Geo. I. an Act by which the British Parliament declared its right to bind Ireland by British Statutes, was the result of Mr. Grattan's motion.

In a debate in the Irish Parliament, October 28, 1782, on a Resolution for declaring, that the condition of the kingdom required every practicable retrenchment consistent with the honour and safety of the State, Mr. Grattan made some strong personal allusions to

Mr. Flood, who supported the Resolution, accusing him particularly of having affected an insipidity, and being guilty of apostasy. It was about this time that the memorable altercation between these two distinguished men took place, in which they both displayed such unprivalled powers of sarcastic eloquence. This, however, had the effect of making Mr. Grattan exclude himself from politics for some time. During this interval, he married a lady of the name of Fitzgerald, who, although not of the Leinster family, possessed qualities much more valuable than merely those of high birth or great connexions.

Towards the close of the year 1785, when an attempt was supposed to be making by the British Ministry, to subvert the newly-acquired independence of the Irish Parliament, we find Mr. Grattan again alert and vigilant at his post. His popularity soon gained its former height, and at the Election in 1790 he was returned Representative of the City of Dublin. From this period we find him an active leader of the country party in the House of Commons, beloved by the People, and dreaded by the Cabinet. Though an advocate for a Reform in the House of Commons, he opposed the extent to which some wished to carry it.

Mr. Grattan approved of the War with France, or rather he considered Ireland as bound with all its might to assist Great Britain, when once engaged in the contest. When the agitated state of Ireland became such as to threaten the rebellion which afterwards followed, Mr. Grattan perceived the danger, and used all his influence to promote conciliation; but failing in this, he retired in disgust from the Senate in 1797: he afterwards procured a seat for the express purpose of opposing the Union with Great Britain. In the year 1805, he represented the Borough of Malton, in the Imperial Parliament; but, since 1806, he has been regularly returned for the City of Dublin.

There is one subject in the life of Mr. Grattan yet untouched, but it is one with which his name is too closely united ever to be forgotten; it is his unceasing and powerful exertions during a period of thirty years, to obtain an entire abolition of the penal laws against the Catholics. All that the most splendid talents, the most ardent zeal, and a 'spirit never to submit or yield,' could do, has been exerted in this cause. In this cause he has lived, in this cause he has died.

We give the character of Mr. Grattan in the words of Sir James Mackintosh in the House of Commons, when he rose

rose to move a new writ for the City of Dublin :

"Mr. Grattan was the sole person, in the history of modern oratory, of whom it could be said, that he had attained the first class of eloquence in two Parliaments, differing from each other in their opinions, tastes, habits, and prejudices, as much, possibly, as any two assemblies of different nations." This great man died in his progress to the discharge of his Parliamentary duties. He risked his life to come into that House, to propose a measure which he believed would be the means of healing the long bleeding wounds of his suffering Country ; of establishing peace and harmony in a kingdom whose independence he had himself achieved ; of transmitting to posterity, with the records of her political, the history of her religious liberation ; of vindicating the honour of the Protestant Religion ; of wiping from it the last stain that dimmed its purity, and of supporting the cause of Religious Liberty, whose spirit went forth in emancipated strength at the Reformation, though its principle was long unknown to the Reformers themselves. He furnished an unmixed example for the admiration of that House. The purity of his life was the brightness of his glory. He was one of the few private men whose private virtues were followed by public fame ; he was one of the few public men whose private virtues were to be cited as examples to those who would follow in his public steps. He was as eminent in his observance of all the duties of private life as he was heroic in the discharge of his public duties. Among all the men of genius he had known, he had never found such native grandeur of soul accompanying all the wisdom of age, and all the simplicity of genius, as in Mr. Grattan. He had never known any one in whom the softer qualities of the soul had combined so happily with the mightier powers of intellect. If he were to describe his character briefly, he should say, with the ancient Historian, that he was "*Vita innocentissimus ; ingenio florentissimus ; proposito sanctissimus.*" As it had been the object of his life, so it was his dying prayer, that all classes of men should be united by the ties of amity and peace."

On the 16th of June the remains of this venerable and distinguished Patriot were conveyed from Richmond House to Westminster Abbey, with all the solemn pomp suitable to the occasion. The pall-bearers were, on one side, the Dukes of Norfolk and Wellington, Lord

Holland, and Lord William Fitzgerald ; on the other, the Earl of Harrowby, the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl of Donoughmore, and Lord Castlereagh. Many individuals of both Houses of Parliament, and Gentlemen of every part of the Empire, and the whole of the distinguished characters who compose that respectable body the English Catholic Board, amounting altogether to upwards of five hundred, were in the Procession.

The tomb of this illustrious individual lies nearly between the spot of earth which encloses all that was mortal of Fox and Pitt. It adjoins the grave of the great Lord Chatham, and is surrounded by the tombs of Lord Mansfield, and other eminent public characters. The foot of Mr. Grattan's coffin nearly touched that of Mr. Fox.

REV. ARCHDEACON THOMAS.

May 27. At his residence in Belvedere, Bath, aged 60, the venerable Archdeacon of Bath, Josiah Thomas, M.A. one of the Chaplains of his Majesty, Rector of Kingston-Deverell, Wilts, and of Street-cum-Walton, in the county of Somerset, and Minister of Christchurch, Bath. Both as a private calamity, and a public misfortune, the demise of this distinguished Divine will be keenly felt, and sincerely deplored. If the kind and uniform exercise of the domestic charities and social virtues had endeared him, in the strongest manner, to a large and affectionate family, and a wide circle of antient and steady friends ; his conscientious fulfilment of the duties of dignified and responsible ecclesiastical office had deeply impressed upon the public mind the conviction of his utility and importance in a professional character. Of the Church of England, sober, simple, and venerable, as she was moulded by the hands of the Reformers, he was the firm friend and fearless champion : not merely because he bore her honours, and received her wages, but because he loved her "reasonable worship," respected her primitive forms, and revered her Scriptural doctrines ; because she presented to his mind a system of faith, equally removed from latitudinarianism and enthusiasm ; and alike adapted to unfold, foster, and mature, all the best and most useful faculties of man in this world, and, at the same time, to prepare him for, and make him partaker of, the exalted happiness of a future and better one. The relict who has to lament the loss of such a man, is the daughter of the late Dr. Harrington, a character which Bath once reckoned among its chief ornaments. This distinguished Divine had attended the late crowded

crowded Leves to pay his earliest respects to his new Sovereign; returning, he visited some friends in the cool vales of Berkshire, where he imbibed so severe a catarrhal affection, as baffled the first professional skill administered with the anxiety and perseverance of a long experienced medical friend.

He published two Poetical Epistles to a Curate, 4to, 1786; "Strictures on Subjects relating to the Established Religion and the Clergy," 8vo, 1807, 2d edit.; "Remarks on some popular Principles and Notions," 8vo, 1818. His spirited "Protest against the Proceedings of the Church Missionary Society at Bath, and the Controversy it gave rise to," is, no doubt, in the recollection of our Readers: see vol. LXXXVIII. i. 314.

Lately, REV. CHARLES LEWIS SHIPLEY. Descended from a good family in Yorkshire, he was born at Pontefract in that county, in April 1756. After having made a sufficient proficiency in classical learning, he was, at the age of eighteen, placed at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where his deportment was marked by a diligent application to his studies, and an uniform propriety and correctness of moral conduct. His literary attainments, if not profound, were at least of that class which, from their extent and variety, might justly entitle him to be considered as a sound Scholar. In 1779, having taken the degree of M.A. he quitted Cambridge; and soon after being ordained Priest, he was appointed Curate of St. Martin's Church, and subsequently Lecturer of St. Philip's Church in Birmingham, the duties of which arduous and responsible situations he successively discharged, not less creditably to himself than satisfactorily to the inhabitants of that populous and respectable town. About the year 1788, he accepted of the Mastership of the Free Grammar School at Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, to which he for several years united the Curacy of that very extensive and laborious parish. The unprecedented regret expressed by the inhabitants at his departure, and the affectionate regard with which his memory is still revered by his pupils, afford the most unequivocal testimony of the high esteem in which he was held, both as a Minister of the Gospel, and an instructor of youth. In 1799, being then in the 43d year of his age, he was presented by the late Bishop Hurd, to whom he had been strongly recommended, in consideration of his meritorious professional services, to the small vicarage of Grimley and Hallowe, in the county and diocese of Worcester, where he

sustained the character of an active, faithful, and vigilant pastor, to the period of his dissolution. Modest, unassuming, unpretending, simple in his manners, simple in his mode of life, this truly excellent man was altogether free from ostentation or vanity. He acted uniformly upon the purest Christian principles, and firm and steady in maintaining what he judged to be right, no man ever possessed a more independent spirit, combined with the most unfeigned Christian meekness. About the advantages of worldly fortune he was little solicitous. He was easily contented and satisfied; and as he was entirely free from covetousness, so he was a stranger to envy, being ever forward to do justice to the merits of others, nor was his eye evil when they prospered.

To the poor he was a cheerful, generous, and kind-hearted benefactor, equally attentive to their spiritual as to their temporal wants. The latter he frequently relieved to a degree beyond what could have been required from his limited resources.

Suitable to such a life were the manner and circumstances of his death. It pleased Providence to remove him, after an illness of a few hours, from the discharge of that duty in which he delighted, to the enjoyment of its reward. Enduring no long continuance of pain, undergoing no violent struggle, he was permitted to escape, in a great measure, the melancholy approaches of the last enemy. The garment of mortality easily dropped off, and the servant of God fell asleep in the Lord.

"Mark the upright man, and behold the perfect man, for the latter end of that man is peace."

THE REV. JOSEPH PICKERING, M.A. March 5. The Rev. Joseph Pickering, M.A. perpetual Curate of Puddington. The humble efforts of the biographer, the simple lines which gratitude may trace upon his tomb, are indeed but inefficient mementoes of the virtues of this revered, lamented friend. We should be, where he has been; we should see what he has seen; we should feel, as he has felt; we can record his blameless, virtuous life. The house of mourning where he was an earthly comforter, now mourns for him. From the bed of sickness is absent that Minister of Heaven who spoke peace and hope to the departing spirit,—deeply is that absence felt; the infirm, the aged, the distressed, whose wants he relieved, bewail the loss of their benefactor. The widow and the fatherless in silence weep the soother of their grief. These are tributes

tributes to the memory of Mr. Pickering, now registered in Heaven, where we may humbly presume he rests in the bosom of his Father and his God.

With mark and unaffected piety, he walked in the service of his Maker; destined in early life to have enjoyed all those earthly advantages which fortune bestows,—great was the reverse—it would have been so to an earthly mind; but in his, the only deprivation was, that it lessened the power of doing good: yet, with a very limited income, large in proportion were his charities; with a heart and hand ever open to the tale of suffering, which sought for it, in the haunts of poverty and obscurity; his self-denial was rigid in the extreme. Misfortune early marked him for her own; many and severe were his trials through life, yet the breath of murmur never escaped his lips; he knelt with meek submission, and kissed the chastening hand that dealt the blow.

He was the father, the friend, the protector of his flock; clothed with humility he prayed in the House of God; yet elevated with all the dignity of pure and heartfelt devotion, every ear listened to his precepts, every heart acknowledged his practice, and wished to follow his example. The individual who offers this humble tribute of grateful recollection to the shade of a departed friend, laments that she cannot do him justice; but few and sad were the days in which she knew him; yet that too short season of his almost parental friendship, empowers her to state this blessed truth, "He visited the fatherless and widow in affliction, and kept himself unspotted from the world."

DR. JAMES SIMS.

At Bath, in the 80th year of his age, Dr. James Sims, M.D. and LL.D. This eminent Physician was for 19 years President of the Medical Society of London; he was also Vice-President of the Philanthropic Society, F.S.A. and R. Ir. Ac. Hon. Fellow of New York and Massachusetts Medical Societies, &c. Dr. Sims was the first Chairman and Vice-President of the Philanthropic Society, successfully contributed to its formation, and, with the late Duke of Leeds, continued to support it under all its early difficulties; indeed, it may be said to be owing to his unflinching exertions that this important Institution is at present in existence. The Westminster General Infirmary and several other Charitable and Scientific Institutions, were much benefited by his exertions. Dr. Sims, a few years since, retired from practice, since which time

he has resided at Bath. An excellent Portrait of Dr. Sims was painted by S. Medley, and engraved by N. Branchite. It was inserted in his friend Dr. Lettison's "Hints to promote Benevolence," &c.

S. P. WOLFERSTAN, Esq.

June 2. At Stratford, co. Stafford, Samuel Pipe-Wolferstan, Esq. aged 69. To the estimable character of an old English country gentleman, Mr. Pipe-Wolferstan superadded the acquirements of an accomplished Scholar; but his memory is most of all endeared to his family and friends by their recollection of his domestic virtues, united to those undeviating principles of religious integrity which he exhibited through life, and which gave serenity and confidence to his hopes as a Christian upon the bed of death.—In this excellent Scholar we have lost a valuable Correspondent; and a further account of him shall be hereafter given.

J. T. H. DES CARRIERES.

June 13. At Croydon, aged 72, John Thomas Herrissaut Des Carrières, a native of Paris. This gentleman has done honour to his own country by the services he has rendered to this. For almost half a century he has been an indefatigable teacher of the French language, and the author and reviser of many useful books for that purpose. About the time of the Revolution, he published a History of France, in two volumes; and lately, an abridged History, in one volume, up to the year 1815. Many noble personages in this country have received the benefit of this gentleman's instruction. He was a man of strict integrity, of a most ingenious mechanical turn of mind; but for the last twenty years had applied himself much to the science of gardening, by which his health, which had been impaired by study and close application, became firm and established, but in which he spent all the earnings of his former days.

MRS. CURWEN.

April 21. At Workington Hall, in her 55th year, Mrs. Curwen, wife of John Christian Curwen, Esq. M. P. for Cumberland. The sole heiress of a weakly and very antient family, she was, perhaps, in early youth, but too much cherished by fortune and friends. Yet it is but justice to her to say, that she bore the trials which came upon her in after-life, to the full share of humanity, with fortitude and equanimity. The seeds of Religion, which had been sown in her youthful mind by a mother, of whom she

she was early deprived, sprung up, and bore good fruit, under the culture of affliction. She was widowed by nature with quickness and brightness of intellect, as appeared from her conversation and epistolary correspondence, and to the latest period of her life she retained both the desire and the ability of improving her mind. But what was far more consequent to herself, and to all who came within her sphere, she was blessed with great benevolence of disposition, which prompted her to a continual exercise of kindness and charity. Although for several years she had been in a great measure deprived of the use of her limbs, yet her illness made it apparent that the principle of life was still strong in her; and although the many and severe sufferings which were required to release the spirit from its house of clay, were afflicting to her friends, yet it is to be hoped that the memory of the patience and perfect resignation to the will of her Heavenly Father, with which she endured them, will afford them the truest consolation. Her husband and children have to deplore the loss of a dutiful and affectionate wife and mother, and the poor of Workington of a most kind benefactress.

DEATHS.

1819, **A**T Canton, on board the *Van Jan*. 15. sutart East Indiaman, which he commanded, Capt. Rob. Stair Dalrymple, youngest son of the late Sir Hugh Dalrymple, bart. of Bargeny and North Berwick.

1820, **J**an. 6. At Gorruckpore, in the East Indies, Philip Monckton, esq. Judge and Magistrate at that station, fifth son of the Hon. Edward Monckton.

Feb. 2. At St. George d'Elmina, on the gold coast of Africa, F. C. E. Oldenburgh, President, Governor of that fortress, and Commander in Chief of the Dutch settlements in Guinea.

March 31. At Paris, of an apoplectic fit, M. Balzac, a French architect, well known for his beautiful designs from Egyptian monuments, which appeared in a work published by order of the French government. He was an excellent man, and a skilful artist, animated by sincere enthusiasm for the advancement of art. He preserved the energy of youth to a very old age. M. Balzac also cultivated poetry with success. Besides a multitude of designs and architectural plans, he has left behind him a collection of poems, and in the last year, also a comedy, and several other MS. works.

At Jamaica, Miss Popham, daughter of Sir Home and Lady Popham.

April 1. At Rheims, aged 86, M. Lévesque de Pouilly, author of several esteemed works on *Navigation*.

April 11. At *Weymouth*, near Weybury, Wilt., in her 40th year, of an apoplectic seizure, Miss, third daughter of the late Joseph Mortimer, esq. of Trowbridge, a pious Christian and a sincere friend.

April 16. On the coast of Cephalonia, suddenly, in his 18th year, Mr. Henry Hyde Fremantle, Midshipman of his Majesty's ship *Glasgow*. He was third son of the late Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Fremantle, G.C.B. &c. &c.

April 19. At Ratisbon, in his 84th year, the Right Rev. Charles Arbuthnot, Lord Abbot of the Scots Monastery and College of St. James's, in Ratisbon.—This venerable Prelate was born in the parish of Longside, Aberdeenshire, from whence he was sent at an early age to the above seminary. So highly was this amiable man respected by the German Princes, that when the Diet of Ratisbon, at the instigation, or rather command of Buonaparte, had resolved to secularize the Church lands of the Empire, they made an express exception in favour of Abbot Arbuthnot, permitting him to enjoy the revenues of the establishment during his life. It may not be improper to add, that the Monastery and College was founded above 1000 years ago, by one of those illustrious Scotsmen who had been attracted to the Court of the Emperor Charlemagne, whose munificence to learned men has been so often extolled by historians.

April 22. At the Vicarage House, St. Austell, in her 30th year, Frances, wife of the Rev. T. S. Smith, and fifth daughter of the late John Ryle, esq. of Park House, near Macclesfield.

May 1. At his Diocese of Sabina, Cardinal Litta, born at Milan, in 1754, promoted to the Cardinalate in 1801.

May 6. Katherine, relict of Francis Robertson, esq. of Falmouth Trelawney, daughter of the Hon. John Cunningham, deceased, late Custos of St. James's, Jamaica.

At Pisa, Millicent-Anne, daughter of the late P. Chandos Pole, esq. of Radbourne, Derbyshire.

May 7. Near the Western Isles, on his homeward passage from Bengal, in his 19th year, Mr. Edwin Smith, Midshipman in the *Ornatic* East Indiaman, fourth son of Wm. Smith, esq. formerly of Durham.—While reaching over the taffrail he fell overboard; and, notwithstanding the most prompt and active exertions to save his life, he was unfortunately drowned. It may be useful to observe, that this melancholy catastrophe would have been avoided, had he possessed the slightest skill in the art of swimming.

At the Rectory House, Oxwich, near Swansea, aged 64, of a fit of apoplexy, the Rev. David Evans, A.M., Rector of Llanfagan, Rector of the Collegiate Church of Brecon, Rector of the Northern Deanery of the third part of Brecon, Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Argyll, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Brecon.

May 9. At 63, South Audley Street, aged 26, Mr. George Lockington.

May 10. At sea, on board the Prince Ernest Packet, from Madeira, Frances Theodosia Lady Powerscourt.—Her Ladyship was eldest daughter of Robert Earl of Roden, born August 1795, and married 1813. She has left issue a son, born in December 1813.

Aged 29, William Wilkinson, only son of James Dawiddie, esq. of Pool, near Otley, Yorkshire.

At Bromley, Kent, aged 96, Mrs. Mary Bayly.

At Lambeth, in his 59th year, Wm. Allenby, esq.

At Holloway, aged 33, suddenly, L. Downton, esq.

At Clapham-rise, in his 63d year, John Newman, esq. of Fiamere House, Oxon, upwards of 30 years one of the Justices of the Peace for Bucks.

May 12. At Croydon, in his 65th year, Mr. George Smith, many years an inhabitant of that place.

At Nairn, (N.B.) in his 70th year, the Rev. Isaac Kitchin, 40 years Pastor of the Associate Antiburgher Church in that town.

At Sprug Garden, Eliza, wife of John Stephenson, esq. of Binfield Place, Berkshire.

May 13. G. M. B. Napiet, esq. of East Pennard House, High Sheriff of Somersetshire.—A few days ago he had a severe fall from his horse which caused his death.

May 15. At Newport, Isle of Wight, Brevet Lieut. col. Henry Worsley, senior Major of his Majesty's 34th Regiment of Infantry, Captain of Yarmouth Castle, and Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.—This truly gallant and indefatigable Officer has departed this life in consequence of a complete exhaustion of all the animal power, induced by the fatigues, anxieties, and privations experienced by him on actual service in unhealthy climates, having completed only his 37th year in the month of February last, and having constantly suffered extreme ill health for nearly three years last past; "*Sed omnes decorem est pro patriâ mori.*"

Harriet, wife of Wm. Wrightson, esq. of Cusworth, Yorkshire.

GENT. MAG. June, 1820.

In her 81st year, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. J. Hopps, late of St. Paul's Church-yard.

Wm. Barnes Lambton, son of W. Lambton, esq. of Belmont-place, Wandsworth-road.

At Richmond, Surrey, at an advanced age, Mrs. Sarah Mickell.

May 14. At Liverpool, aged 63, Hannah, relict of the Rev. Capt. Betherton, of Kendal, Westmoreland, and youngest daughter of the late John Thomson, esq. of the former place.

At Torquay, Devonshire, in his 68th year, suddenly, whilst in conversation with a part of his family, Henry Foot, esq. of Berwick St. John, Wiltshire.

Catherine, relict of the late Mr. Aaron Wickens, of Dunmow, Essex.

In Great Diamond-street, Michael Bush, esq. Proctor, of Doctors' Commons.

May 15. At South Parade, Queen's Elms, Little Chelsea, in her 82d year, the Baroness Anna Wilhelmina Van Grovestins.

In her 94th year, the relict of John Bell, esq. late Governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance Office.

Aged 63, the wife of Wm. Bragg, esq. of Moreton Hampstead, Devonshire.

Aged 52, Mr. John Taylor, of Bedford-street, Covent Garden.

At Icklingham, Suffolk, aged 69, the Rev. Robert Gwilt, of which place he had been nearly 40 years Pastor.

May 16. At Montrose, Mrs. Jean Straton.—Besides leaving handsome legacies to her relatives, she bequeathed—To the Poor within the town of Montrose, 1,000*l.*

—For the education of poor children, 1,000*l.*—For the benefit of decayed gentlewomen in Montrose, 1,000*l.*—To the Episcopal Chapel in Montrose, 1,000*l.*—To purchase a house for the officiating Clergyman of the Chapel, 600*l.*—To the Seamen's Box, 200*l.*

May 17. At Bellmoor House, Hampstead, Sir John Jackson, Bart. of Arley, Bedfordshire, one of the Directors of the East India Company. He was created a Baronet, Dec. 27, 1814.

At Sillwood Park, Sunning Hill, aged 48, Mary, wife of George Simson, esq.

May 18. The wife of J. Clerk, esq. of Bownham House, Gloucestershire.

At Islington, aged 59, Sarah, wife of P. R. Poland, esq. of Bow lane.

The Rev. Matthew Arnold, Garrison Chaplain of Portsmouth, who was drowned by the upsetting of a boat near Brown Down Point. Mr. Arnold was one of the Guardians of the Poor in the parish of Alverstoke, and devoted much of his time, his influence, and his property, to ameliorate the condition of his fellow creatures.

At Ashford, in the county of Kent, Mrs. Disney,

Disney, widow the late Rev. William Disney, D. D. Rector of Pledley, and last of the three daughters and coheirs of the late John Smyth of Chart Sutton in the same county, esq. Mrs. Disney died in an advanced age. She was much respected and loved by all who knew her—she was an excellent daughter, a fond and faithful wife; a kind sister, a benevolent friend to sick and poor; and a sincere Christian.

Aged 75, the Rev. W. Perkins, M. A. Vicar of Kingbury, Somerset, and 45 years Curate of Twyford, Bucks, senior Member of Lincoln College, Oxford, and one of the oldest Chaplains to his present Majesty. He has left a widow and 14 children to bewail his irreparable loss.

May 19. At Paris Geo. Dering, esq of Barham Court, Kent.

In his 57th year, after an illness of only a few hours, John Lodge Batley, esq of Masbham.

At Farnham, Emma, widow of C. Barker, esq.

Aged 69, the Lady of Sir Thos. Frankland, bart. of Thirkleby, near Thirsk, Yorkshire.

May 20. At Barnet, Joseph, youngest son of W. S. Addington, esq of Goldington Lodge, Bedfordshire.

In Rye-lane, Peckham, aged 68, Mr. T. Cracklow, of Great Tower-street.

At Luton, aged 76 the son of the late Thomas Collett, esq of Hemel Hempstead.

At Harberton, in his 88th year, the Rev Ralph Barnes, Archdeacon of Ictons, Chancellor of the Diocese, and Canon Residentiary at Exeter.

May 21. Aged 39, Sarah, wife of Bernard Ross, esq of Little Trinity-lane, Upper Thames street.

At Kentish Town Isabella, daughter of John Smith, esq of Hattou garden.

At Kensington, aged 87, Mr Wm Hazelgrove.

In Gower-street, Bedford-square, Alex. son of Hendras Sutherland, esq F. R. S.

May 22. At Milton, Ayrshire, Lady Hunter Blair.

In Greenfield-street, Commercial road, in her 64th year, Mrs C. P. Farrington.

In Austin Friars, in his 76th year Geo Vaux, esq.

At Brighton, Arthur, son of J. S. Loder, esq. of Tavistock-place, London.

Mary, widow of the late Mr Joshua Brown, of George-street, Portman square, and mother of John Brown, esq. of Upper George-street.

May 23. At Chapel Allerton, in her 26th year, Margaret Brockden, wife of W. W. Brown, esq. banker, of Leeds.

At Brompton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, in his 84th year, Mr. William Clifford, malster.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 73, Chas. Blackley, esq.

At Aspley Grove, Bedfordshire, in her 71st year, Mary, widow of the late Wm Adam, esq. of Aspley Grove, Middlesex.

At the residence of her father, on Clapham Common, in her 82nd year, Matilda, eldest daughter of Thos. Norton, esq. of Warwick-square.

May 24. In Abbey street, Carlisle, Lieut. col. Salkeld.—The early part of this gallant Officer's life was spent in India, where, as Adjutant-General, under the command of the late Lord Lake, he led successively through the several campaigns of that distinguished General.

At Kensington, in his 26th year, Dr. Wm Thomson, youngest son of the late Frederick Thomson, esq.

At Richmond in her 66th year, Mary, widow of the late Charles Arnold, esq. of Shenley Hill, Herts, and eldest daughter of Rob. Bicknell, esq. formerly one of the Masters in Chancery.

In Bloomsbury square, Richard Jackson, esq. only son of George Jackson, esq. of Kentish Town.

At Tooting, the wife of D. Blachford, esq.

In her 81st year, Jane, wife of James Chapman, esq. of Paul's Cray Hill, Kent.

May 25. At sea, on his return from Lisbon T. S. Odert, esq. of Cardrona, N. B.

At Laytonstope, in his 88th year, Geo Lear, esq.

At Lisson Grove, in his 75th year, Wm Walker, esq. late of Northaw, Herts.

May 26. In Suffolk-place, Islington, Sarah, wife of Thomas Barty, esq. of Bulridge House, Wilts.

Rev. Ashton Wade, of Hardingstone, Northamptonshire.

May 27. Aged 38 Captain Edwards Lloyd Graham, R. N. eldest son of the late Aaron Graham, esq.

At Little Green, Sussex, aged 70, Thos Peckham Phipps, esq.

Aged 88, Mr Thomas Absted, of London Wall.

In Lincoln's Inn Fields, aged 39, Hen Cline, jun. esq. one of the Surgeons, and one of the Lecturers in Anatomy and Surgery, to St. Thomas's Hospital.

After a few hours illness, Thos. Haides, esq. many years surgeon and apothecary at Godalming.

In Bedford square, in his 76th year, G. Goring esq. Proctor, of Doctors' Commons.

Of apoplexy (while on a visit to his daughter at Newport Pagnell), aged 63, Stephen Matthews of Canterbury-buildings, Lambeth, a Member of the Society of Friends.

Aged 57, Mr. John Smith, of Harold's Park, near Waltham Abbey, Essex.

May 28. In Mark lane, in his 73d year, John

John Greenidge, esq. Corufector, and one of the oldest and ablest lawyers.

At Wilton, near Ross, Herefordshire, H. Platt, esq.

In Doughty-street, Henry Clarke, esq. At Windsor, aged 82, Mrs. Stanlin, formerly housekeeper at Frogmore to her late Majesty.

May 29. At Stepney, in his 72d year, Thomas Marsh, of Mansell-st. Goodman's-fields, a Member of the Society of Friends.

At Windsor, in his 35th year, Mr. Chas. Wright, printer.

At Stafford, Mary, wife of the Rev. Rob. Aulezark, and eldest daughter of the late D. Warren, rector of Ripple, and Archdeacon of Worcester.

May 30. At Camden Town, aged 38, Mr. Geo. Monkhouse, of Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, chymist.

At Stoke parsonage, the Rev. Baily Wallis, D. D. rector of St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich, to which he was presented in 1782, by the Dean and Chapter of Ely. He was formerly of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded A B. 1778, A. M. 1782, D. D. 1808.

Catherine, daughter of the late Richard Smith, esq. of Hill Moreton House, near Rugby, Warwickshire.

At Kensington, in his 41st year, Mr. Edw. Hayley, formerly of Long Acre and Kentish Town.

In Great Pulteney-street, Bath, Christian Louisa, daughter of the Hon. Paul Horsford, his Majesty's Attorney General for the Leeward Islands.

At Elvastone Cottage, Devonshire, in her 54th year, suddenly, Mrs. Sarah Cholerton, of Chadleston, Derbyshire.

May 31. At Market Weighton, Mr. Bradley, the Yorkshire Giant when dead he measured nine feet in length, and three feet over the shoulders.

In Thayer-street, Manchester-square, Walter William, esq. late Surgeon in the East India Company's service, Bengal Establishment.

At Kingsdown, near Bristol, the widow of the late Thos. Rickards, esq. of Clapton, Middlesex.

Lately. In Gloucester-street, Reginald Bellingham, son of Sir Bellingham Graham, bart.

Bucks. At High Wycombe, in the 60th year of her widowhood, and 86th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Heather, relict of Mr. Thomas Heather, Master of the Royal Grammar School at that place.

Gloucestershire. The wife of J. Clerke, esq. of Bowham House, sister to Lady Mildmay, of Newford, near Winchester.

Hants. At Wickham, near Fareham, in his 70th year, Vice Admiral Sir Richard Grisdale, R. C. B.

Here. At Dulwich, in her 27th year (having been married but five months),

Martha Anne, wife of Mr. Edward Battison, Oxford-shire.

Norfolk. In King-st. Norwich, in her 104th year, the relict of the Rev. Henj. Laney, formerly rector of Wymington, who was lineally descended from Henj. Laney, D. D. successively Bishop of Peterborough, Lincoln, and Ely, and who died in 1674.

Staffordshire.—At Barlaston, near Stone, Mr. Keeling, the Artist.—He was considered the Vandyke of the county; and had, perhaps, within the last 50 years, painted more portraits than any other Artist within the same space of time.

Suffolk.—The Rev. Dr. Baily Wallis, Rector of St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich.

Sussex.—The Rev. Mr. Harvey, Rector of Walburton: he went out fishing, and it is supposed, being seized with a fit, fell into a ditch, as he was found next day drowned.

Wales.—At his residence, near Haverfordwest, the Rev. Thos. Phillips, M. A. Rector of Haroldston and Lambton, Pembrokeshire.

At Dolgelly, at a very advanced age, H. Parry, esq. Solicitor, father of the profession on the North Wales Circuit, and uncle to Chief Baron Richards.

SCOTLAND.—At Port Glasgow, Mr. Hugh Richmond, one of the under Clerks in the Custom House of Port Glasgow. His funeral was attended by a party of Volunteers. He never recovered from the fatigue he underwent during the insurrection at Paisley, and from the bruises he received at Greenock on the 8th of April.

IRELAND.—The Rev. Mr. Murphy, Parish Priest of Ballyheige, in the county of Kerry, was found dead in his bed a few days ago, without having manifested any symptoms of indisposition on the day previous.

ABROAD.—At Paris, Col. Andrew Dennis O'Kelly.

At Paris, aged 65, the famous Count Volney, author of, *the Ruins of Empires*, and of many literary and political productions. He was a native of Crayon in Bretagne, a member of the French academy, and a Peer, created by Buonaparte. Volney was a correspondent of the Literary Society of Calcutta, and has bequeathed 1200 francs of *rente* for ever, to found a premium for the best Essay on the Oriental languages, and particularly on the simplification of their characters. His funeral obsequies were performed in the Church of St. Sulpice on the 28th, and his remains carried thence to the cemetery of Pere Lachaise.

On board the *Henry Wellesley* (on his passage from Jamaica), aged 22, John Gregory Scott, esq.

At Copenhagen, the Icelandic poet, J. Thorlaksen, who had translated into his native

native language Milton's "Paradise Lost," and Klopstock's "Messias." He had received a sum of money from England (particularly from the Literary Fund, see pp. 464, 465.), and enjoyed an annual pension from the King of Denmark.

June 1. At *Ortellenham*, in her 72d year, Rachel Worsley, wife of J. Ireland, esq. of Hampton Lodge, Herefordshire. She was daughter of the late Gen. Mervick, and niece of the late J. Leman, esq. of Northw. Herts.

At *Booner's Hall*, Bethnal Green, aged 32, Anna Maria, wife of Mr. R. Cranch, of Union-court, Broad-street, solicitor.

At *Guernsey*, in his 36th year, Lieut. A. N. Napier, R. N., second son of the late J. Napier, esq. of Tintin Hall, Somersetsh., and brother to Major Napier, R. A.

At *Rushall*, Wilts, aged 73, Sir John Methuen Poore, bart. He was created a Baronet July 8, 1795, with remainder to the family of his brother Edward.

June 2. In *Berner's-street*, in his 70th year, Thos. Wakefield, esq. of Wendover, Bucks, formerly Commander in the India Company's service.

In his 48th year, G. T. Kent, e-q. of Brick lane, Spitalfield.

After a few hours' illness, aged 25, Maria, wife of Mr. C. Bowen, of Providence-row, Finsbury-square.

In *Aldermanbury*, aged 5½, Anne, wife of Mr. W. Seabrooke of the Bank of England.

June 3. In his 77th year, Mr. J. Jones, of Cullum-street, wine-merchant.

Suddenly, the wife of A. Seward, esq. of Norton-street, Fitzroy-square.

At *Kilina*, near Dublin, in his 78th year, Sir James Bond, bart. of Coolamber, co. Longford. He was created a Baronet in 1794.

June 4. In *Lower Cadogan-place*, Jas. Preston, second son of J. S. Broadwood, esq.

In *Harley-street*, aged 16, William, eldest son of W. Dickinson, esq. M. P.

Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr. Hippus, of Hackney.

At *Great Stanmore*, Middlesex, Maria Caroline, daughter of Thos. Wyatt, esq. of Woburn-place, London.

In his 72d year, Francis Drummond, esq. of Sloane-street, late captain of the 98th foot, representative of the ancient and respectable family of the Drummonds of Hawthorndean, in the county of Edinburgh, North Britain. He has left three sons and three daughters to lament his loss; his eldest son is now lieutenant-colonel in the 3d regiment of Foot Guards.

At *Boxted*, Essex, in her 89th year, Aune, widow of the late Rev. R. Cooke, formerly Vicar of that place.

June 5. At *Springfield-place*, Essex, in her 48th year, Mrs. Brograve.

In *North-street*, Fitzroy-square, in his 70th year, John Hughes, esq.

At *Richmond*, Amelia, daughter of R. Henning, esq. of *Worcester*, Dorsetshire.

At *Hackney*, in his 70th year, Mr. Jas. Curtis, formerly of *Manor*.

At *Dublin*, Mary, wife of Thomas Lester, esq. of the *Royal Fusiliers*.

At *Torquay*, in his 90th year, Henry Couchman, third son of Mr. Peance, of *Salford*, Warwickshire.

June 6 Mr. Clegg, engineer in the artillery, who has had the direction of the firing of the cannon, on days of rejoicing, in *St. James's-park*, and of those on the *Lambeth shore* when the King went to meet his Parliament, preceded the Royal Procession at a short distance, carrying the large signal flag on his shoulder to the man on the *Lambeth shore* to discharge the cannon, accompanied by an artilleryman, carrying a small white signal flag with G. R. on it. One of the King's footmen was conversing with Mr. Clegg upon the state of the weather, when Mr. C. fell down and expired. The footman lifted his head up in his lap, and rendered every possible assistance. One of the blacks belonging to the military took off his turban and laid it under his head. The body was carried to the *Star and Garter public-house*, near the spot.

Aged 60, Mr. Robt. Newbald, of *Kent-road*, and of *Pöter's-fields*, Southwark.

At *Delrow*, Herts, Lieut.-Col. Leighton Cathcart Dalrymple, C. B., of the 15th Hussars, second son of Gen. Sir Hugh Dalrymple, bart.

At *Nelson Terrace*, *Stoke Newington*, Amelia, wife of Mr. T. Bartlett, of *Pilgrim-street*, *Ludgate-hill*.

Aged 73, Thomas Fowler, esq. of *Court of Hill*, *Shropshire*, and of *Abbey Cwmhir*, *Radnorshire*.

At *White Windows*, near *Halifax*, aged 70, Lydia, widow of Joseph Priestley, esq.

At *Waterford*, Wm. Newport, esq. the senior of one of the most ancient of all existing Irish Banks, a bank founded a century ago by his grandfather, and handed down through his revered father, late the respected patriarch of that city. Early in life he was a leading Member of the corporation, and served the office of Mayor in 1784. He was the younger and only brother of the Right Hon. Sir John Newport, bart. M. P. for *Waterford*.

At *Chastleton*, *Oxfordshire*, in his 90th year, Thos. Cranage, esq. late of *Camberwell-grove*, formerly a coal merchant at *Hungerford-wharf*, *Strand*.

Mr. John Black, of *Epping*, land agent and surveyor.

At *Bath*, Lieut.-col. Flinders of the Hon. East India Company's Service, on the *Madras Establishment*. This Officer's distinguished services and gallant defence of *Wandewash*, are detailed in Col. Wilkes' *History of India*.

At Watworth, aged 35, Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Lower Watworth, West.

On Richmond Hill, the wife of the late Rev. T. Boscawen, Rector of Tiverton, Somersetshire, and of St. Peter's Bristol.

Aged 77, Mrs. Anne Hastings, of King's-road, Bedford-row.

June 8. At Hastings, Sophia, wife of J. Townsend.

At Egremont House, near Harrow-on-the-Hill, Rob. Hazard, esq. formerly of Tarriers House, Bucks, and of Kutery Court, Devonshire.

At Edinburgh, Hugh Warrender, esq. of Burnside, his Majesty's agent for Scotland, and Deputy Keeper of the Signet.

At Ramsgate, after a few hours' illness, aged 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Tipping, widow.

At Brighton, of an hemorrhage on the lungs, aged 47, George Knowles, esq.

In his 71st year, Robert Storie, esq. of Effra House, Brixton, Surrey, late one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Surrey.

Aged 71, Mr. Henry Wilson Mills, of Great Winchester-street.

June 9. At her brother's, at Camberwell, after many years of severe affliction, aged 25, Miss Frances Lutwyche.

At Aberdeen, aged 91, John Abercrombie, esq. formerly Chief Magistrate of that city.

At Dublin, at Lady Clarina's, in her 19th year, the wife of Rollo Gillespie, esq. late of the 20th Light Dragoons, her ladyship's second daughter.

Chas. Cock, e-q. of Upper Kennington-lane, Vauxhall.

In Bedford-road, Clapham, in his 53d year, Thos. Cunningham, esq.

At the Palace of Loon, in Holland, aged nearly 69, her Royal Highness Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina, Princess Dowager of Orange, mother to the King of the Netherlands. She was born August 7, 1751. Her father was Augustus William, Prince Royal of Prussia; and she married, in 1767, Prince William V. the last Stadtholder of the Seven United Provinces, who died in 1806. The Princess of Orange resided a considerable time in this country, where she was much respected.

June 10. At Southport, a watering place in Lancashire, whither he had repaired for the benefit of the sea air, William, fourth son of John Close, esq. of Manchester, in the 19th year of his age. The most patient resignation, and great equanimity of temper during a long protracted illness, with highly polished, yet unaffected manners, were traits in his character worthy of admiration.

The wife of Mr. Henry Stevenson, timber-merchant, of St. John-street road.

At Blackheath, George Hawks, esq. of Gateshead Iron Works, co. Durham.

Aged 67, Mr. Z. Mallam, of Wemlock.

June 11. At Hindkley, Leicestershire, Isabella, daughter of the late Sir Alex. Minlock, bart. of Galmorton, East Lothian, Scotland.

In her 63d year, Elizabeth, wife of Sam. Rodbard, esq. of Evercreech, Somersetshire.

At Bromley, Middlesex, in his 70th year, William Man, e-q.

June 12. In Maiden-lane, College-hill, aged 64, Mr. Stephen Griffin.

At Bath, the Hon. Miss P. H. Hutchinson, sister to the Earl of Dunoughmore.

Mr Thos. Josolyne, of Harlow, Essex. He was Master of the Charing House Academy at the above place near 40 years.

In Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn-lane, James Goodchild, e-q.

In Bedford-square, in her 50th year, the wife of Joseph Butterworth, esq. M.P.

Aged 61, Mr. Wm. Bainfield, many years Vestry Clerk of the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.

Brevet Major Archibald M'Lachlan, of the Royal Marines.

June 13. At Rawleigh House, Devonshire, aged 73, Justinian Casamajor, esq. of Potterells, Hertfordshire.

At Bird's Place, near Henley-upon-Thames, aged 59, the relict of the late Barrett March, e-q.

June 15. In the city of Lincoln, at his father's house, aged 28, Henry Lee, esq. second officer of the Hon. East India Company's ship Charles Grant. After a continuance of 14 years in the Company's service, during which period he made seven voyages to the Indies and China, and when the highest professional persons were directly within his reach, he died of one of those lingering complaints incident to change of climate;—bewailed by his friends, regretted by his associates, and respected and beloved by all his shipmates; leaving behind him a character of a smart and active officer, of a generous friend, a useful and valuable member of society; combining in his conduct a strict enforcement of naval discipline, with a scrupulous and humane regard to the comforts of the seamen.

At Walthamstow, aged 49, R. Lee, esq.

At Suffolk-place, Islington, in her 59th year, Mrs. S. Hutton, late of Newgate-street.

In Montague place, Russell-square, the wife of Mr. Serjeant Lens.

Eleanor Martha, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Dawson, esq. of Edwardston Hall, Suffolk.

At Bath, the relict of Jasper Leigh Goodwin, esq. late of Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire.

In James-street Covent-garden, Mr. Mat. Hewson, surgeon.

June 16. At Petersham, Lord Charles Spencer

In Cumberland-street, aged 18, Frances, the eldest daughter of T. Fitzgerald, esq. of Bedford House, Bedford.

June 17. In Manchester-street, the widow of the Rev. Thomas Gwynn, late Vicar of Tottenham, Middlesex.

At Bloomsbury, after a few days illness, aged 51, William Sawley, eldest son of the late George Sawley, esq., both of Gateshead Iron Works. He came to London to attend on his father (whose death happened on the 11th inst.) during his illness, and will now accompany him to the grave.

Suddenly, Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, aged 74, of the third st. of St. Mary, mother to Mrs. Fenn, of the ship on Launch, Limehouse. In Alfred-place, Bedford-square, in her 76th year, Mrs. Greecill, of Sun-row, Islington.

At Prince's Swallow, esq. of Hampstead.

June 18. At Walthamstow, aged 81, the widow of Mr. Campen, late of the same place.

In his 73d year, John Bentiman, esq. of Kennington.

June 19. In Poland-street, the widow of the late Dr. Simmons.

In Soho-sq. in his 80th year, the venerable President of the Royal Society, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, G. C. B. &c. The loss to Science by the demise of this excellent man and liberal patron will be long and severely felt. Sir Joseph had been for a long time labouring under a most distressing illness; for some years he had been deprived of the use of his lower extremities, and rendered so feeble as to be lifted from his room to his carriage. He possessed a princely

fortune, of which he assigned a large portion to the support of the Society of Science, particularly Natural History, private and public charities, and domestic hospitality. He was elected F. R. S. in February 1766; and (with the exception of the Earl of Bute) who was elected only 14 days earlier) was the Father of that Society. He was elected F. R. S. in the May following.—A farther account shall be given in our next.

June 20. At Caroline Park, Archibald Cockburn, esq. late of Cocken. Mr. Cockburn entered into the Faculty of Advocates in 1762, and was long Sheriff Depute of the county of Edinburgh. He was afterwards made Judge Admiral, and in 1790 was appointed a Baron of the Court of Exchequer, in room of Baron Stewart Moncrieff, which he resigned in 1809, and was succeeded by Baron Clerk Railtray. It is rather remarkable, that four of the Judges of the Court of Exchequer have died within the last 12 months, viz.: Lord Chief Baron Dundas, Sir Geo. Buchan Hepburn, and the two preceding.

At Henbury Hall, Cheshire, in his 65th year, Thos Brooke, esq.

June 21. In Red Lion Court, Fleet-street, Mr. Wm. Thorne, printer.

June 22. At Shabden, in Surrey, in her 76th year, the lady of William Oliver, esq. of Dinslabyre, Roxbro'shire.

June 23. At Eye, Suffolk, the Rev. Robert Malyn, 52 years Rector of Kirton, and since 1812, Rector of Thornham magna and parva, in that county. He was formerly of Jesus College, Cambridge, A.B. 1753.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1820. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather June 1820.
May 27	58	62	50	29, 71	showery	
28	57	60	51	, 67	rain	
29	50	58	46	, 44	showery	
30	50	59	50	, 46	fair	
31	52	56	50	, 49	showery	
June 1	55	60	51	, 62	showery	
2	56	60	50	, 66	stormy	
3	50	57	49	, 82	cloudy	
4	49	54	49	, 99	rain	
5	49	61	48	30, 04	fair	
6	49	55	49	, 02	rain	
7	54	58	51	, 06	fair	
8	52	57	52	29, 95	cloudy	
9	52	50	54	, 85	cloudy	
10	53	58	48	, 82	cloudy	
11	49	53	50	, 62	rain	

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom in. pts.	Weather June 1820.
June	°	°	°		
12	50	59	48	29, 87	fair (with hail)
13	50	53	50	, 95	thund. storm
14	51	58	52	30, 15	cloudy
15	53	58	53	29, 94	rain
16	54	62	55	30, 04	cloudy
17	56	63	58	, 05	fair
18	58	68	59	, 10	fair
19	56	67	56	29, 86	fair
20	56	58	57	, 77	rain
21	58	64	58	30, 01	fair
22	58	71	59	, 19	fair
23	60	76	60	, 25	fair
24	66	78	65	, 33	fair
25	67	81	74	, 46	fair
26	75	87	68	54	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 30, to June 30, 1820.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 3	50 and 60	
Males - 849	1626	Males 679	1414		5 and 10	60 and 70	
Females - 766		Females 735			10 and 20	70 and 80	
Whereof have died under 2 years old		356			20 and 30	80 and 90	
					30 and 40	90 and 100	
				40 and 50			

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.	
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Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending June 17, 1820.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Middlesex	75	11	42	5	53	10	28	6	41	5	Essex	70	8	36	0	35	8	26	6	38	8
Surrey	73	6	38	0	34	0	27	2	42	6	Kent	73	7	00	0	37	0	25	7	39	10
Hertford	69	6	00	0	34	6	26	6	44	0	Sussex	66	1	00	0	34	6	25	10	44	0
Bedford	67	0	42	0	37	8	26	6	41	8	Suffolk	72	1	00	0	35	3	28	6	40	7
Huntingdon	61	0	00	0	32	6	23	4	41	0	Cambridge	63	9	43	0	00	0	22	0	41	2
Northampton	66	10	46	0	36	0	24	3	45	0	Norfolk	69	5	42	1	30	6	24	3	41	8
Rutland	69	6	00	0	38	6	26	6	45	0	Lincoln	67	9	43	0	35	5	23	3	44	10
Leicester	69	5	00	0	37	8	23	4	46	0	York	68	8	41	2	33	4	23	4	46	3
Nottingham	70	0	40	6	39	10	26	0	45	5	Durham	71	0	00	0	38	0	26	1	00	0
Derby	72	8	00	0	40	6	25	7	52	6	Northumb.	69	8	48	9	33	3	27	2	38	0
Stafford	73	1	00	0	43	5	27	8	49	2	Cumberl.	74	0	50	8	31	9	27	7	00	0
Salop	73	1	48	10	00	0	30	7	53	4	Westmor.	76	9	40	0	36	0	27	9	00	0
Hereford	67	6	50	0	32	2	28	10	47	1	Lancaster	71	7	00	0	00	0	25	8	48	0
Worcester	66	1	00	0	36	0	29	9	47	4	Chester	68	1	00	0	34	10	00	0	00	0
Warwick	70	4	00	0	37	0	28	6	51	0	Flint	67	0	00	0	42	5	26	4	00	0
Wilts	75	8	00	0	29	6	28	5	49	0	Denbigh	70	7	00	0	41	10	25	0	00	0
Berks	72	0	00	0	33	1	28	2	44	9	Anglesea	69	0	00	0	36	8	19	1	00	0
Oxford	68	5	00	0	35	0	25	2	42	6	Carnarvon	74	10	00	0	38	9	26	8	00	0
Bucks	68	0	00	0	38	6	27	10	40	6	Merioneth	75	6	50	0	00	0	24	7	00	0
Bracon	71	0	00	0	32	7	23	4	00	0	Cardigan	67	10	00	0	40	0	18	0	00	0
Montgomery	68	9	00	0	32	0	31	8	00	0	Pembroke	58	1	00	0	36	0	19	7	00	0
Radnor	66	4	00	0	35	2	27	7	00	0	Carmarth.	70	2	00	0	34	0	19	5	00	0
										Glanorgan 73 7 00 0 23 4 24 0 00 0 0											
										Gloucester 67 6 00 0 35 0 25 2 47 0 0											
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Somerset 70 8 00 0 50 8 22 0 46 0 0											
70 0 43 10 35 5 25 9 45 0 0										Monm. 70 9 00 0 35 2 00 0 00 0 0											
										Devon 72 9 00 0 35 2 00 0 00 0 0											
Average of Scotland, per quarter:										Cornwall 76 5 00 0 36 1 29 4 00 0 0											
00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0										Dorset 69 11 00 0 30 10 27 3 52 0 0											
										Hants 67 1 00 0 30 8 27 0 48 0 0											

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

70 0 43 10 35 5 25 9 45 0

Average of Scotland, per quarter:

00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, June 26, 60s. to 65s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, June 17, 25s. 10d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, June 21, 37s. 6½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, June 26.

Kent Bags.....	3l. 10s. to 4l. 4s.	Kent Pockets.....	3l. 15s. to 4l. 14s.
Sussex Ditto.....	3l. 3s. to 3l. 14s.	Sussex Ditto.....	3l. 8s. to 4l. 4s.
Essex Ditto.....	3l. 3s. to 4l. 0s.	Essex Ditto.....	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 26:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. Straw 1l. 10s. 8d. Clover 0l. 0s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 4s. Straw 1l. 12s. 6d. Clover 7l. 10s.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 7s. 6d. Straw 1l. 12s. 6d. Clover 6l. 10s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, June 26.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.	Lamb.....	5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton.....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market June 26:	
Veal.....	4s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts.....	1711 Calves 320.
Pork.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs 14,800	Pigs 200.

COALS, June 26: Newcastle 31s. 6d. to 38s. 0d.—Sunderland, 32s. 0d. to 41s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Town Tallow 63s. 6d. Yellow Russia 62s.

SOAP, Yellow 20s. Mottled 102s. Curd 106s.—CANDLES, 11s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 13s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in June, 1880 (to the 24th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 25, New Bridge street, London.—Kewash Canal, 999l. 12s. ex Half-year's Div. 28l. — Grand Junction, 944l. with 4l. 10s. Half-year's Div.—Monmouthshire, 145l. ex Half-year's Div. 5l.—Doncasters, 90l. per Cent.—Ellesmere, 73l. 4l. per Ann.—Gloucester and Berkeley Optimal Loan Notes, 52l. bearing 5 per Cent. Interest.—Dudley, 69l. ex Half-Year's Div. 1l. 10s.—Grand Surrey, 64l.—Regent's, 33l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 24l.—Wilts and Berks, 8l.—Kennet and Avon, 19l. Div. 1l.—Huddersfield, 13l.—West India Dock, 174l. Div. 10l. per Ann.—London Dock, 76l. to 80l.—Commercial Dock, 58l. 3l. per Ann.—Globe Assurance, 118l. Div. 6l.—Vauxhall Bridge, 16l. 10s.—Southwark Bridge, 20l.—Grand Junction Water Works, 35l. 10s.—Chelsea Ditto, 13l. 10s. Div. 12s. per Ann.—Westminster Gas Light Company, 60l. ex Div. 2l. Half-year.—New Ditto, 10l. Premium.—Bath Gas, at Par.—Russel Institution, 13l. 2s. 6d.—Surrey Ditto, 8l. 8s.—London Institution, 39 Guineas.—English Opera, Strand, Rent Charges, 13l. 10s. per Ann. 170l. with a Free Admission transferable.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1880.

Days	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
1	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
2	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
3	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
4	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
5	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
6	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
7	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
8	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
9	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
10	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
11	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
12	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
13	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
14	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
15	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
16	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
17	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
18	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
19	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
20	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
21	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
22	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
23	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
24	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
25	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
26	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
27	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
28	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
29	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.
30	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr. Cl.	3 1/2 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	B. Long Imp.	India	India	Old	Ex. Billa.	Com.	Com.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.

SUPPLEMENT

TO VOLUME XC. PART I.

Embellished with a View of FOUNTAINS ABBEY, YORKSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN,

May 30.

THE ruins of Fountains Abbey have been frequently described in your Magazine; more particularly by Mr. Carter, in his *Pursuits of Architectural Innovation*, vol. LXXVI. p. 625; and by a very intelligent anonymous Correspondent, in vol. LXXXVIII. i. pp. 318. 582. The latter description so happily combined information with entertainment, that I regret he has not favoured us with the continuation. At the same time that I express a hope that he will soon fulfil his promise, allow me to offer to your Readers a view of part of the inside of that beautiful ruin (*see the Plate*) drawn and engraved by Mr. Moses Griffith, the Draftsman and companion of Mr. Pennant in his celebrated Tours.

S. R.

Mr. URBAN,

April 6.

ALLOW me to suggest a few ideas on establishing a Fund for the Orphans and Widows of Lawyers.

Within a very few years there has been a Theatrical Fund established, under the patronage and protection of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, for the relief and support of decayed Actors and Actresses.

For the benefit of decayed Musicians, the lovers of harmony, as well as many other individuals in society, not moved by the concord of sweet sounds, but impelled by the common feelings of humanity, have united their common efforts to raise above the pressure of want, and the incidental decay of age, the vocal and instrumental performers, who in their better days exerted their powers to communicate the enraptured charms of music, to delight the ear of the hearer.

GENT. MAG. *Suppl.* XC. PART I.

A

Equally honourable to the nicer feelings of sense and harmony, the Literati of our country hold their annual meetings, expressing in magic numbers of metrical harmony their sensations in sympathetic concern for men of genius and letters, whom the natural endowments of genius, or the pursuits of literature, with unwearied toil, have not been able to secure for them in the decline of age, or under the pressure of sickness and adversity, the common comforts and conveniences of life.

Had the treasures of the golden mine been collected in earlier days, the genius of Lloyd had not drooped within the walls of dreary imprisonment. Chatterton, perhaps, would not have ended his youthful days—*eheu! valdè desolendus*—in sad and gloomy despair. Savage might not have wandered in the open fields by day, nor have passed the sleepless night, exposed to the pelting storm, under the broad canopy of Heaven.

These departed spirits I wish to call forth from the land of darkness, to set in motion the dormant powers of the Bar, to form a Society in aid of many meritorious characters in life, who, by long study and application to their profession, are winding up the lengthened hours of life in the midst of parchments and tape, and dust and cobwebs—*deficiente crumena*.

In the time of old, when the adage *Nullus Clericus nisi Causidicus* carried in its features the expression of strict and literal truth, the Lawyer was altogether exempt, so far as the combination of character went, from leaving a distressed family to lament and bewail his loss. His monastic life, or his religious state of celibacy, disqualified, or disengaged him at least, from all the social habits of domestic life.

life. To a reclus and solitary existence, his vows of sanctity, and obedience to a different order of things, from what now prevails in this Protestant country, restricted and confined all his views.

But whilst from these streamlets diversified numbers draw the waters of comfort, the grander and broader channels of British generosity seem in a more peculiar manner to claim our notice, as worthy of our imitation in the humbler walks of life.

Consistently with the heavy, I might, perhaps, say with truth, the irredeemable weight of our National Debt, liberal is the general provision for the Army; extending from the private soldier to the higher rank of his commander. The eye cannot look to the Military School at Chelsea, without regarding with secret pleasure and charitable pride, the order, regularity, and neatness, of the well-clad boys and girls, the sons and daughters of the defenders of our country;—at the same time passing its just eulogium of praise upon the Commander-in-Chief, who hath set an example to other parts of the country, to go and do likewise. Let the respected Judges of the land, with the profession at the Bar, together with the various Conveyancers and Solicitors in town and country, gratified with the additional view of Chelsea College, and the happy countenances of the Pensioners there comfortably supported, take in view the half-pay List of reduced officers, and the provision for the widows of officers, with the Arsenal at Woolwich; and from thence be stimulated to adopt some measures to relieve the exigencies of men equally meritorious in their different engagements in life, and equally incapable, many of them, from the changes and chances of the profession, from leaving a decent provision for their families and children.

As a further stimulus to so good a work, needing only the hand of some one to set the wheel in motion, look we to the wooden walls of Great Britain; and recollect the numberless seamen, who in this blessed time of peace are either now enjoying the domestic comforts of Greenwich; or their wives and children deriving no small degree of support from the provision made for them by the State. From this reference to the Navy, I

would wish to hold up to the public eye an *exemplar imitabile*.

But, that this digression may not lead me further astray from the chief object in contemplation, let me suggest a few outlines for abler heads to improve, and more powerful hands to execute; requesting that the present question might be regarded rather as a subject of earnest entreaty to others to lay the chief corner stone, progressively raising a monument which might prove useful to the living, *are perennius*.

From the impression on my mind of the high and exalted character of the Noble Peer who presides in the Court of Chancery; and equally well disposed to believe that twelve Judges never held the scale of Justice with cleaner hands, or with nicer feelings to the common cause of humanity; I entertain no question of doubt, but that each, and every one of them, in the four Courts of Record, would become, when properly solicited, the patrons of an institution, having for its object, the relief and assistance of the Orphans and Widows of Lawyers.

The same sanguine hope of success I should also expect to derive from his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General.

I would, therefore, suggest the following rude Plan, to be worked into better shape by some benevolent mind who will take the cause in hand. The *primum mobile* must be set in motion by some one. Let me, therefore, recommend that, in July next, at the General Quarter Sessions at Chelmsford, an Address be made to the Chairman, requesting him to present a Petition to the Judges at the Summer Assizes, that they would become the Presidents of a Society, uniting their endeavours to provide for the Orphans and Widows of Lawyers.

The High Sheriff might be solicited to be the Vice-President of this infant institution.

A Treasurer, Secretary, and Stewards, would with no difficulty be found amongst the subscribing gentlemen of the profession. Most or all of the gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace, with the gentlemen of the Grand Jury, I should reckon, as cheerfully and readily contributing their aid to forward and promote this benevolent design.

The

The Clergy, who feel a lively sense of gratitude to several friendly lawyers who are subscribers to the Fund for the Relief of their poorer Members, for their Widows and Orphans, would give their names to add to the list of general subscribers.

Upon this question, might not the two counties of Essex and Hertford be united in this labour of love?

Subscription books, I think, should be opened in the principal market towns of each county, to receive the names and residence of the liberal donors, who may be pleased to contribute annually five or ten shillings, or twenty.

Courts of Audit, the time allotted for receiving subscription money, and every other necessary appendage, would be easily arranged.

Seasonable it would be, in order to set this intended Institution upon a firm basis, that whatsoever sums might be collected in the present and in the subsequent year, should not be applied to the purposed intent of the Charity, till the year 1822, in order to give a secure and firm foundation for the superstructure of the Charity.

I have only to add, as a Priest of the Temple, the devout expression of the heart, *Deus det incrementum*.

WILLIAM CHARLES DYER.

MR. ARTHUR YOUNG, in a Letter dated Bedford Hall, Sept. 2, 1816, thus writes:

"In the counties of Rutland and Lincoln, the practice is to attach land to cottages, sufficient to support that number of cows which the cottager is able to purchase; they are tenants to the chief landlords, and not sub-tenants to farmers, yet these latter are very generally friends to the system: well they may be so, for the poor rates are next to nothing, when compared with such as are found in parishes wherein this advantageous system is not established. In the late minute inquiries made by the Board of Agriculture, into the state of the labouring poor throughout the kingdom, many persons were written to who reside in the districts where this system is common, and it was found by their replies, that the practice stands the test of the present distress as well as it supported the opposite difficulties of extreme scarcity. It is much to be regretted, that so admirable an example is not copied in every part of the kingdom. In those counties where no such practice is met with, it is very rare indeed to meet with a labourer who has

saved any money; their reliance is entirely on the parish, and their present earnings dissipated at the alehouse. Not so in Lincolnshire; the men who wish to marry save their money to buy cows; and girls who design to have husbands take the same means to secure them. Sobriety, industry, and economy, are thus secured; and children are grained from their infancy to the cultivation of a garden, and attending cattle, instead of starving with unemployed spinning-wheels.

"No object can better deserve the attention of men of considerable landed property; if some change of management, decisive in its nature, does not take place, poor rates will continue to increase, till they will absorb the whole landed revenue of the kingdom."

LETTERS FROM THE CONTINENT.

(Continued from p. 508.)

LETTER VI.

Paris, August 11, 1818.

YESTERDAY we went to Gallani's, a reading-room in the Rue de Richelieu, where the English Newspapers and Reviews are taken. Since my last I have become well acquainted with the localities of Paris; which is a very easy place to find one's road in. Its utmost extent is four miles, and in some directions not more than three. There is no comparing two places so different as London and Paris. London is the seat of trade for all the world—at Paris there is no trade at all. In London there is a great proportion of opulent people in the middle and higher classes—at Paris all the splendour is about the Royal Palaces; and the rest of the people are shopkeepers and labourers. Almost all the well-dressed men in Paris appear to be connected with Government, or are officers in the army, on whole or half pay. There are hundreds of these descriptions who wear no particular dress, but are distinguished by a little red ribbon on one of the button-holes of their coats. The sentinels (who are numerous) are required to salute these persons whenever they pass; and the poor sentinels are always at work, and have sometimes to carry arms ten or twelve times in a minute.—On Sunday, during service, we visited the Abbey of St. Germain, an old Saxon building with two towers and spires; the organ did not play, and the singing was accompanied by a serpent. It was

the same as the large modern church of St. Sulpice; but the organ was used by way of interlude. Here there was a grand procession of about 50 priests round the altar. At the Cathedral of Notre Dame the singing was very good, and in parts, but without instrumental accompaniment: the organ did not play; service ended at twelve, and we hastened to the Thuilleries to see the King, who always shows himself after chapel.— Had we applied in time we might have had tickets of admission into the gallery of the chapel, but this we did not know. In front of the Thuilleries runs a glazed gallery, along which the King walks when he returns from chapel. About half-past twelve there was a grand procession along the gallery, consisting of the Officers of State, Generals, &c. all in very splendid Court dresses and uniforms. The King then came forward in a balcony, and bowed to the people; he hobbles in his walk, but does not use a stick; he was dressed in blue uniform, smiled very graciously, and seemed the picture of good humour: he is fat and square in person. The Duke and Duchess of Berry, and the Duke and Duchess of Angoulême, and Monsieur, then came forward; the Ladies were splendidly dressed: one of them, the Duchess of Berry, who, it is hoped, will produce an heir to the throne, seems between twenty and thirty. The King and Royal Family were received with shouts of *Vive le Roi!* &c. but as there were not more than 2 or 300 persons present, and these many of them ladies, and several of the men English, the plaudits could not be expected to resemble the cheers of a mob in England. Several ladies of the Court were in the gallery. Sunday was spent with much decorum, as far as I could judge. Except the people collected to see the Royal Family, the gardens, &c. were unusually quiet. Vespers were at four, and it was not till six o'clock, that the people began to resume their gaiety; at that hour Sunday is considered to end, and the Theatres, &c. are all opened as usual. The shops were nearly all shut during the day. Comparing things here with London, I think, with the exception of the evening, the comparison would be rather in favour of Paris. A person may go to London, attend some

particular church, and find it crowded, and come away exclaiming what a good and holy place London is; but the great multitude is pouring out of the town in every direction in search of pleasure and recreation; and in the Parks on the Sunday afternoon, the Royal Family, the Nobility, and persons of all ranks, high and low, are displaying themselves.— The whole of Sunday was close and sultry, and threatening rain. The Royal Observatory thermometer was 86°. On Monday, at two in the morning, it began to rain, and rained with little intermission for seven hours. The wind, which has always blown from the N. E. changed during the rain to S. W. but after the rain it returned back; the sky cleared up; and to-day it is as dry and brilliant as ever, but much cooler. The streets were in a wretched state during the rain, and for some hours after; the channels in the middle of the streets were so swollen, that it was difficult to cross them, and the dust in the Boulevards was turned to puddle. Paris would be a wretched place in winter. The Boulevards are wide streets, or rather roads, which form a circuit of several miles; they inclose the heart or centre of Paris: on each side are avenues of trees and gravel walks, and a number of coffee-houses are on these avenues. In the pleasantest parts of the Boulevards, the Parisians take their favourite walks, and spend their evenings; and several hundreds of moveable chairs are always at hand for the accommodation of parties to take their coffee, ices, or lemonade. From six till nine, the most respectable families, well-dressed females, fathers, mothers, and children, are to be seen here, generally seated in groupes: the utmost decorum of dress and behaviour prevails; they seem to be quietly and contentedly enjoying themselves, and conversing together out of doors, over their tea and coffee, as we should do in a room. All this may appear very shocking; but I think that during the hot weather if some of our good friends, who are so fond of collecting crowded tea parties into small rooms, niggardly supplied with air, were to invite us to drink tea upon the *New Walk*, the evening would be at least more wholesomely spent, and the conversation might be equally useful and interesting. When

I speak

I speak of the channels through the middle of the streets, and the want of a foot-passage for passengers, I must observe it is not universal. In the Boulevards, for instance, the foot-way is broad, and is raised and separate from the carriage way. In many of the new streets there are broad causeways, with channels between them and the centre; these causeways, however, are not flagged, but only paved with cobbles; and the carriages drive upon them very frequently, without any apology to or consideration of those on foot. I suppose this to be a relic of old aristocracy: the nobles in their carriages compelling the plebeian multitude on foot, to scamper for safety. There are fine fountains of water in almost every part of Paris: scarcely any unpleasant smells arise, though little attention is paid to sweeping or cleanliness. There are gates at all the principal entrances into Paris, but no walls. The gate of St. Dennis, which is very large and handsome, was erected to commemorate the victories of Louis XIV.—The hall for corn is a large handsome rotunda.—To-day I have taken a long walk into the environs. I passed the Military School, a large handsome modern building, fronting the Champs de Mars: the latter is an extensive plain used for military parades and reviews, and where Bonaparte had a grand display of military pomp shortly before the battle of Waterloo. I then proceeded to the Hospital for invalided Soldiers, which seems on the scale of that at Greenwich; it is a large handsome pile of buildings, said to contain 7000 soldiers, but probably this includes out-pensioners. It was built by Louis XIV. and Bonaparte only gilded the dome. I did not think it material to see the interior. I am told there is a handsome chapel; and that one should see the Pensioners at dinner, but I presume it must be nearly as at Greenwich. We had a long walk yesterday into a dirty part of the town, intending to see the Temple, the prison in which the late King was confined, but there are no remains of it. A convent has been erected near the place. Most of the houses in Paris have against their windows Venetian doors painted white, which are kept shut to exclude the sun; so that the houses look like warehouses. The

Place Louis XV. which is opposite the bridge of Louis XVI. is a very handsome building, and this is one of the most showy parts of Paris, where the Gardens, the Thuilleries, the river and bridges, appear to the best advantage. The best parts of Paris certainly exceed London in effect. There is a rural purity in the air, and a distinctly marked outline, which gives to every building and object its full effect. As a habitable place for a few months in spring or summer, it would be greatly preferable to London, provided any eatable animal food could be obtained; but I feel almost famished, having for so long tasted no animal food, except soup and eggs. The only good wine is Champagne, which is also of the lightest description. To-day we were allured to a Coffee-house, which advertises to give English dinners at 24 s. or 2s. 6d. English; for which they give soup, three dishes of meat at choice, bread *ad libitum*, a bottle of ordinary Burgundy, and half a bottle of good; we tried their "bifsteck" and their "rosbif," as they were spelt in the printed carte or bill of fare, but both were of such materials as John Bull could not swallow, and the soup menage us indifferent. In general, at the Coffee-houses, the soup is capital, and is what I rely upon for sustenance. To-day, however, we are both hungry and empty.—The affair of passports is troublesome, and takes much time. Yesterday we went to the Police-Office, two miles distant, to give up the Calais passports, and receive back those originally granted in London, and taken from us at Calais, but which were forwarded here from thence. We were then ordered to go to the British Ambassador's, where we waited three-quarters of an hour to get our passports endorsed for Frankfort. His house is two miles from the Police-Office. Thirdly, we were sent to the office for Foreign Affairs (two miles from the Ambassador's), to get our passports backed by the French Government, and to pay ten francs a piece; but our passports were to be left there three hours, and called for again at five in the afternoon. And lastly, we are to produce them again at the Police-Office (a mile from that of Foreign affairs) before we set off.

Yours, &c.

X.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

Mr. Ussher, SHOULD the following observations upon some disputed readings of Shakspeare appear of sufficient consequence to deserve your attention, they are very much at your service.

"Shall we raise the night owl in a catch that will draw three souls out of one weaver." *Twelfth Night*, A. ii. S. 3.

This passage has been the cause of abundant cavil among the learned Commentators: All of them differ in their opinion; but all are equally certain that the alteration they propose is such as the Bard of Avon would have approved, had he been living to sanction their emendations. Dr. Warburton, with his accustomed infelicity, would have the word in italics, metamorphosed into *sous*. Mr. Jackson, a recent disturber, though not unfrequently a purifier of the Shakspearian fount, would have us read *sole*. Both interpretations are, however, as absurd as the most determined enemy to common sense could desire.

Shakspeare, doubtless, intended to speak ironically of the little refinement of feeling, or susceptibility of the charms of music to be expected from a person in the capacity of a weaver; to whose ears the motion of his shuttle would possibly appear more harmonious than any combination, however judicious, of musical sounds. Milton talks of taking "the prisoned soul and lapping it in Elysium;" and a similar style of expression is frequently to be met with in the earlier English Poets.

Sir Toby alludes jocosely to the superlative excellence of their catch; which was to draw *three souls* from a person who (in a poetical sense of the term) could not be supposed to be possessed of *one*: somewhat as the spirit of the well-known saying (as applied to an execrably bad songster) namely, that "he would charm the heart of a broomstick." I would not, however, be understood to institute a comparison between broomsticks and weavers to the disparagement of the latter, who are a very industrious and useful class of people. My desire is to rescue them from the charges preferred against them, so seriously, by Dr. Warburton and Mr. Zachariah Jackson, of giving *sole* and *sous* for bad catches.

Prospero.

"Come forth, thou monster, when!"

Tempest, Act. I. S. 2.

None of these black-headed big-wigs have been able to do any thing like a sensible reading of this passage. They seem to rival one another only in the surprising stupidity of their conjectures. The last, though sometimes the most intelligent, is not unfrequently the most absurd of the whole pack, I mean Mr. Jackson; he tells us that we should read *wen*, in allusion to Caliban's unwisdom. This epithet would be senseless enough if applied to Falstaff, but as it refers to Caliban, whose singularity does not consist in corpulency, the term *wen* is ridiculous and unmeaning in the extreme. A very trivial alteration will make the passage quite intelligible.

Prospero.—"Come forth thou tortoise, then!"

As though Prospero should exclaim, rendered impatient by the delay of the monster, "come forth thou tortoise, then; come forth, I say."

"Out of suits with fortune."

As You Like It, A. i. S. 1.

We should undoubtedly read,

"Out of sorts with fortune,"

that is, discontented with the blind Goddess.

KING HENRY.

"Ten thousand bold Scots, two and twenty knights

Balked in their own blood, did Sir Walter On Holmwood's plains."

First Part of King Henry IV. A. i. S. 1.

I consider the word *balked*, as it stands in the old copies, to be perfectly warrantable; it means dried, stiffened, and the expression is perhaps a little hyperbolic, but this is by no means uncommon with our great Dramatist.

LEON—"The *fixure* of her eye hath motion in it."

We should read *fixure*: so far from considering this interpretation corrupt, I think it quite as intelligible and justifiable as the "melodious silence of Milton, or the "music-breathing face" of Lord Byron's Zuleika. Daniel and Drummond speak of the *dumb eloquence* of their mistresses' eyes, and there is an old song, I think by Sir P. Sydney, the commencement of which is a similar style of expression.

"Her

"Her eye in silence hath a speech,
Which eyes that understand," &c.

Mr. Jackson recommends that we should read *silence*, which an alteration would give to the positive nonsense. By the way, it is but justice to this gentleman to observe, that though he is often very ludicrously unfortunate in his restorations, he is sometimes eminently happy. I think with him, that his experience as a printer is a considerable qualification for the task of rectifying errors in Shakspeare's text; since it is more than probable, that by far the greater part of them have resulted from the carelessness of the correctors of the press.

"We have too austere punished you,
Your compensation makes amends; for I
Have given you here a thread of my own
life."—*Tempest*, A. iv. S. 1.

The old copies read *third*, which I conceive to be correct, *vide* Theocritus,

—το γὰρ ἴμῳ τὰς ῥῆμας ἴχνη,
Ζῶ τὰς αὖθις. *Id.* 29.

Also *Othello*,

"Your heart is burst; you have lost half
your soul."—A. i. S. 1.

PANDULPH.

"France, thou may'st hold a serpent by
the tongue,

A chafed lion by the mortal paw,
A fasting tiger safer by the tooth,
Than keep in peace that haul which thou
dost hold."—*King John*, A. ii. S. 1.

It would seem impossible to misunderstand this passage, or the term *chafed* (angry, furious, &c.); but the learned commentators have contrived to find it corrupt. Mr. Jackson, if I recollect aright, for I have not his book before me, would substitute *chased* for *chafed*. The sagacity of such an alteration needs no comment.

It is singular that the Editors of the editions of the Stratford Bard, so continually pouring from the press, do not make use of that common sense of which it is expected every one has a share, in removing some of the most glaring of the typographical errata still to be met with in the pages of the poet.

It may be proper, however, in this place to make an exception in favor of a very compact, and, what is still better, correct edition of Shakspeare, published at a moderate price by Messrs. Hurst and Robinson, in two vols. 8vo, to range in the library with

Miller's Ancient and Modern Drama. It is, on the whole, free from typographical error than any I have seen, save that of *Boydell*; I know of.

Should your readers be likely to derive any amusement from these conjectural emendations, like Mr. Zachariah Jackson, I have more in reserve, some of which I propose inflicting upon them at a future opportunity.

A—c.

ANECDOTES OF THE ANCIENT ARABS.

(Resumed from p. 354.)

AL MOHDI made his son *Harûn* a present of a most beautiful ruby-ring, which he wore himself, as an earnest of the succession, to which he was called after his brother, *Al Hâdi*. *Al Hâdi*, immediately after his accession, sent an eunuch to *Harûn* to demand the ring, as of right belonging to him. This unreasonable demand so incensed *Harûn*, that, in the eunuch's presence, he pulled it off his finger, and threw it into the Tigris, where it remained till *Al Hâdi*'s death. But no sooner had he taken possession of the *Khalifat*, than he commanded some divers to search for it; casting a lead ring, in order to direct them, from the same part of the bridge where he stood before, when the eunuch demanded *Al Mohdi*'s ring of him, into the river. The divers were so fortunate on this occasion as to find the ring sought for, without any difficult toil; which accident was considered as a certain prognostic of a happy and auspicious reign.

The Provost of *Baghdâd* having one day stopped in the hands of a merchant the sum of 30,000 dinârs, sent by *Mphammed Ebn Zeid*, prince of *Mazanderân*, or *Tabrestân*, of the race of *Alî*, to the chiefs of the descendants of that *Imâm*, according to annual custom, residing there; they immediately carried their complaint to the *Khatib*. That prince very generously gave them the money that had been seized, and, in order to justify this action of *Alî*, he related to them the fool's dream.

"I thought," said he, "that I formerly saw in a dream a man standing at the end of a bridge that I was to pass, who seemed at first to have an intention to oppose my passage; but afterwards, all of a sudden, he approached me, and presented me a
spade

spade that he held in his hand; commanding me at the same time to break with it the ground on which we stood. I obeyed his order, and after I had given some strokes with the spade, he told me he was *AK*, and that as many of my sons should enjoy the *Khalifat* as I had given strokes upon the ground with the spade. Then he enjoined me to be kind to his family, and particularly those members of it that lived under any government. In consequence therefore of the promise I made him, as well as in point of justice, I ought to restore the 30,000 *dinars* to the descendants of that *Imân*, to whom they properly belonged."

A soldier having once by force picked some bunches of grapes of a certain *Moslem's* Vine, the man immediately carried his complaint to the *Khalif*; who commanded both the soldier and his captain to appear before him, in order to receive the punishment he should think fit to inflict upon them. Some of the people about him demanded what crime the captain had committed; he answered, "I saw him kill a man unjustly in my uncle's reign, and then made a vow to punish him for so enormous a crime, if ever the *Khalifat* should fall into my hands, and he should be found guilty of any other fault."

A Turk attempting to ravish by force a girl in the city of *Bagdad*, she found herself obliged to call in all her neighbours to her help. At the cries of this girl, *Sheikh Khaiath* ran to her relief, and begged the Turk, in the most pressing terms, not to offer her any violence. But the brute was so far from paying any regard to his entreaties, that he insulted him, and treated him in a very injurious manner. The *Sheikh*, not being able to think of any other expedient to prevent him from accomplishing his design, mounted the *mi-nârck*, or steeple, of the great mosque, and from thence called the people together to prayer, though it was out of the stated times of prayer, in order to excite the *Moslems* to assemble to succour the poor girl, and deliver her effectually out of the hands of the insolent Turk. The *Khalif*, having been apprized of the action, but being ignorant of the motive to it, commanded the *Sheikh* to be brought before him, and severely reprimanded him for convening the

people to prayer at an unlawful hour. But being afterwards informed of the whole affair, he ordered the Turk to be punished according to his demerits, and at the same time commanded the *Sheikh*, as often as he should see any violence or injustice committed, to punish it in the same manner, that by this means the author of it might meet with the treatment he deserved.

One day a servant, whilst he endeavoured to drive away the flies with a fly-flap in his hand, struck off the *Khalif's* cap; which greatly confounded the *Visir*. But the *Khalif*, unmoved with the accident, only said, *This boy is exceedingly careless. This* so astonished the *Visir*, that he could not forbear falling prostrate on the ground, and saying, "*O emperor of the faithful! is it possible there should be so much lenity in so great a prince?*" The *Khalif* replied, "What other notice ought to be taken of such an accident as this? I knew that if the poor boy had done this designedly, he must have been out of his senses; and certainly where no ill is intended, no action ought to be imputed to any one as a crime."

A Turk in *Mahmûd's* service entered a poor man's house at midnight by force, and so tormented him, that he was obliged to quit his habitation, and abandon his wife and children, and to repair directly to the palace, in order to carry his complaint to the *Sollân*. *Mahmûd* was up when the poor man came, and heard him so favourably, that he had reason enough to be filled with consolation. In fine, he said to him, "*If this Turk should ever trouble you again, let me know of it without delay.*" The Turk failed not to return three days after; of which the *Sollân* being apprized, he instantly, with a few attendants, went to the poor man's house, ordered the light to be put out, and immediately cut the insolent Turk to pieces. After this execution, he commanded a flambeau to be lighted, and then looked upon the face of the criminal he had dispatched; which was no sooner done, than he prostrated himself, returned God thanks, and asked for something to eat. The man, who lived in extreme poverty, had nothing to give him but some barley bread, and a little wine that was turned. The *Sollân*, however, contented himself with his refreshment, and seemed

seemed well enough pleased with what had been said before him. When he was upon the point of returning to the palace, the poor man, who had such great justice done him, threw himself down at his feet, and most humbly begged that he would inform him why he ordered the lights to be put out at his first entering the house, why he prostrated himself after the death of the Turk; and lastly, how he could take up with so bad a repast? The *Sultan* answered him very courteously in the following terms: "After you had brought your complaint to me, I always suspected that no one could be hardy enough to commit such unparalleled insolence, but one of my own sons; and therefore, as I was resolved to punish it with the utmost severity, and would not be diverted from my resolution by a sight of the offender, I ordered the light to be put out. But finding afterwards that it was not one of my sons, I praised God in the manner you saw. And lastly, with regard to the repast, it is no wonder I should be satisfied with it; since the outrage upon you, which the Turk had been guilty of, so chagrined me, that it deprived me both of my appetite and repose for the last three days."

The astrologers of *Bagdad* having predicted an inundation, little inferior in its extent and effects to the general deluge that happened in the days of *Noah*; it struck the people, as well as the court, with the utmost terror and consternation. Upon which the *Khalif* sent for one of his most celebrated astrologers, to interrogate him as to the impending judgment, with which he and his subjects were threatened; the astrologer, being brought before him, said, "that in *Noah's* time all the seven planets met in the sign of *Pisces*; but that only six of them, *Saturn* being in another part of the heavens, would meet in that sign the present year. Had *Saturn*, continued he, occupied any part of the above-mentioned sign, when all the other six planets appeared there, an universal deluge would have been the necessary and immediate effect of so great a vicinity of those celestial bodies. However, subjoined he, there will most certainly be a dreadful inundation, which will lay under water some considerable city, tract, or dis-

trict, where a vast multitude of people from different countries will be assembled." As there was a prodigious concourse of merchants and others, coming from all the remotest regions of the East, at *Bagdad*, this prediction so terrified the inhabitants of that capital, who were extremely numerous, that they erected mounds or dams in those places that seemed to be most exposed to an irruption of the waters, and took all other precautions which they judged necessary for their security. And, in conformity to their prediction, it happened, that most of the pilgrims going to *Mecca*, who had pitched their tents in the valley of *Al Manakeh*, were carried away by an irresistible torrent, which with their beasts of burden, baggage, and every thing they brought with them, were drowned. This tragical event so raised the reputation of the Astrologer, that the *Khalif* made him a present of a sumptuous vest, in order to do him honour, and as a reward for the skill he had shown in his art.

Mr. URBAN, *Woodspring Priory,*
June 10.

AS many of your Readers may not be possessed of that valuable work, "Dr. Johnson's History of the English Language;" I beg leave to present them with two short extracts from that masterly performance of our great Lexicographer.

The first is from a version of the Gospels, supposed to have been written between the time of King Alfred the Great and that of the Norman Conquest, when the Saxon Language was in its highest state of purity; and the second from Wickliffe's version, written about the year 1380. The subject is from Luke, chap. i. and part of verse 15.

From the Saxon.

"Soðlice he byð moepe beforan
Ðahtena: and he ne spincð þin ne
beon."

From Wickliffe.

"For he schal be greet before the Lord:
and he schal not driȝte Wyn ne Syder."

To them, permit me to add the words of our present invaluable version:

"For he shall be great in the sight of the Lord, and shall drink neither Wine nor strong drink."

In the Saxon we have the *last word* rendered "beer," — Wickliffe gives "syder," — But it must be allowed, that the words "strong drink" are by far more appropriate than either "beer" or "cider." Antiently the latter word meant all kinds of strong liquors (except wine), but in that sense (as Doctor Johnson himself tells us), it has been long wholly obsolete, but certainly it was not so in Wickliffe's days. Beer was the usual and common beverage of our Saxon ancestors, into which they put Ground Ivy (and from the use to which it was applied, it afterwards obtained the names of "Alehoof" and "Tunhoof") instead of Hops.

It is probable that the Apple Tree was first propagated in this country by the followers of Wm. Duke of Normandy soon after the Battle of Hastings; and if that was the case, it was not unreasonable to suppose, that in the course of three centuries, from that event, to the time of publishing Wickliffe's Bible, they had become completely naturalized, and so much increased as to render *Cider* a common drink at that time in England, and therefore the venerable Rector of Lutterworth became fully justified in the use of the word "Sydyr," independent of the antient meaning of that term before hinted at.

Yours, &c. BENEDICTUS.

ACCOUNT OF THE ANTIENT SCULPTURES IN THE ROYAL MUSEUM AT PARIS; WITH REMARKS BY MR. FOSBROOKE. No. IV.

(Continued from p. 326.)

XLIV. VENUS OF CNIDUS. A Bust. The antient head of this Goddess is of divine beauty; and it belonged to a copy of the Cnidian Venus, the *chef-d'œuvre* of Praxiteles. The other part is a restoration. (*Visconti*, p. 19.) The first writer upon Venuses is Lessing. He says, that restorers have been perpetually creating Venuses. "The greater part of these figures were torsos of women, without any appropriation; others were simple portraits of pretty women; others were Venuses, but without any of the attributes, which the restoring artist added, in creating in this manner, a Venus de Medicis, or a Venus Victrix, Urania, &c. Thus, from all the statues restored in modern times, we can learn nothing sure or positive con-

cerning the different manners in which the antients represented this goddess."

As the Cnidian Venus is an interesting subject in Sculpture, it is worth while to discuss it at length.

"According to common opinion," says Lessing, the Venus de Medicis is the same as the Cnidian, that is to say, the *chef-d'œuvre* of Praxiteles, in marble, which was brought to Cnidus, and to which that town owed its celebrity and concourse of strangers. (*Plin.* xxxvi. 5. sect. 4. 8.) We know positively that this Venus had a smiling air, that she was naked, and covered the sexual parts with her left hand. Lucian (*Amor.* 13.) says, that she is quite naked; if I understand well the sense of this passage, I find there proof that the hand did not cover the bosom; and, as far as I know, there is not found neither in Lucian, or the Anthologia, (where nevertheless there is a suite of Epigrams not very delicate on the Cnidian Venus) nor elsewhere any description of the rest of her attitude. It has been thought, that the Venus of Florence is that which was found at Cnidus; for from that town it was brought to Constantinople, and from thence, as they have perhaps thought, it was easy to bring it to Rome. According to Cedrenus, it must have been placed in the palace of Lausi at Constantinople; but I have no confidence in the assertions of Authors of that time, and of this kind. It is possible, that there was a Venus in the attitude of the Cnidian, but, that this was the identical statue, requires better proof. Even should this notice be more worthy of credit than it is, we may oppose the general conflagration under Leo I. in 462, which destroyed three quarters of the town, and the Grand Imperial Library, with an infinity of antient works of art, as that may have destroyed the Cnidian Venus, as well as the Olympian Jupiter. The Authors, with whom I am acquainted, do not speak positively of these works, but they mention, in detail, the quarters and the places of the town, which were the prey of the flames; in this number is the palace of Lausi. (*See Zonar. Ann.* xiv. p. 50. *Cedren. Hist. Comp.* 348. *Evagr. Hist. Eccles.* l. 2. *et Valois, ibid.*)

"It is to be particularly observed, that the two arms of the Venus de Medicis

Medicis are modern: the right from the shoulder, and the left below the elbow. In general, she is composed of many pieces, antient and modern, especially the legs, which were entirely broken. It is said, that this accident happened when she was brought from Rome, under the pontificate of Innocent XI.

The Belvidere Venus, issuing from the Bath, is that which approaches nearest in attitude to the Cnidian. She covers with her right hand the sexual parts, and lifts with her left her drapery, laid upon a vase."

Thus Lessing. Winckelman says, "The Venus de Medicis is similar to a rose, which appears at the end of a fine dawn, and expands at sun-rise. She is of that age, when the vessels begin to swell, and the bosom assumes its form. The eyes of Venus are full of sweetness, with the languishing and amorous look, which the Greeks called *ὕπνυς*. This look is very different from the lascivious traits, by which modern Sculptors have pretended to characterize their Venuses. For, by the antient Artists, as well as Philosophers, Love was regarded as the colleague of Wisdom. (*Euripid. Med. v. 483.*)"

If I have said, that among the Goddesses, Venus alone, with the Graces and Hours, had the privilege of appearing naked, I have not pretended to say, that this Goddess was constantly represented without drapery. The Venus of Cnidus by Praxiteles shows the contrary. (*Plin. xxxvi. c. 5.*)

Whether the Cnidian Venus be or be not (probably not) the present Venus de Medicis, it is most certain that the real object is represented upon a Medallion, struck at Cnidus; and it corresponds in attitude with the Medicean, except that one arm is extended, and holds drapery over a vase, presumed to contain perfumes. (See it engraved in Montfaucon. *Suppl. vol. i. p. 70. Ed. Humphreys*). This attitude is certainly not so graceful as that of the restoration, where this arm screens the bosom, and such attitude is antient. Cedrenus positively says, "The Cnidian Venus is made of white marble, is naked, and covers her modesty with her hand only, and was made by Praxiteles of Cnidus." It was at Cnidus in the time of Arcadius and

Honorius: and was exhibited in a small temple, open on all sides, that it might be every way seen. But there is still an interesting addition to be made; this Venus of the French Museum, as Cnidian, ought to be an actual portrait of the famous courtesan, Phrygæ. (See *Athenæus, 13. 6. and Porphyrius in Clemens Alexandrinus, as quoted by Montfaucon*) and that the attitude, by which the Cnidian, Medicean, and Mr. Hope's Venus are characterized, belonged to that class of persons, appears from some indelicate passages in *Apuleius Metamorphos. L. ii. p. 36. ed. Bipont. Mr. Hope's Venus, of Parian marble, found at Balm, one of the most perfect Statues known, is in the attitude of the Medicean Venus, as to both arms; but both that and the figure of the Cnidian Medallion is taller than the famous Florentine Statue alluded to; nor are the Portraits similar. It is probable that many Venuses are portraits of favourite females, placed in the Medicean attitude, from popularity of the pattern.*

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN, Louth, June 8.

IN answer to W. S. in p. 386, who is anxious to know what Selby Estate is alluded to in Hasted's History of Kent, or any circumstances connected with the loss of that Estate to the right heir; I beg leave to observe, that Thomas James Selby, esq. died in 1772; and in his Will (proved in December of that year) left his Estates to his "right and lawful heir;" for the better finding out of whom, he directed advertisements to be published immediately after his decease in some of the public Papers. He then adds:

"I do hereby order and direct the legacies to be paid by the said heir, his heirs, executors, or assigns, within twelve months after my decease; but should it so happen that no heir at law is found, I then do hereby constitute and appoint William Lowndes, Esq. my lawful heir; and on condition he takes the name of Selby, I give him the Estates and all the Manors before mentioned."

From the following Pedigree (which was communicated to me by a gentleman who resides in the vicinity of Spilsby), it appears that the present heir at law of the said Thomas James Selby,

Selby, Esq. is Mr. John Hattersley, of Barton upon Humber.

I should esteem it a favour if any of your Correspondents well acquainted with legal subjects, would

inform me whether, under the circumstances above-mentioned, the Selby Estates may not still be recovered. I and others are of opinion that they are recoverable by the heir at law.

Thomas Selby of Goxhill, co. Lincoln, baptized (Aug. 28, 1635), Mary Smith. Nov. 5, 1609; buried 1643.

James Selby of Wavendon, Bucks, Serjeant at Law, baptized 1643.

..... dau. of Goose-
tree, Barrister at Law.

Mary, bap-
tized 1636.

W. Smith. (Apr.
7, 1637.)

Thos. James Selby, Sheriff of
Bucks, 1740. Died 1772.

Thos. Smith, baptized
July 27, 1662.

Eliz. Paynott, (Oct. 21,
1686.)

Elizabeth, baptized Dec. 16, 1693 = Amram Hattersley.

Matthias Hattersley = Mary Read.

John Hattersley of Barton upon Humber, now living, 1820.

Yours, &c.

R. U.

MR. URBAN,

June 11.

HAVING in my power to gratify W. S.'s wishes respecting the Selby Estate, noticed in the Minor Correspondence, p. 386, I beg leave to state that the Selby Estate alluded to is situate at Whaddon in the county of Bucks, and is of the annual value of about 3000*l*. It was formerly the property of Serjeant Selby, who died about 50 years ago, and who by his will devised it to William Lowndes, Esq. of Winslow in Bucks, in the event of no person being able to prove himself the Serjeant's heir at law within 20 years after his death: there were several claimants, but they all failed in the necessary proofs of their lineage and affinity to the Serjeant. Mr. Lowndes, after the expiration of the twenty years, took the name of Selby in addition to that of Lowndes; and on his death, a few years back, the Estate devolved on his son William Selby Lowndes, Esq. who now resides at Whaddon, and who represented the County of Bucks in the last Parliament.

J. A.

sanctioned by the approbation of Antiquity. It is true that the Sovereign may alter the paternal Coat of Arms of any personage as he thinks proper; yet when such an honourable mark of favour is conferred, I think the Heralds ought to be guided by the usage of past ages, when the science was in greater cultivation than at present, rather than any fantastic conceit of recent growth.

Oscar seems by his question to be but little acquainted with the principles of marshalling Coats of Arms: he might have seen in any book that is written on the subject, that the Shield of a widower is not at all different from that of a married man whose wife is living. If a person, after his wife's death, quartered her family Coat with his own, as Oscar supposes he should, it would be taken for his mother's, according to the rules by which I have always understood Arms to be marshalled.

Londiniana, p. 491.

It appears by a passage in Hudibras that the Round Church in the Temple was formerly public, and was the haunt of characters not of the best description.

"Retain all sorts of witnesses
That ply i' th' Temples, under trees,
Or walk the Round, with Knights o'th' posts,
About the cross-legg'd Knights, their hosts;
Or wait for customers, between
The pillar-rows in Lincoln's-inn*."

* Part III. Canto iii. p. 213. edit. 1684.

The

MR. URBAN,

June 10.

Heraldry, p. 326.

FROM the manner in which the augmentations are borne on the Coats of Arms of several of the ancient Nobility, particularly those of the De la Beche and Howard families; it appears that the practice of quartering the original Arms with those which have been enriched by Royal favour, is entirely modern, and un-

The latter place is the crypt (if I may be allowed the term) upon which the Chapel of Lincoln's Inn is built, originally designed for a promenade. The terms "Cross-legg'd Knights," and "Knights of the Post," are, I believe, well enough understood to require no explanation. E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Durham, June 5.*

IT may be said, and truly so, that every man has an exclusive right to express his opinion publicly upon any subject connected with the public good; but still there is something impolitic (not to say presumptive) in starting objections against a system of religious and moral instruction, which has been organized and matured by the wisdom of our best counsels. However well I may feel disposed to think of the sincerity of those political speculators, who imagine that such institutions are productive of mischief, I cannot but deprecate, at the same time, the impropriety of treating a subject of the gravest nature with so much levity as has been done on some recent occasions.

To characterize education as the fountain from whence disaffection and Radicalism take their rise, is going a little too far. Every general good may be said to have its particular evil, and this admitted, it consequently follows that Education ought not to be an exception; but then what is the inference? Is it wise to sacrifice the general good to the extirpation of the partial evil, and in trying the experiment adventure upon the possibility only of effecting it? By suspending Education we know we diminish knowledge, but can we at the same time assure ourselves that we diminish crime in proportion? The bare uncertainty ought to command the most serious consideration. It is by no means a harmless experiment; because, should we prove unsuccessful in the attainment of the object, inevitable mischief must be the consequence of the failure. Would it be a reason sufficiently conclusive to abolish some of our humane institutions, the pride and glory of our country, because it may be proved that a few mischievous individuals have wantonly abused them? and would any man venture so far from reason and candour, as to blame the

institution for the abuse committed? yet something of analogy to this seems to be the reasoning of these "fanciful theorists," who will have nothing short of ignorance as the anodyne plaster to heal up the sore of disaffection. But with respectful deference to their opinions, I think it may be shown that Education is not the part to be blamed; and I think it may too, *en passant*, be doubted whether the remedy they propose would have the effect of curing the evil they complain of.

Your Correspondent Mr. Gilchrist, of Newcastle, has very ably defended the principle of National Schools; with his opinion I cordially agree: for what, I would ask, is there in the education of a Charity School that deserves the imputation of crime? What is the pious lessons of such a School that can give a leaning to infidelity or licentiousness? Does the Bible inculcate vice; or are the principles of the institution such as to train youth up in rebellion or disloyalty? Do not the very books from which their minds are formed, in all doctrines directly opposite, — good morality, passive obedience, and sound religion? Are not the founders of these Schools men of wisdom, property, and character? Can they be supposed to encourage the evils complained of? They have property to protect; so that it becomes their interest as well as their duty, to tranquillize the country; and must they then be suspected of promoting what in fact must be their utmost wish to suppress? or can it be imagined that our Church dignitaries, whose greatest care is to protect Christianity, and by every means to disseminate its doctrines throughout the nation, would thus sow the seeds of irreligion, were they conscious that such was the fact, or that National Schools had, in the smallest degree, such a tendency?

The opinion delivered by the Bishop of London at a late Anniversary Meeting, ought to be considered good authority, and is decidedly in favour of these Schools; he mentioned a remarkable fact at that Meeting, which ought not to be overlooked by those who may have withheld their patronage from Charity Schools, because of their supposed evil tendency; he said that however crime might not appear to have diminished, since the institution

institution was founded, yet the cause was found to be quite remote from Education; and, as a proof, he referred to two high authorities, one of which stated that out of 400 juvenile delinquents, *only two* had been educated at the National Schools. In short, if one proof stronger than another is wanted to show the efficacy of national instruction as a national advantage, it may be found in its patrons. We may all remember the opinion on this head of our late beloved and pious Monarch, when he said, "Let every poor child in the kingdom be instructed to read the Bible." We happily see the same charitable sentiment descend to his children; and it is no little recommendation to this enlightened country to see our Royal Family take the lead in promoting an Institution so congenial to its welfare, and so truly laudable in its design.

A CLERGYMAN OF
THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

On the Extent of the Historic Relation, in discovering and marshalling the Subjects of Human Knowledge.
(Continued from p. 504.)

THUS, men having once lost their way, it became a question, or matter of research and discovery, to know "Wherein consists virtue? What is happiness, conscience," &c. I can compare all this uproar and hubbub of the Sceptics to nothing else than to the confusion of tongues in the Tower of Babel. What shall we think of Hume writing a treatise upon Religion, and the professing to do it, without the assistance of the very faculty that is solely and exclusively appropriated to it? As much as the eye and light are necessary to vision, are faith and the scripture to Religion. But (in principle), conscience, virtue, happiness, are, from first to last, if not different energies of one and the same faculty, discoverable as well as connected and made manifest by one governing relation. In the confusion and disorder of our condition arising from the repeated fall and degradation of human nature, proved both by historical tradition, and historical analysis, the matter of divine truth being no more communicated rapidly and instantaneously along one chain—we are wandering

in the dark: and the chain once broken, all is puzzle and inconsistency—when man once departs from the historical order.

Thence arose the necessity of enumerating in a category the broken parts of truth. Analysis has been made of happiness in this way: "It consists," say they, "first, in right opinions—then in active exertion or occupation:"—next in attaching the object of such exertions: or success:—next (proh pudor)—"in the testimony of a good conscience," finally in the "just estimation of us by others," ratifying that testimony. But, the governing principle being once lost (indeed it is not so much as named or recollected in this enumeration) men were reduced in their speculations to a dry comparison, and weighing which of the above ingredients are the most valuable to happiness:—since they had no principle that could unite them all, and preserve them in one. In this storm of philosophy, some of these categories were therefore thrown overboard, to save the remainder. Or rather each person seized, some one, some another principle, using it as a plank on which to swim ashore:—That is—upon the separation and analysis of the component parts of happiness—this man attached himself to one principle,—that to another—and so on—but each principle in exclusion of the rest.

The Epicurean system chose bodily pleasure (under temperance to economize its waste) requiring tranquillity and repose: of course not to be harmed, or thought ill of, or little of, by others. The Stoics, absolute independence of pain and opinion: the object of the Epicurean being to secure pleasure, of the Stoic to do without it. Plato at the head of the academicians made happiness consist in contemplation and discourse or study, with a perfect discipline in the tactics of speculation. Not knowing, authentically, the governing principle, but having heard of it, he elevated SOCRATES with some imaginary attributes, no doubt, into the supreme earthly governor, and the head of his monarchy: For such it was, though it is translated republic: and *politeia* means neither. It signifies "civil polity." He required, as the head of his monarchy, such a man as

SOCRATES,

SOCRATES, a man whom while living, no one, not even the state, could put to silence; a man to be armed with sovereign power over the opinions of men, supported by the invincible infantry of a well-disciplined, and veteran sophistry.

So far went the most celebrated antient systems: but the Scripture, old and new, having removed this pagan darkness—the modern Philosophers shutting the eye of the soul to this divine luminary, and having thereby lost the historical clue, felt into an uproar, about “What is become of Virtue? Why do we approve of it? What is it?” I should be inclined to answer one question by asking another: and to say to a man who can gravely put such a question: do you approve of it? First, answer me that? For the contrary is very presumable from so sceptical a state of mind. Do you think there *can be* any such thing? First, let us ascertain the existence of that fact, before we run after the reasons of it.

They answer, however, to their own question: We approve of virtue, 1. “Because it is obeying the will of the Deity as a Law-giver.” They knew that such a reason as this, without showing his relation to us, and his revelations, would not have much weight with their audience. And they accordingly follow this answer up by an objection ready prepared and fatal to it; where they say, “But what authority have we to say that it is his will? Why is it his will? And further—is a thing good, or bad, merely because it is positively enjoined, or positively forbidden? There must be some distinction between virtue and vice, independent of the command of a superior.”

The wonderful discovery that philosophers (following what they call *natural religion* only) have here made—“that there must be some real distinction between virtue and vice,” shows how insensible they were of the immense circumambient truth—~~these~~ blind guides were groping their way in quest of a splendid meteor—hoping that some fallen star would restore them to light, when they could not perceive that of the great sun of truth itself.

The next step was to maintain that the real distinction is not in the things themselves—but wholly in our rea-

son and feelings. So ALISON has written two volumes to show that beauty and sublimity are not in the objects themselves—but in the mind of the observer; that they excite an emotion analogous to them, (that is, in their character,) and a train of thought, ~~that is~~—that they make us think of *something else*. In another place, he says they are *analogous* to the emotion of some simple passion, as innocence, tenderness, &c. Also “as in having unity, a uniform principle of connection,” (this by the way is historical.) In another place he reduces them “to the exercise of imagination, ascribing them to association (which is again historical), affirming that we have no such faculty as an internal sense, called taste.

All this is merely because LOCKE had said that heat is not in the fire, but in the percipient: and SMITH and HUME that morality was not in the actions themselves!

However, as HUTCHESON had reminded the world of something like a moral sense, called by Bishop BURLER conscience—Professor MILLAR thinks it necessary to announce to us that this is establishing a *new* and very important advance in the enquiry!

Still Millar objects to the appellation of conscience, which he says “is confined to a man’s own actions.” But I presume, as mankind are made up of men—if every man has this faculty, and knows that every other has the same faculty, analogous in his operations to his own—we may thus apply it to other men’s actions also.

A further step was to analyse this reason or feeling—for as to any *sense*, that was given up by all the philosophers. HUME reduces it to an inference drawn of utility, meaning interest all the while, to which it has been not ill objected:—1. That this at least supposes too artificial and deliberate a process of *computation*, for our moral judgments—which are instantaneous:—2. That his proportions and degrees of estimation are wholly different from, and contradictory to, the most common experience of all mankind.

Adam Smith, as we have already observed, has resorted to *propriety* or *suitableness*, regulated by *sympathy*. But what regulates sympathy again? Or why is that right that is universally

universally sympathized with; as suitable. Why is it suitable? His theory is something like the explication of the Indian philosophers: "The world is supported on the back of an elephant, that on a tortoise," &c. But it has been shown how the principles of morals are founded on the hitherto immutable historic relations of this world: and, in the next section, it will be shown that those of taste are, alike, founded on them.

Yorick.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

June 10.

THE "faint praise" of your Correspondent in pages 414 and 415, will not atone for a somewhat more than insinuation that I have not been actuated by a due regard for literary truth, in two instances, mentioned by me in the Pastoral Address, which you lately honoured with insertion.

A man, methinks, should be very cautious in declaring his "belief" respecting any circumstance, "that it is not correctly cited as to facts," till he be sure that he is right in his allegation. Equally cautious should he be in requiring another "to quote fairly," till a contrary act have been proved. Equally cautious should he be, in assuming so much to himself as to say "there is great reason to suppose it will be found," that the person whom he arraigns "has been led into a mistake, which it were desirable should have been avoided," till such mistake can be made manifest. Equally cautious should he be, how he calls upon that person to "reflect upon the danger of *mis-quotation*," till he be quite certain that the crime has been committed; and also how he presumes that the supposed culprit "will be glad of an opportunity of removing an objection to the mode which he has thought proper to adopt," till that objection be proved to exist. That I am wronged by your anonymous Correspondent, will be demonstrated presently: and although I sincerely forgive the wrong, yet do I feel it a duty which I owe to my character and to myself, and more especially the great cause of Truth, to speak thus strongly on the subject.

Now, behold, Sir, my vouchers for the two Anecdotes; of which your Correspondent says, "he believes

that neither the one nor the other are" (15) "correctly cited as to the facts."—For that relative to King Edward VI. see "*Lessons for Young Persons to Noble Life*," p. 144; also "*True Stories, or interesting Anecdotes of Young Persons*," p. 7. The former work purports, among other things, to consist of *well-authenticated* instances of piety and virtue; and the latter is compiled in too conscientious a spirit to deceive. Both these Volumes are excellent; and were prepared, I am credibly informed, under the superintendence of a man who merits the gratitude of his country for what he has done,—especially to facilitate the education, and to improve the morals of the rising generation,—Lindley Murray, Esq. The circumstance of the young King is also mentioned, as I have cited it, in *Buck's Anecdotes*, vol. II. p. 7.

My authority for the second Anecdote, respecting Dr. Johnson, confirmatory of what I have heard from many other persons, is as follows:

"At a General Meeting of the Inhabitants of the City of York and its vicinity, held on the 29th of January, 1812, &c. (the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the Chair), Martin Stapylton, Esq. in an opening Speech, fraught with much additional interesting information, said, 'It may not be inapplicable to the subject in discussion, to relate a circumstance which occurred in the last illness, and which, though I have frequently mentioned it in conversation, was never inserted in any of the various compilations of the Life, of the late learned, good, and truly pious Dr. Johnson. A friend of mine, who sat up with him during the night, was called to his bed-side, and addressed to this purport: 'Young man, (said the dying Moralist), attend to the advice of one who has possessed a certain degree of fame in the world, and will shortly appear before his Maker. Read the Bible every day of your Life.'"—*York Herald*.

Such, Sir, are my authorities for the two Anecdotes, concerning which the writer of whom I complain, has thought proper to call my veracity in question. Whether or no I complain without cause, your Readers will determine: or, whether I have "quoted fairly" or not, they will easily be enabled to judge, by collating the Anecdotes as they appear in my Address, and in the publications to which I have referred.

That your respectable pages should not

not be made the vehicle of error, it was equally your duty, to afford space for the charges of my accuser, as it will be your pleasure, I know, to afford me an opportunity of thus rebutting them. But, as I do not think "an enemy hath done this," I am not afraid to leave the adjudication of my cause to the arraigner himself; not doubting but he will now award me a different verdict to the one which he prematurely recorded against me.

Though his visor, like mine, is not up (for I scorn to assail any one under a mask), and though we have hitherto crossed lances rather as enemies,—that we may part as friends, and that no surmise may lead me to suppose he had some meaning "never meant," to use his own phrase, "one word more," Mr. Urban: when he says, "the less temporal concerns are mixed with spiritual, the better; let the Clergy forsake all other but those pursuits which belong to their sacred character, and not mix up politics and police with the worship of the Supreme Being, and the study of his Laws;"—does he mean this to apply to any part of my Pastoral Address? If he do not, he will allow me to ask, whether the casual reader can avoid so to apply it, following, as it does, something like reprehension uttered against me. If he do mean it *personally*, it is not too much to require of him to point out the part of that Address to which it is applicable. If he mean what is there said concerning the mischiefs which have been so extensively wrought by infidelity, disloyalty, and disaffection, and the exhorting my flock, while they abhor such baseful evils, to pity and pray for the infatuated persons who are tainted with them, I am just as reprehensible as Solomon and an Apostle, who exhort mankind to "fear God, to honour the King, and not to meddle with them that are given to change." Whether, when against God and his Church, as well as against the King and the peace of his realm, the Anarchist, the Paredist, the Deist, and the Atheist, seemed leagued in one common confederacy; for, it was at such a portentous time that the Address was written,—whether, as the sacred guardian of a large and populous Parish, I exceeded the line of my duty, by an adoption of

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the language I then used, it becomes not me to form an opinion. But were I to conclude, from the reception with which the Address has been honoured, by, perhaps, not fewer than 20,000 copies of it being printed,—something like a gratifying emotion must visit my breast. Besides the permanent form it has received by being admitted into four standard Volumes, and some of the other respectable Publications of the country,—besides a large impression for the use of my own Parish,—several highly-esteemed characters, some at a great distance from me, have requested permission to multiply copies of it, for gratuitous distribution in their respective neighbourhoods. "At this I rejoice, yes, and will rejoice!" but God forbid that I should glory, save in his gracious goodness, who has been pleased thus extensively to bless it so far beyond my humble expectations.

LUKE BOOKER.

Mr. URBAN, June 6.
CONSCIENCE is a thing so rarely to be found, that I sometimes cannot help thinking that there is no such feeling in nature.

In my search after *Conscience*, I began with Statesmen; I could find nothing like it among them; one said he had heard of it, and another said, that, upon the faith of vulgar report, he had often ventured to mention *Conscience* in his speeches as a thing he possessed; but God knows, added he, I had no more *Conscience* at that time than cash; but my constituents and the Publick, poor fools! gave me credit for both.

Another great man wanted to do a little action,—*Conscience* put itself in his way; he could not pass, he tried the right side, that would not do, though he might have passed if he chose; for it is always safe to keep by the right side of *Conscience*, in all cases where it has a right side. He tried on the left side,—that would not do; *Conscience* baffled all his endeavours. What to do he knew not.

At length he made a balloon of his Speeches, and got over *Conscience*; but *Conscience* still pursues him, and swears by the L—d, that she will come up with him.

I once thought that *Conscience* was to be found among the Members in the

the Minority side of the House; but I soon found that they had no more than the others, and that what I took for Conscience was a kind of fixture peculiar to that side. Of the House, and which no one ever brought with him to the other side. Like the house in Downing-street, it served my possessor equally.

I next went among the Madhairs, but I could not find much Conscience; indeed, they did not pretend much to it: and when I went to those great houses which lately have failed, I found they had never dealt in that commodity.

I went to the Brokers, but the noise was so great concerning Bonds, Bills, and Long Annuities, that I was glad to retire; the many sounds of ten and fifteen per cent. convinced me that my labour would have been in vain, had I staid.

As for the Lawyers, I must do them the justice to say that they were ingenuous enough to confess that they found many inconveniences result from attending to Conscience; and after this fair confession, it would have been unfair to ask any further questions.

The Bench of Right Reverends had got it among them, but they were plaguily tenacious; some of them, however, showed a great portion of it.

I next met with a certain Alderman, and asked him where I could find Conscience? "Why," said he, "I am at a loss to tell; for I have driven bargains, built houses, married a wife, begot children, devoured turtle, and made a fortune without Conscience; and I don't think I shall give myself much trouble about it now."

This answer silenced me. But still there is such a thing as Conscience, if one could but find it out and keep it.

Yours, &c.

W. R.

MR. URBAN, *Manchester, June 20.*

PLAGIARISM is often imputed to Authors upon no very reasonable foundation. In the instances annexed, though almost verbally the same, there is much against a charge of this kind. Indeed, Sir, without attempting to investigate the origin and extent of ideas, it may, perhaps, be questioned, whether it is not rather to the different colouring that genius imparts, than to the actual novelty of

a subject, that we are indebted for amusement and instruction. It is useless to expect, that an age unprecedented for the variety and extent of its poetical productions, and in which the art has been carried to consummate perfection, should originate much in addition to the accepted instruments and materials that have been handed down by successive generations. He that is true to Nature, has ever been accounted the best Poet; and whilst Nature's garment remains the same, he can have but the same objects which others have enjoyed before him. Hills and dales, woods and rocks, mountains and rivers, suggest to each the same landscape; although true talent will create the charm of novelty, by the truth and superior brilliancy of its touches. In the formation of an Epic Poem too, an insight into human nature, and the springs of human action, and a power of developing the passions, and tracing the influence of those passions upon the great events of life, have ever been, as they will still continue to be, the principal resources. With some truth, perhaps, it may be asserted, that the advanced Science of our times will enable a Poet to delineate more forcibly and accurately the spring and tempest of the passions, and to explore more surely the recesses of the mind: but in these qualifications, the great Poets of antiquity show little or no deficiency; at all events they have rendered this knowledge subservient to the design of promoting the interest, happiness, and improvement, of their fellow creatures, and have left to their successors the enviable task of exposing the frailty of man, by portraying the worst and most licentious passions that agitate his nature. I have been led, rather unintentionally, to these observations; my object being particularly to show, by the subjoined quotations, to what different subjects the same metaphor may be applied, without violating the propriety of either. The one, as the torn exclamation of a fond though despairing lover; the latter, as the emphatic and thrilling conclusion to an appeal, not excelled in majestic solemnity of detail, and round fullness of expression, by any passage with which I am acquainted:

"O flamme toujours durable et toujours
desespérée! semblable aux lampes sepu-
chrales,

chales, qui communiquent a des urnes une chaleur inutile et qui ne brûlent que pour éclairer les morts—*Lettre d'Iléloise; traduite de l'Anglois de M. Pope.*

"I'll ask no more!
Sullen, like *imps in sepulchres*, your shine
Illumines but yourself!"—*Blair's Grave.*
Yours, &c. W.

Mr. URBAN, June 20.
THE following curious original Document was written on a fly leaf of a copy of the *Calves' Head Club* in my possession. It is in the hand-writing of the Hon. Archibald Campbell, whose property the book once was, and is a correct transcript:

"A true Bill of Fare for the *Calves Head Feast*, 1710. £. s. d.
For Bread, Beer, and Ale.....3 10 0
For fifty *Calves Heads*.....5 05 0
For Bacon.....1 10 0
For 6 Chickens and 2 Capons.....1 00 0
For three joints of Veal.....0 18 0
For Butter and Flower.....0 15 0
For Oranges, Lemmons, Vinegar, and Spices.....1 00 0
For Anchovies, Capers, and Salsaphire.....0 05 0
For Oysters and Sausages.....0 15 0
For Sorril, Sage, Parsley, Sweet Herbs, and Onions... ..0 05 0
For the use of Pewter and Linnen1 00 0
For Firing in the Kitchen.....0 15 0
For Firing in the Parlour.....0 3 0
For Boat Hire and Portorage... ..0 05 0
For Cook's wages.....0 15 0
For Garnishing and Strewing.....0 05 0

£ 18 06 0

"That a sett of men were wicked enough to meet and feast according to this Bill of Fare in the year of our Lord 1710. And that this was truly the Bill of their tables, besides drink, was attested to me by one of honour and reputation, and in a considerable publick post, who had the Bill at first hand.

"This I do attest,
A. CAMPBELL London, 1711"

Yours, &c. J. G. BARCLAY.

Mr. URBAN, Worcester, June 3.
HAPPENING some time since to purchase a small Volume of Latin Epigrams, by Joannes Audoenus, and never having met with the name before, I take this opportunity of soliciting some information respecting him, through the medium of your widely-circulated Miscellany. The title-page runs thus: "Epigrammatum Joannis Audoeni Cambro-Britanni Oxoniensis. Editio nova, libello duodecimo auctor. Quibus accesserunt

in fine elegantiss. nonnulla recentioris cujusdam Poetæ Epigrammata. Londini. Ex officina Joannis Rodmayne. m.dcc.lxxxvi." In the recommendation Epigrams prefixed to the Work, he is also called Oenus, from which I conjecture that his name might be Owen*. The subjoined Epigrams selected at random, may serve as specimens of the merits of the Author:

Ad Joannem Hoskins, J. C.—De suo libro
Hic liber est mundus, homines sunt, Hoskine, versi,

Invenies paucos hic, ut in orbe, bonos.

Epitome Historiarum sui Temporis.

Ad Marianum.

Peiores patribus sumus, ut majoribus illi:
In vitium faciles nam, Mariane, sumus.
Natio si nobis fuerit quoque postera pejor,
Pejus erit nostra posteritate nihil.

Anagramma salutare.

Opto tibi multam, nullam tibi potò salutem,
Est potior potà sicca salute salus."

Yours, &c. VIGORNIENSIS.

Copy of a Letter from THOS. MILLS to GEORGE EARL OF SALOP, in the Duke of Norfolk's "Collections, by N. Johnson."

"MY duty humbly remembered to your Honourable Lordship for the interest I know your Lordship had in the affection and service of my good uncle Somerset † in his life-time. I thought it my part and duty, for the care of his poor wife ‡ and children, which he hath cast upon me, and for the ease of my own mind in the loss of so special a friend, to wish that those things, which to their relief he hath left behind him, might light into the hands of such as himself did more than ordinarily reverence and love. † To which end so oft as I do bethink myself of the disposing his travels in matters of learning, so painfully followed for the benefit of the weale publick, that the dispersing of them into private men's hands might not defraud him of his due praise in time to come, nor prejudice the better sort of this kingdom; I have de-

* This conjecture is correct. "Owen's Epigrams" are not uncommon.—I DIT.

† Robt. Glover, esq. Somerset Herald, died April 14, 1588, aged 45. Lord Burleigh purchased his MSS.—See Noble's College of Arms, p. 180.

‡ He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Flower, esq. Norroy

sir'd that some special person might be owner of them all together, and your Lordship, for special respects before the rest. The Officers of Arms do freely confess, that upon disposing of his books depends the peace and ruin, or discredit, of their office; and thereupon made shew of a will and forwardness to become humble suitors, that her Majesty, by appointing the widow and her five children, would be pleas'd to take all his trunks and Collections into her hands. But finding that neither they would be able to effect so good a work, nor the widow and children's ease and poverty would abide so long a time of attendance, having spent four months, and nothing likely to be obtain'd by them, I was glad that, by Mr. Lascells's means, your Lordship had put on a mind to take them into your own hands, and therefore have persuaded my aunt to continue them still in close custody 'till your Lordship's resolution were fully heard and known, and that the rather, for Mr. Hercy, by your Lordship's discretion and commandment, having seen them, said he had writ to your Lordship concerning them. My aunt has already departed the City to her father in the country, to recreate herself with her friends, as I myself mean to do after a few days, leaving in the mean time the studies fast lock'd and surely seal'd; so that 'till Michaelmas, the books, with all other monuments of my uncle's travails, will be at your Lordship's commandment, and them to be dispo'd as I shall hear your Lordship's pleasure. Mr. Clarencieux * bore my aunt in hand, that the gift from her Majesty in recompence for the books should be worth 1000 marks at the least; but I wish your Lordship had them at 100*l.* by year, or 50*l.* to her and her children, by some lease or otherwise, &c. I find he took special travail in setting down the state of the office of Arms, what every one of them in their several offices in truth ought to be, according to the several Charters of the Princes of the realm: All done with so singular a method and order, with such sincerity of the truth, warranting with so strong matter and arguments, as are past all contrivement, which work I especially wish may fall into your Lordship's

hands, with the rest, for your direction in the reformation of so unruly and confused a society, when your Lordship shall be pleas'd to have the same in hand, &c.

"Your honourable Lordship's, to be commanded as your servant,

THOMAS MILLS †.

"*London, 15 July 1588.*"

ALLEGORIES.

HUMAN thoughts are like the *Plenary System*, where many are *fixed*, and many wander, and many continue for ever unintelligible; or rather like meteors, which generally lose their substance with their lustre.

1. The understanding is like the Sun, which gives light and life to the whole intellectual world; but the memory regarding those things only that are past, is like the Moon, which is new and full, and has her wane by turns.

2. The world is a sea; and life and death are its ebbing and flowing. Wars are the storms which agitate and toss it into fury and faction. The tongue of its enraged inhabitants are then as the noise of many waters. Peace is the calm which succeeds the tempest, and hushes the billows of interest and passion to rest. Prosperity is the Sun whose beams produce plenty and comfort. Adversity is a portentous cloud impregnated with discontent, and often bursts in a torrent of desolation and distraction.

3. Wit is like a lily; the one is as pleasing to the ear as the other is to the eye. Wit naturally fades, and if timely gathered soon withers and dies.

4. On the Tower of Ambition hangs the dial of Industry, where the Sun of good fortune marks the time and progress of Friendship on the figure of Ambition.

5. Every man may learn the elements of Geography, which is the noblest science in the world, from an attention to the temperature of his own mind. Melancholy is the North Pole—Envy the South Pole—Choler the Torrid Zone—Ambition the Zodiac—Joy the Ecliptic Line—Justice the Equinoctial—Prudence and Temperance the Arctic and Antarctic Circles—Patience and Fortune the Tropics.

6. Every little fly, and every little

† See Account of T. Mills in Noble, p. 181.

* Robert Clarke, esq.

pebble, and every little flower, are tutors in the great school of Nature, to instruct the mind and better the heart. The four elements are the four volumes in which all her works are written.

7. They who take self-love for their guide, ride in the paths of partiality, on the horse of adulation, to the judge of falsehood; but he who prefers the mandate of reason, rides in the way of probability on the course of prudence. His journey will then be as pleasing as the object of it, which is truth, shall be sure.

8. Human destiny is a nut, of which life is the shell, and reputation the kernel. Crack it gently, and you enjoy its whole value entire and at once. But open it roughly, and ten to one you break the shell or bruise the kernel, or reduce the whole into a useless compound.

9. Prudence through the ground of misery cuts a river of patience, where the mind swims in boats of tranquillity along the streams of life, until she arrives at the haven of death, where all streams meet.

10. Spite creeps like a snake out of the hedge of deceit or the sand-bed of hypocrisy, and having fermented its venom by basking in the sun of prosperity, aims the most deadly wound at the fairest fame.

11. The Mind is a garden where all seeds are sown—Prosperities are fine painted tulips—Innocency, white lilies—The Virtues, sweet gilli-flowers, roses, violets, and primroses—Learning, savoury herbage—Affliction rue, wormwood, and rhubarb—Pride, Ambition, Extortion, night-shade and hellebore—Stupidity, poppy—Sloth and Ignorance, briars and thistles.

12. Justice should be a man's Governor—Prudence his Counsellor—Temperance his Friend—Fortitude his Champion—Hope his Food—Charity his House—Faith and Sincerity his Porter—Wit his Companion—Love his Bedfellow—Patience his Mistress—Reason his Secretary—Judgment his Steward.

An Account of what Titles of Honour have been conferred upon the following Kings and Princes of the Royal Family, from the time of King Henry III. to that of William III. viz.

RICHARD, second son of King John, was in the 9th year of

the reign of his elder brother, King Henry the Third, created Earl of Poitiers and Cornwall, and was afterwards, anno 1226, elected King of the Romans.

EDMUND, surnamed Crouchback, second son of King Henry the Third, was in the 49th year of his father's reign created Earl of Leicester, and was at the same time made Steward of England; after which, in the 51st of King Henry the Third, he obtained a grant of the Earldom of Lancaster.

THOMAS, surnamed of Brotherton, fifth son by birth, but second son surviving, of King Edward the First, was, by charter dated the 16th of December, 1312, in the sixth year of the reign of King Edward the Second, his half-brother, created Earl of Norfolk, and was afterwards made Marshal of England.

EDMUND, surnamed of Woodstock, sixth son by birth, but third son surviving, of the said King Edward the First, was created Earl of Kent, per cincturam Gladii, &c. by King Edward the Second, his half-brother, on the 26th of July 1321, anno 15. Edward II.

JOHN, surnamed of Eltham, second son of King Edward the Second, was created Earl of Cornwall in Parliament, anno 1328, in the second year of the reign of his elder brother, King Edward the Third.

EDWARD, eldest son of King Edward the Third, was made Earl of Chester, anno 7 Edw. III. and in 11 Edw. III. was created Duke of Cornwall per cincturam Gladii, which was the first precedent of creating a Duke in England, and in 17 Edw. III. he was created Prince of Wales in Parliament by investing him with a Coronet, a Gold Ring, and a Silver Rod.

RICHARD, surnamed of Bourdeaux, only surviving son of the said Prince Edward, was anno 46 Edw. III. made Custos of the Kingdom during the absence of his grandfather beyond sea, and was then stiled Ricardus filius primogenitus Edwardi Principis Aquitanie et Wallie; but upon the decease of his father, he was first created Earl of Chester, and soon after succeeded him in the Principality of Wales and Dukedom of Cornwall. This Richard succeeded his grandfather, by the name of King Richard the Second.

LIONEL, surnamed of Antwerp, third

third son of King Edward the Third, was the right of Elizabeth de Burgh his wife, created Earl of Ulster, in Ireland, anno 29 Edw. III. And in the 36th year of the said King, was created Duke of Clarence in Parliament.

JOHN, surnamed of Gaunt, fourth son of King Edward the Third, was in his infancy created Earl of Richmond, by charter, dated the 20th of September 1342, anno 16 Edw. III. in the 36th year of the said King. He had the Dukedom of Lancaster granted to him in Parliament, and the next year had summons to Parliament by that title.

HENRY, surnamed of Bolingbroke, only son of John Duke of Lancaster, was in the 9th year of King Richard the Second, made Earl of Derby; and on the 29th of Sept. 1397, in the 21st of the said King, he was further advanced to the title of Duke of Hereford; and was afterwards King of England, by the name of King Henry the Fourth.

EDMOND, surnamed of Langley, fifth son of King Edward the Third, had a grant of the Earldom of Cambridge, dated 13 Nov. anno 36 Edw. III. and by patent dated 6 Aug. anno 1385, 9 Ric. II. he was created Duke of York.

EDWARD, of York, eldest son of the aforesaid Edmond Duke of York, was, on the 25th of February, anno 13 Ric. II. created Earl of Rutland, and on the 29th of September, in the 21st year of the said King, he was further advanced to the title of Duke of Albemarle.

RICHARD, of York, surnamed of Coningsburgh, second son of the aforesaid Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, was created Earl of Cambridge in Parliament, anno 2 Hen. V.

THOMAS, of Woodstock, youngest son of King Edward the Third, was created Earl of Buckingham, anno 1 Ric. II. and was afterwards advanced to the dignity of Duke of Gloucester, by patent, dated the 6th of August, in the 9th year of the said King's reign.

HENRY, surnamed of Monmouth, eldest son of Henry of Lancaster, Duke of Hereford, was soon after his father's coming to the Crown, by the name of King Henry the Fourth, created Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Ches-

ter. He had also the title of Duke of Aquitain, and succeeded his father, by the name of King Henry the Fifth.

THOMAS, of Lancaster, Duke of Clarence, second son of King Henry the Fourth, was created Earl of Albemarle and Duke of Clarence, by patent, dated 9 July, 1412, anno 13 Hen. IV.

JOHN, of Lancaster, Duke of Bedford, third son of Henry the Fourth, was, on 16 May, anno 2 Hen. V. created Earl of Kendal, and Duke of Bedford for life only, but afterwards, upon surrender of those letters patent, he was created to those honours, to him and his heirs males, by patent, dated anno 11 Hen. VI.

HUMPHREY, of Lancaster, fourth son of Henry the Fourth, was created Earl of Pembroke and Duke of Gloucester in Parliament on the 16th of May, anno 1414, 2 Hen. V.

EDMOND Tudor, surnamed of Hadham, half-brother to King Henry the Sixth, was created Earl of Richmond per circuturam Gladii, &c. and to have place in Parliament next after Dukes by patent, dated anno 1452, 31 Hen. VI.

JASPER Tudor, surnamed of Hatfield, another half-brother of King Henry the Sixth, was three several times created Earl of Pembroke, and also in the first year of Henry the Seventh created Duke of Bedford.

EDWARD, of Lancaster, Duke of Cornwall, only son of King Henry the Sixth, was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester by patent, dated the 5th of March, anno 32 Hen. VI.

GEORGE, of York, sixth son of Richard Duke of York, and brother of King Edward the Fourth, was created Duke of Clarence in Parliament, anno 1461, 1 Edw. IV.

RICHARD, of York, youngest son of the aforesaid Richard Duke of York, and brother of King Edward the Fourth, was in 1 Edw. IV. anno 1461, created Duke of Gloucester. He was afterwards King of England, by the name of King Richard the Third.

EDWARD, of York, eldest son of King Edward the Fourth, was, on the 26th of July, 1471, anno 11 Edw. IV. created Prince of Wales, and in 15 Edw. IV. was stiled Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester. In the 17th of Edward the Fourth, the King conferred on him the title of Earl of Salisbury,

isbury, and upon the 8th of July, in the 19th year of his reign, the titles of Earl of March and Pembroke.

RICHARD, of York, surnamed of Shrewsbury, second son of King Edward the Fourth, was, on the 28th of May, 1474; anno 14 Edw. IV. created Duke of York; in the 16th of Edward the Fourth he was created Earl of Nottingham; and on the 7th of February, the same year, this Prince was also created Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Warren.

GEORGE, of York, third son of King Edward the Fourth, was created (while very young) Duke of Bedford, but died in his infancy soon after.

EDWARD, of York, only son of King Richard the Third, was in 17 Edw. IV. (being then not four years old) created Earl of Salisbury, and in 1 Ric. III. (his father) he was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

ARTHUR, Duke of Cornwall, eldest son of King Henry the Seventh, was on the 1st of October, 1499, anno 5 Hen. VII. created Prince of Wales, and Earl of Chester.

HENRY, second son of King Henry the Seventh, was, on the 31st of October, anno 10 Hen. VII. created Duke of York, in Parliament, and after the death of his brother, Prince Arthur (being then twelve years old) he was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, and succeeded his father by the name of King Henry the Eighth.

EDMOND, third and youngest son of King Henry the Seventh, was created Duke of Somerset in his infancy, and died soon after.

EDWARD, Duke of Cornwall, only surviving son of King Henry VIII. was never created Prince of Wales, the King his father dying just when all things were prepared for his creation, so that instead of a principality, he succeeded to the Crown by the name of King Edward the Sixth.

HENRY FREDERICK, of Great Britain, eldest son of King James the First, was on the 30th of May, 1610, anno 8 Jac. I. created Prince of Wales.

CHARLES, second son surviving of King James the First, was in the second year of his age (before his arrival in England) anno 1601, created Duke of Albany, Marquis of Ormond,

Earl of Ross, and Lord Ardmarch, and on the 8th of January, 1604, was created Duke of York, at Whitehall, with public solemnity; at whose creation ~~the~~ King made 25 Knights of the Bath. This Prince, after the death of his elder brother, Prince Henry, was, anno 1616, created Prince of Wales, Earl of Chester, and Flint, and succeeded his father by the name of King Charles the First.

CHARLES, of Great Britain, eldest son of King Charles the First, was, in the year 1638, by order, not creation, called Prince of Wales, and had the whole profits of that principality, &c. and the Earldom of Chester granted to him. He succeeded his father by the name of King Charles the Second.

JAMES, of Great Britain, second son of King Charles the First, was born at St. James's, the 14th of Oct. 1633, and forthwith proclaimed at the Court Gates, Duke of York, into which title he was afterwards created by patent, dated at Oxford 27 Jan. anno 1643, 19 Car. I.; and by other letters patents, 10 May, anno 11 Car. II. he was created Earl of Ulster, in Ireland, and succeeded his said brother, King Charles, by the name of King James the Second.

HENRY, of Great Britain, third son of King Charles the First, was by letters patent, bearing date the 13th of May, 1659, anno 11 Car. II. created Duke of Gloucester, and Earl of Cambridge.

CHARLES, of York, eldest son of James Duke of York, was declared Duke of Cambridge, but decessing under seven months old, it prevented the paying of a patent, which was to have created him Earl and Duke of Cambridge.

JAMES, of York, second son of James Duke of York, was created Baron of Dauntsey, and Earl and Duke of Cambridge by patent, 23 August 1664, anno 16 Car. II.

CHARLES OF YORK, third son of James Duke of York, was called Duke of Kendal, but dying under a year old, had no letters patent passed for that title.

EDGAR, of York, fourth son of James Duke of York, was called Duke of Cambridge, but decessed very young, before he was created into that title.

CHARLES, of York, son of James Duke

Duke of York, by his second wife, was called Duke of Cambridge, but died very young, before creation.

WILLIAM, son of the Princess Anne, by Prince George of Denmark, was at the time of his baptism, *scil.* 27 July, 1689, declared by his Majesty King William the Third, Duke of Gloucester, but for want of creation into that dignity. When the said Prince was elected into the most noble Order of the Garter, the Sovereign directed the Register of the said order to enter his ~~old~~ ^{new} Nephew in the Register by the ~~fore-~~ ^{new} said name of William, son to the Princess Anne by Prince George of Denmark, and to instal him by that name, after which the Prince died without any creation.

A SPECIAL PROVIDENCE OVER NATIONS.

THE subjects of a general and particular Providence have been so frequently discussed, that in the following observations I shall take for granted the admission of them; for to me they appear to be fully proved by Nature and Revelation. It may be therefore established, that there is, 1st. a general Providence, or rule over the whole grand system of Nature:—2nd. a particular Providence superintending individuals:—and 3d. a special or National Providence governing the public measures and durations of kingdoms and people. The universal order in creation, the miraculous interpositions also stated in Holy Scripture, the process of moral duty, prayer, and redemption, are ample evidence of them both; they are the strong testimonies that the Lord God omnipotent reigneth! But what I wish to consider is, the case of Kingdoms and Societies of Mankind, which “rise and fall, flourish and decay,” as purely sublunary, without any prospect of future judgment.

The whole history of the progress of mankind, from their earliest state to maturity, associated for mutual support and benefit, exemplifies the Creator's benevolent design, that the human mind should be constituted for the social participation of its powers; that each individual being brought into life, not for himself alone, but for the good of his fellow-creatures, as well as himself, should bring into the common stock the whole of his

capacities, mental and bodily, both the ingenuity of his mind and the physical strength of his body, towards the union and efficiency of the common band by which society is compacted; so that not any individual, whatsoever be his acquired station, should be justly able to say to another, “I have no need of thee.” Upon this basis, were it always observed, dissension and anarchy would be entirely excluded; the superstructure would rest upon as firm a foundation as that of an antient fellowship would at all times prevail. But the absence of all such association is sublunary, and therefore transient; its individuals remain accountable for the deeds done in the body, but the kingdom, although fitly united, must, like every other human constitution, and the vegetable kingdom also, take its destined course to prosperity, and thence to its decline and fall; and, as in the case of the four great kingdoms of the world, be no more seen.

These have, notwithstanding, a considerable interest in the wise dispensations of Providence; for each of them are abstracts of the whole race of mankind. The raising the whole of any community to prosperous fortune, affects and circulates its benefits, not only through the veins of all its people, but also through the rest of the world, for it thereby becomes an important engine in the hands of Providence of effecting the great purposes of the social union of man, and diffuses the benefits which it has acquired by its united valour or ingenuity, or the wisdom of its government. These, likewise, are the means of propagating through all the ranks of civilized life, the blessings of Liberty, Justice, and Religion, without which no state can exist; and it extends through all the uncivilized and darkened regions of savage ignorance the influence and example which stir them to seek and to learn the superior advantages of becoming useful to each other, and thus, by civilization, to know and to adore the Lord of Creation! An overruling Providence of the affairs of Nations is here most apparent; England now the envy of the greatest kingdoms of the world, was once in darkness and Paganism; England, which once stood alone in the ranks of Europe, and even then performed her wonders, now

now united with her two sister kingdoms, gives the word in battle, and the law in peace! She could not have acquired this lofty pre-eminence by her own efforts; she had ever too much reverence to boast that it was by her own arm that she had obtained her victories; but, in the language of Nelson, it was by the rule and interposition of Almighty God! Conscious, that of ourselves we can do nothing, we have dutifully acknowledged that we are subject to his direction.

Kingdoms and bodies politic can, says the learned and Rev. Dr. Foster, only be rewarded or punished as such in the present life. Every particular person in the community is, indeed, accountable to God, not only for his more private conduct, but for his behaviour as a member of the community; and yet, there are wise reasons why Providence should distinguish public communities in the present world; all which reasons are included in this one, *the good of society*. For the happiness of societies, as such, being only *present good*, they are to be considered in a quite different light from the several members in their private capacity; and therefore God may render to these singly, according to every man's work hereafter; and yet it may be necessary, to preserve the external order and happiness of the world, to give them, in the main, equal retribution, as collective bodies *here*. Besides, God has given laws to nations, without which they could not subsist, nor their mutual interests be rightly adjusted; and laws, without the sanction of reward and punishment, are absolutely ineffectual to promote the ends of Government. From all which, we may with the greatest probability conclude, that national and political events are under a peculiar influence and direction of Providence; that righteousness is the stated means, as by its natural tendency, so by recommending a civil community to the favour of Almighty God, to raise its grandeur and establish its prosperity.

The Holy Scriptures are full of the most direct annunciations of God's superintendence of nations, for the general benefit; for His Kingdom ruleth over all, Psalm ciii. 19. That he is Governor among the Nations.

he increaseth and destroyeth them, he enargeth them and straiteneth them again, Job xii. 23; he doeth according to his will in heaven and in the earth, in the seas, and in all deep places, Psalm cxxxv. 6. This is the strong expressive style of Scripture, in all which, and in various other passages of the same import, it only confirms and renders more authoritative the sense and voice of reason. If we can suppose a community, or a family, without his superintendence, or even when any such an one has misused the power which he has vouchsafed to it, and served other gods, the idolatries of dominion, the tyranny of uncontrolled ambition, the sin of unjust usurpation; disorder, weakness, confusion, and bloodshed, consequently follow. Violent and uncivilized nations, as scourges for intemperance, are sent down upon it for its sblunary punishment, and internal commotion accelerates its decline and fall!

And here its fate seems to close—dissolved as a Nation, its Constitution is subverted—the magnificence of its municipal Institutions is melted, as in a crucible, and scattered upon its arid surface—the influence and authority with which it dictated to surrounding countries treaties for implicit obedience, scarcely find a record on the perishing rolls of transitory fame—its imperial mandate, and its terrific threat, no longer excite the dread of the guilty, or the reparation of its foes—her Commerce no longer unfurl her sails—the compass of her Navigation is broken—and nothing is seen or heard in her once overcrowded citadel, but the vexations of mortified pride, cloaked in the listless indolence of despair! Such is the punishment of guilty nations—suffered to decline without the visitation of conquest! These visitations, if virtue can avert evil, may not unnecessarily close the career of any community. Glory and honour will find their course through all the vicissitudes of public welfare; then, where the strength committed to its charge shall have been exerted and immortalized by the protection of distress—when enlarged knowledge shall have diffused its blessings over lands of darkness and error—when the Divine essence

of revealed religion shall have been used to spread its pure and cheering rays over the shades of Superstition, and to invite Idolatry from its cruel and vain homage, to take shelter under the banner of eternal peace—then shall we find that nation venerable for its antiquity, perpetuated in vigour and council, great in arts as in arms, and at the period when other nations shall by their destined course have shrunk from the light of day, be promoted to the glorious designs of Providence as its fidal reward, to be the eminent instrument of effecting, that all the existing Kingdoms of the Earth should become the Kingdoms of God and of his Christ.

Yours, &c.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

June 7.

CAN you, or any of your Correspondents, favour me with information respecting the two following Tracts?

The first is entitled "The Quarrel of the School-Boys at Athens, as lately acted at a school near Westminster." London, 1717: and seems to treat of a rebellion against the discipline and Masters, together with the characters of the heads of the school at that period.

"One of these (p. 10) was Captain of the Mathematical Form or Class; which being the first in the whole school, he was by consequence called *Captain General* of all the Boys. He was of an antient race among the *Greeks*, a *sprightly*, vigorous youth, of wonderful vivacity and spirit; he had a genius for great things, and his particular study was in those parts of the *Mathematics*, which relate to the *Art of War*; such as *fortifying of Towns*, *encamping of Armies*, and *managing great enterprizes*; he had obtained such a great character in his studies, that it was thought he was fit to have led on the greatest armies; he had a *cool head*, and a *warm heart*. He had been furiously chastised by the former Schoolmasters and Ushers, and they not only expelled him from the School" (*rusticated query*), "but obliged him to fly out of his native City; and all this ill usage befel him principally, because he very early showed himself for the new Schoolmaster, given from his first nomination, and continued immovable to his interest to the last."

This person I conjecture to be Edward, second son of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, ~~born~~ then *Captain* of Westminster. He was afterwards M.P. for West Loo, in Cornwall, 1722, and Governor of Jamaica, 1738.

"Next to him, was a youth of *Northern* extract, of antient *Gothic* race, who coming from among the *Barbarians*, had pretended to be civilized in the School of Wisdom among the *Greeks*; he was of a fiery disposition, and a most impetuous courage, as is the known character of those nations; but wanted temper to manage that spirit, which would otherwise have been an ornament to him. He was ambitious and avaricious, but managed both with more policy than he did his passion. He had long envied the Captain of the Mathematic Class, and aspired to be *Captain General* of all the School; nay, in a word, he had upon many occasions given to understand, that nothing less would content him: after this, being of a sprightly temper, and addicted much to his pleasures, he lived very gay and courtly, and with an uncommon wit, got himself particularly into the favour of the Usher, by whose support he kept himself very well also with the Schoolmaster for a great while." He was subsequently expelled the School.

Probably Cook Tollett, son to Mr. George Tollett, second master; he was born in 1699, and became scholar of St. Peter's, 1713, but quitted it before 1717, when he might have been elected to one of the Universities.

"The Schoolmaster had yet a third favourite among his scholars, of whom it is needful to say something. He was a native of the country, and one the Schoolmaster had heard much of, though he had no knowledge of him, as he had of the other two who came over; he was not equal to the other two in birth and dignity of family, but superior to many in his capacities; he had signalized himself by his extraordinary conduct, and early appearing in the interest of the present Schoolmaster, as much as any boy in the school, which were invaded during the government of former Schoolmasters and Ushers; he had appeared very boldly, and indeed had been ill-used by them for it; for they had him soundly whipped, put into *Dunce's Hall*, and at last expelled the School."

in a word, they put all the indignity possible upon him. When he was turned out of the school, he came up to the very school-door, and insulted them all; and thus he continued to behave to the last, till the vacancy came, and the new Schoolmaster took possession, and then it was his turn. The Schoolmaster did not make him Captain of the Ordinary Classes, which some think had been a more suitable situation for one of his temper, but made him head of those selected boys, whom he employed for the greatest trust, viz. to keep, receive, and direct the common cash of the school." This office was abolished in 1819.

John Barber, who delivered a Latin oration over the corpse of Dr. South, in the *College Hall*, 1710.

"In the mean time the School was a meer *Bedlam*: books and business seemed all laid aside: every mean scholar, that had scarce entered into the verges of Philosophy, was over head and ears in politics, and attached to his party. The forms were all up in arms against one another; as the Heads or Captains guided them, they fell into the warmest disputes imaginable; nay, sometimes they were so hot that they were ready to throw their books at one another's heads.

"In the very crisis of this feud, and just as they were all going mad, being, as it may be said, just got out of the government of themselves, comes the Schoolmaster on shore, and making no stay, he went directly to the School. He found by the noise, there was no room for words, persuasions, expositions" (*impositions* were better suited to the case) "&c. wherefore with an awful frown upon his brow, and holding up his rod in his hand, he enters the school, and being just within the door, looked sternly round him, not speaking a word. The boys no sooner saw the master and the rod, but they all sat down as quiet and still, as if nothing had happened at all; not a word was spoken, not the least noise heard, all was perfectly calm and quiet in a moment; the Master went peaceably up to his Chair of Instruction, and laid down his rod; the *Scholars* fell very lovingly to their books, and have been very good boys ever since."

Dr. Freind was then Head-Master of Westminster: quere, whether a son of his was Usher there? as it appears

(p. 6.) that "he made his only son Usher of the School."

The title of the second Tract runs thus, "*The Opera of il Penseroso, a performance both Vocal and Instrumental, as it is acted with authority at the Royal Theatres of Ston and Westminster. The principal parts by Mr. Twigg, Tim, Mr. Monitor, Miss Birch, and others,*" no date, but not connected with the publication above-mentioned, and probably printed about 1760, as appears by the "*Vivat Rex.*"

"This performance has had a longer run than any thing yet exhibited on the Stage, as it has always been acted for the benefit (though not the entertainment) of several juvenile societies.

"The Rod is a subject both interesting and important, if properly handled."

"To this the greatest men in Church and State (if they have honesty enough to acknowledge *old friends*) must allow themselves greatly indebted."

The argument is by no means ill-written; but the Drama itself is a blank, probably out of respect to the scene supposed to be exhibited, and the whole concludes with the following animated lines, set to music by Mr. John Hilton:

"Birch and green Holly;
Birch and green Holly;
If thou be'at beaten, boy,
Thank thine own folly."

Any information serving to throw light on these curious pamphlets will greatly oblige yours, &c.

WESTMONASTERIENSIS.

Mr. Usher,

May 13.

THE object of my present address is to project a new mode of Licensing Innkeepers and others, whereby the present inequality practised in imposing the duty, namely, by the rates, might be proceeded on with greater advantage to the revenue, and on a more equitable footing to the holders of licences themselves.

The plan which I would propose is this: instead of looking to the rates as to the land-mark from whence your regulations of the duty are to be drawn, a method by enforcing which you subject the poor Victualler or Innkeeper, who scarcely sells a bottle of wine per day, to the same bur-

den

den (nay, in many cases to a greater) than the Proprietor of a Tavern, who perhaps retails an 100 doz. in a less period of time), a weight which presses manifestly much heavier upon the less wealthy individual. I would make the consumption the standard from which the tax should be equitably measured, and the gauge of the excise officer would always be a sure and ready guide to the quantity consumed in spirits. Another evil which might be avoided in regard mote particularly to liquors, is the loss which the poorer members of the fraternity experience from their more wealthy brothers, who, having an infinitely larger sale, perhaps as one gallon to a pipe, and feeling but the same drawback, are enabled to vend their commodity at a much lower price, to the utter ruin of their less fortunate competitors; this unfair gain by monopoly might thus be destroyed, as they would then be obliged to keep up their price to enable them to pay their just quota of duty, at the same time that they would feel no other inconvenience themselves than the loss of what might have been gained by the unjust practice of monopoly.

Before I dismiss the subject from your notice, Mr. Urban, I would direct your attention to an abuse of the Licensing System, in daily, and I may almost say open violation at houses with which the Metropolis is now thronged (excellent institutions in their proper bounds) established under the specious pretence of coffee-houses; but whose more profitable branch consists in the private sale of liquors, but vended with caution, and to them only who have for some time frequented the house. Of these circumstances I am credibly informed, and every disinterested person must perceive how replete with ruin such institutions (I mean when thus abused) are to the fair trader and the publick at large.

J. A. G.

Mr. URBAN, Penzance, June 20.

IN digging the burial ground of St. Burien Church in this neighbourhood, a few weeks since, the Sexton found a Ring, which seems to be very antient, and I shall esteem it a favour if some of your Antiquarian Readers will give me some information relative to the probable date of it. There was no vestige of any coffin near it.

The Ring is silver, but so very well gilt, that it is only upon accurate examination that you perceive that it is not gold; the hoop of it is looped, and at the juncture of each loop there is a rose or some flower; but the most remarkable part is the figure of an angel, in the place of a seal. Instead of a seal there is an angel with spread wings and holding a book or tablet or heart in his hands, exactly such a figure as we see placed as an ornament at the spring of the arches of Gothic roofs; this figure of the angel is soldered on to the Ring in a very clumsy way; in all other respects the workmanship is good.—Burien was a collegiate church, founded by Athelstan. At the Norman Conquest there were secular Canons here, and in the reign of Edward I. a Dean and three Prebends. We know that the ring formed a particular part of the form of investiture of Bishops in wedding them to their spouse the Church. Did Deans or Prebends affect the same ornament? If any of your Readers can give any reasonable conjecture of the use, the age, &c. of the Ring, which I have described, and which I should imagine to have belonged to some of the religious officers of this antient Deanery, it will confer a favour on

UNUS EX OMNIBUS.

Mr. URBAN, June 21,

THE readiness with which some former remarks of mine have been received, leads me once more to trouble you upon a subject which I most earnestly wish may be taken up by some abler hand.—I mean, the present state of the English Language, which, from a variety of causes, is becoming so unlike what it once was, that, in a few years, it is to be feared that Shakespeare and Milton, nay, even Dryden and Pope, will need a glossary as much as Chaucer, or any of the writers of elder time. Nor is this change by any means for the better:—the immense influx of words derived from the Latin and Greek has no other effect than that of puzzling the mere reader, and sending him perpetually to search his Dictionary for the meaning; and every attempt at a foreign style of construction increases the evil: to which we may add that both are offences against good taste, very displeasing to all who have in any

any degree studied our earlier and best authors.

It should be considered, Sir, that the larger portion of the people of this country are, and must be, to a certain extent, unlearned; that is to say, but little, if at all acquainted with the dead languages: yet these are the people mainly concerned in whatever is written or spoken. These are the people addressed from the Pulpit;—in our Courts of Law, the Jury is selected, for the most part, from these; and all books on general subjects must be intended for their perusal, or the author would rarely be a gainer by his works:—surely, then, it is folly to cultivate a style unintelligible to two-thirds of our countrymen. If the spread of sectarianism has been, as many think, owing to the discourses of the Clergy being above the capacity of the greater part of their hearers; and if, as has also been asserted, and once been seen, dislike to the government of the Church leads to a no less distaste towards that of the State which supports it, what was at first only a matter of taste, becomes one of serious import: but that I leave others to consider. My object at present is solely to call back the attention of my countrymen to the models from which they are perhaps insensibly deviating; in order that, as every thing seems now guided by fashion, some fashionable author may at last be led to set the example of writing the good old Anglo-Saxon dialect of Shakespeare, Atterbury, and Addison, instead of the Græco-Latino-Franco-jargon which is now so widely adopted, and which is beginning to barbarize our oral as well as our written language. It is evident that words newly coined from the Latin or Greek can only be used with propriety by those who understand their derivation: but the tradesman and the farmer love not to be outdone, and delight to show their more deeply learned neighbours that they too scorn to use a word of one syllable when they can command one of three or four; and frequently, in their eagerness for a high sounding phrase, drag these unlucky “*long-tailed words*” into a sense very wide of that which they originally bore;—till, at last, even well-educated people yield to common usage; and a fresh

barbarism is introduced. For some time when a shopman told us that this article ~~was~~ *equally as good with* another, we smiled at his bad English;—but now, alas, for the decline of good grammar! *equally as good* finds its way into print, and no reviewer enters his protest against it: the same thing may be observed of several other phrases, which I have not room to notice here.

I know not by what rules the writers of that period, which has been justly termed our Augustan age, formed their style; but I am much inclined to think that by carefully rejecting every word of foreign derivation, where there was an English one which would answer the purpose as well, much would be done towards attaining the easy grace of those authors. In Mr. Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons, towards the end of vol. II. there is a short analysis of the style of many of our most admired writers; which clearly shows how large a proportion of our old mother dialect finds its place in the language of Addison, Swift, and others, whose purity of diction has been generally acknowledged. Let the same mode of analysis be pursued with our modern writers, and it will be found that the words of Latin and Greek derivation are trebled, and in some instances, quadrupled: but has our language been benefited by this? The universal voice which calls that our Augustan age, must be allowed to give a contrary decision, and justify my first assertion that good taste and good English are alike violated by this needless introduction of foreign terms.

I have accused the Reviewers of being remiss in suffering barbarisms to pass them unnoticed: the following passages from a work* mentioned with considerable praise in the Monthly Review for March, may serve to show that this accusation is not ill founded:

“Superstition, racked by her own mental terrors, and hurling around her the fire-brands of bigoted zeal, and savage intolerance, derives her strength from *views of the Divine nature, partial and obscure*. Civil tyranny, whether arrayed in the imperial purple, or waving the banners of popular power, owes its origin chiefly to the blind passions,” &c.

* Maltby's Sermons.

"In minds owing obedience to the authority of Revelation, when we see *notions prevail, mystical, enthusiastic*, most discordant from those truths," &c.

I must not quote at length, but am of opinion that the Reviewer betrays his duty who quotes these and the like passages from what he calls an eloquent and interesting Discourse, without entering his protest against the bad taste displayed by the reverend author. Can the English indeclinable adjective ever be thus removed from its natural position and placed at a distance from its substantive without making the sentence obscure, and spoiling the easy and graceful flow of the words? The cumbrous yet tinsel ornaments, and the inverted order of the above quotations, offer in style as complete a contrast to what is genuine pulpit oratory, as the tricks of a rope-dancer would be to the grave appearance of the divine. How would Atterbury or Sherlock (I mean the Bishop) have sighed for the taste of the age, which could call this bustle of "*imperial purple*" and "*popular banners*" eloquence!—Nay, I am convinced that if Dr. Maltby would turn to the elegant and impressive discourses of these admirable writers, where every epithet is so appropriately placed, that it could not be removed without injuring the sense,—if, I say, he would be persuaded to study these writers with attention, he would himself laugh at the commendations of his critic. But how should those who have themselves yielded to the torrent, drag others from its vortex? The Reviewers who ought to be the guardians of the public taste, are but too guilty of countenancing, by example, the faults they ought to repress. Let the Editor of the British Critic consider for a moment whether "*corrugation of the forehead*" has any reasonable plea to be preferred before *knitting the brows*; or whether *finesse, destitution, fecundity, vacillating* (I quote at random from some late Number of the British Critic), are one whit better, or more expressive words than *cunning, want, fruitfulness, wavering*; or whether the juxta position (crabbed terms must be used in speaking of grammar) of the words in the following sentence is English: . . . "Her veteran soldiers, &c. . . are still willing with *zeal undiminished*,

and *powers unimpaired*, to take the post of honour in the ranks of her defenders." Are we to suppose that the Critic has unknowingly or wilfully changed the natural arrangement of the English by thus placing the adjective *after* instead of *before* the substantive? I know not how he is to escape the charge of ignorance on the one hand, or bad taste on the other. But I pause, aware that my Letter will already be thought too long, where the subject is so dry.—I repeat it, Mr. Urban, my main wish is to call the attention of some abler writer to the points I have here slightly touched on;—but till some such one steps forward, I shall feel inclined to repeat my warning from time to time, that I may not in the eye of the Law be deemed accessory to the deed, for standing quietly by while the King's English is barbarously murdered.

I cannot better conclude than with the admonition of the elegant and accomplished Scholar who, like the fabulous deities of old, has chosen to veil his divinity under the Stowmarket collar-maker's leather apron,

"Lastly, the common people I beseech—
Dear people! —————

Preserve with care your noble parts of
speech,

And take it as a maxim to endeavour
To talk as your good mothers us'd to teach,

And don't confound the language of the
nation

With long-tail'd words in *only* and *ation*."

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

MR. URBAN, *Chichester, June 17.*

I SHOULD not presume to occupy a space in your pages, which the writings of much abler individuals might fill, were it not for the unfounded aspersions cast upon a very respectable body of individuals, to which I belong, by a Correspondent in p. 404, under the signature of "A COUNTRY RECTOR." That the writer of the article in question is not a Country Rector, I would fain believe; trusting that no Rector in the united kingdoms can really suppose that conscientious Dissenters have no better grounds for dissent than those enumerated by this writer; or that they are only worthy of being ranked among men of minds "impure, opinative, and unsubdued." There is a
sense

sense in which the term unsubdued will apply to the minds of well-principled Dissenters; they are *unsubdued* by the proffered honours which a splendid religious establishment holds out to her sons; and which many grasp at, giving their consciences and integrity in exchange. This is not the sense, however, in which the "Country Rector" uses the words, because he associates it with the *impure* and *opiniative*, which epithets do not apply to the general body of Dissenters, neither do they apply to those individuals who have a Society in London, formed according to your intelligent Correspondent, to promote the "holy business of Dissent;" for the individuals who support this Society, formed for the protection of the rights and interests of Dissenters, are men of the firmest integrity, and most unsullied purity.

That there are restless individuals in the country who would dissent from every thing good, is readily admitted; such persons are to be found among all parties; but these are not *fair specimens* of the class of religionists, who are termed Dissenters, or those Conformists who have in their own extenuation, justifiable reasons for withdrawal from the Established Church. They may *err* in opinion, but they are not *unsound* in principle.

It is easy enough for Country Rectors to say, "the Temple of the Lord are we," and to condemn those who join not their body as *heretics* and *schismatics*; but in return they may be charged with lording it over the consciences of their fellow creatures, and of imposing a yoke upon the disciples of Jesus, unauthorized by that revered Teacher. If this be the case with our Country Rectors, and with those who act with them; those who dissent, and not those who conform, will in all probability be the greatest favourites of the Most High.

It is not my inclination to asperse Churchmen; in our Establishment are many very excellent characters; I wish your "Country Rector" had observed the same rule, and exemplified the same spirit; and while he endeavoured to vindicate his brethren of the Clerical Order, from any observations which had been cast upon them, had allowed that there might

be some integrity among those who approved not of an Establishment.

Instead of giving some trumpery anecdote as a specimen of the maxims of Dissenters, why did he not, before he published it, ascertain how far it coincides with the reasons for dissent, which have been ably stated by Towgood and others. Was it ignorance of that work, or because he considered it as being dangerous, on account of the solidity of its general arguments, that it was passed over? From that work, the "Country Rector" may learn, as may some other of your Correspondents, that Dissenters withdraw from the Establishment because they consider all religious establishments *antichristian*; and because they think that to yield to authority in religious matters, to any creature, be he Monarch, Pope, or Inquisitor, is contrary to the allegiance they owe to Christ. They may be wrong in this opinion; yet if they are found to forego the honours and emoluments attendant on mitres and rec-tories, their *integrity* should not be questioned.

Besides these persons, and the general reason for dissent, there are others who have a particular ground arising from the views they take of Christian doctrine. I am not here entering into the question, whether the Trinitarian or Unitarian Faith be the most correct; nor shall I agitate the question, to whom, whether to Priestley or Horsley, victory belonged: but if there are any who side with the former theological warrior, such persons cannot conform to the "Country Rector's" establishment, without sacrificing their consciences, and becoming *impure* in their minds.

These observations, Mr. Urban, are not intended to provoke a controversy; they are offered solely in justification of a very respectable and religious body; and to guard your Readers against improper conclusions; and, impressing on your "Country Rector" the advice of a wise man, "UNDERSTAND FIRST; and then rebuke." J. F.

Mr. URBAN, June 18.
NEARLY forty years having placed me in the situation of a Liveryman, without the opportunity of availing myself of visiting the nume-
rous

round Churches of the Metropolis, until the past winter; I embraced it, and attended Divine Service in upwards of 60 Churches—as well as in the course of my life, all the Cathedrals in England, except Hereford; may I permit myself to say it was not then mere idle curiosity, because I attended my duty also. Extreme neatness I have uniformly found in all the Churches of the Metropolis, and clean obliging women always as pew-openers, who constantly placed me in a seat. I must, however, add, that making every allowance for weather, or being out of town, I did not find congregations so numerous as I expected, from the well-known moral character of my fellow citizens; and, as if the Evening Service was to become useless (where there are no Evening Lectures), the Afternoon Service was but thinly attended; and, painful to observe, we, as masters of houses and heads of families, have most assuredly a pointed duty to perform; we have an example to set (when made Freeman what was our oath?) and it is, I am persuaded, the only means of preventing those great mischiefs that are to be dreaded by a licentious Press and idle habits, that the Sabbath ought strictly to be attended to. The Sabbath is Heaven's best gift, if properly appreciated. The officiating Minister at his post, the Church Officers at theirs, the Organist at his, and the Charity Children in their gallery, and empty pews, in a neat clean handsome Church, affords nothing enlivening or animating. The City Churches are numerous, and the Parishes small; our ancestors had higher notions when society was formed, than we moderns with all our improvements. Terraces, crescents, palaces, and fine named streets, crowd their extended buildings over a vast extent of ground; but Churches do not form a part amongst such increased habitations; the cause is, it is left to speculation now to build the vast increase, and no public characters have for a long season led the way to the highly becoming addition of Churches for public worship; and when I have traversed the North-West addition to our Metropolis, I have been astonished at the respectable habitations being so crowded with equally respect-

able inhabitants, without Churches making a necessary appendage; so again to the Eastward of the Metropolis we find places of 10 to 20,000 souls with one Church. Ought these things to be in a Christian country,—in the capital of that country,—in a country ranking so high amongst the Nations? We hear of a Church or two springing up with as many galleries as a Theatre, and as much decoration as an heathen temple.

“The roofs with storied tabature appeared,” [reared.]
Or columns of Corinthian mould was

(As Homer sung); but the case with us, with our numerous population, and our want of Churches, requires a different plan,—neatness, correctness; cheapness; let the gilded capital of the Corinthian pillar give way to the plain Tuscan,—let the treble row of theatrie galleries give way to neat Churches, calculated for their congregations to hear and worship, without this disagreeable addition, to speak to hearers, to men of feeling.

The fact is, we want 20 Churches round the Metropolis at least, to begin with; and by not giving way to fanciful designs, but keeping steadfastly to pure utility, neat appearance, and correct style, 20,000*l.* may pay for them, and that 20,000*l.* collected in a day by Sermons in all the Churches, on a day that ought to be held with reverence by Christians,—a day, when the meek and lowly Saviour rose sublime, and became a Conqueror for our sakes! if the day of his Ascension then was fixed for this great purpose, and the lips of every Metropolitan Preacher took as a text that most affectionate farewell command—“Do this in remembrance of me;” if every house-keeper attended to hear this admirable sentence commented on, one pound a house in the Metropolis, and one hour's collection, would do the business. If it were possible to accomplish this, and surely it is possible, “the recording Angel” would transmit the sentence and the duty performed to the Heavenly Choir, and they would burst forth “Glory to God in the Highest, on earth peace, good will towards men.”

A MERCHANT TAYLOR.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

125. *The Antidote; or Nouvelles à la Main; recommended to the serious attention of the Right Hon. W. C. Plunket, and other Advocates of unrestricted Civil and Religious Liberty. Third Edition. By Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart. M.A. &c. 8vo. pp. 70.*

126. *L'Abeja; or a Bee amongst the Evangelists; containing some just observations on a rumoured intended measure for evangelizing the Papists of Ireland: and the direct consequences likely to emanate from the plan, with respect to the Roman Catholic Priests. By the Author of the Antidote. 8vo. pp. 20.*

A DIVINE Charity and Purity acting in union with the sublime holiness and exalted reason of Christianity, seems to form the real Clerical Character: and such a character is Fielding's Dr. Harrison, copied by Goldsmith for his Vicar of Wakefield. If even a suspicion of worldly motive attaches to it, the charm is lost; and therefore we do not class in this high order ambitious and caballing Enthusiasts. In point of fact, they are mere men of business, who manufacture Christianity, and peddle accordingly, to sell it.

Sir Harcourt Lees is a strenuous advocate for preserving the integrity of our Established Church against the efforts of Catholics and Evangelicals. With respect to the former, we are satisfied that they profess principles (by their very religion) incompatible with sound state-policy, rational piety, toleration, and the morality of the people. As to the Evangelicals, we know from History that Fanaticism never did, nor ever will, produce any other result than Folly and Mischief. It has spread dirt and ignorance among the Hottentots at the Cape, and Jumpers and Dancers, and Fainters in America; and among us is daily sapping the proverbial good sense of the Nation. We all know what a pompos parade was made of evangelizing, some years ago, the crews of our ships of war. Let us hear Sir Harcourt Lees on this subject. *L'Abeja*, p. 6.

"The Evangelicals, with much fanatical satisfaction, inform us in p. 12 of
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their Report, that they have infected many of the Soldiers in the immediate vicinity of the Vice-Regal residence. Gentlemen, advocates for Religious unrestricted Liberty, ponder well on the consequences likely to result from Military and Armed Enthusiasts, if it should ever take an improper bias. Do you forget the days of Charles I. and Cromwell. If not, I ask you, what is to prevent their return, unless you can prove to me, that similarity in cause can never produce a similarity of effect. Is there no danger, think you, in all this parade of sanctity? Are you ignorant, that in consequence of the influence of a celebrated female Evangelical, who contrived to smuggle a purified itinerant, as chaplain, on board one of our ships of war, that the vessel was near being lost, the crew, instead of attending to their quarters, being all engaged in Psalm-singing with this Marine Evangelical Drill-master, and in consequence of allowing such an Ultra Scriptural interpretation of a seaman's duty, that the Captain has been removed, from a strong suspicion, that he was more fit for an organ-loft, than the deck of a British Man of War."

Sir Harcourt Lees is of opinion, that the intemperate zeal of these Religionists will so irritate the Catholics, that it will produce another Irish massacre of the Protestants. *L'Abeja*, p. 10.

Government has given a decided opinion, that Education is the best measure, which can be taken in regard to Ireland.

The misfortune is, that Fanaticism is one method by which inferior people rise in the world, through duping the ignorant; as Farriers set up for Quack-doctors. Of course, it is absolutely indispensable to their success, that they should disturb the settled order of things.

127. *Müller's History of the Crusades.*
(Concluded from p. 525.)

WE concluded our last with noticing that the revival of the Arts in Europe, the introduction of Gothic Architecture, and the formation of the Maritime Powers, were the chief consequences of the Crusades.

We shall now give some extracts.
When

When Baldwin was adopted by Thoros, Guibert thus describes the ceremony :

"Thoros caused Baldwin to enter naked within his shirt, pressed him to his body, and confirmed the whole with a kiss. *His wife afterwards did the same.*" P. 159.

Under distress for provisions the Saracens newly killed were eaten. P. 173.

Bohemond thus got rid of spies, which infested him :

"He slew some Turkish prisoners and roasted them *alive* (*sic*). He then exclaimed, to the astonished by-standers, that his appetite would submit to necessity, and that during the famine he would greedily devour, what at other times would be loathsome and disgusting." p. 175.

"There fell to the share of Bohemond the splendid tent of Kerboga, which, like the one sent by Harun *al-Rasid* to Charlemagne, could, it is said, contain two thousand men, was divided into streets, like a town, and fortified with towers." p. 219.

From the splendid tents, engraved in Grose's Military Antiquities, this appears to be perfectly credible.

"The Crusaders found the sugar-cane near Tripoli. Albert's account of it is curious. It is annually cultivated with great labour. When ripe they pound it, strain off the juice, and keep it in vessels, till the process of congealation is complete, and hardens in appearance, like salt or snow. They eat it scraped and mixed with bread, or dissolved in water. These remarks are interesting, inasmuch as they are the first on record which any European ever made concerning this plant." p. 240.

In the passage next quoted, we see that touching for the evil was only a part of an ancient custom, as to other diseases.

"In the country round Sidon, the soldiers were incommoded by serpents or tarantulas. But the bite was cured, and the poison charmed away, when a chief touched the part affected." p. 240.

It is an old superstition derived from Egypt. *Fosbrooke's Gloucester*, p. 123.

In p. 251, we see the reason why the Religious History of our Ancestors so abounds with legends. The people were too barbarous for addresses to reason, or propriety of conduct to have the smallest effect. The Clergy therefore had recourse to pretended supernatural interference, in

order to istimidate them into obedience, "and it was not a single imposition, which could make the people question the truth of Visions and Dreams."

The custom of swallowing jewels, and the precious metals, in order to preserve them, is known to have been practised in the East. Some victorious Crusaders piled the dead bodies of the Saracens into heaps, and burned them, in hopes of finding some gold and silver among the ashes, p. 260. See too p. 289.

Peculiar properties were assigned to red hair :

"The King had red hair, but, contrary to the usual case of such persons, he was kind, affable, and compassionate." p. 277.

The following passage is perhaps the best explanation of the whip, found in the hand of Osiris, and other figures, in Egyptian Hieroglyphicks.

"The Ethiopians plunged into the ranks of their enemy with swords, and with scourges of leather, and iron balls." p. 285.

"Fasts were ordained of such superstitious rigour, that children at the breast were not allowed the usual nourishment, and the herds of cattle were driven from their pasturage." p. 288.

Short clothes were considered indecorous, p. 358. Hence, in part, the use of gowns, as robes of office and insignia of station.

La Brocquiere mentions an army of Amazons; and among the German Crusaders, was another Camilla, called the Golden-footed Dame, accompanied with a considerable troop of females, arrayed with spear and shield and splendid dress. p. 378.

Eleanor, Queen of Henry II. the presumed assassin of Fair Rosamond, decided in an appeal cause, as Judge of the Provencal Courts of Love, "that true love could not exist between married people." It was indeed a maxim, in the Courts of Love in Provence, that "*Le Marriage n'est pas une excuse legitime contre l'amour.*" p. 394. Does not this partly explain the customary ease of the French in affairs of this kind?

In p. 409 are scenes of the Oriental Court, of the splendour mentioned by Mr. Haggit, and so admirably delineated in the Arabian Nights. Now we know, that the Courts of the Monarchs of Great Britain and France, prior to the Crusades, were exactly similar to the

the present House of Lords. The Sovereign is placed upon a raised platform, with the ancient ensigns of dignity, a canopy and footstool, and the peers sit in front upon forms. But Henry V. was approached between standing files of warriors in bright armour, of which with more constitutional propriety; but of far inferior dramatic effect, the Gentlemen Pensioners are an imitation. The pageantry of our ancient Courts was indeed of a very Old Bailey aspect, and was evidently derived from the Northern Barbarians; and had not the smallest assimilation to the Fairy splendour of the East. It was imitated indeed in its gorgeousness after the Crusades, but in a very heavy stile, nothing of its picturesque effect and accompaniments, which however are very successfully blended with Grecian elegances, and the Antique in the present day.

We have next to quote a sentence, in the latter part, from the nominative being an abstract substantive, exactly in a stile of Mons. Zibbbon, as the French denominate our Gibbon.

"Shiracouch thinking that the Latins would press upon the centre with all their force, in the expectation of his being at his usual station, gave orders that it should yield; and he placed himself at the right with the bravest part of his army. The prescience of Shiracouch was soon apparent. The attack was made and succeeded; and the Franks, disappointed that the right wing was not equally penetrable, fell into a brief, but fatal confusion." p. 412.

This is a curious fact, for it shows that Shiracouch had studied and copied the manœuvres of Hannibal at Cannæ. That illustrious antient, so infamously treated by his country, drew up his army with a convex front, of which the centre was the weakest. It fell back, and when the line became concave, the wings acted upon each flank of the Romans; and a chosen force attacked them simultaneously in the rear. In short, the close columns, which pierced the centre, were surrounded. So much for the popular plan of breaking the centre, which is doubtful, unless it occasions such a subtraction of force from the wings to prevent penetration of the suffering centre, as ultimately to reduce the whole line to a

thread, at night as yesterday. This is the untechnical character of the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, and of nearly all the battles of Marlborough. He made his attack upon the weakest point, but did not press the centre till he could afford to concentrate a double force to bear upon it; and all danger of being surrounded was out of the question. Napoleon, his copyist, knew from his superiority of cavalry, that he could safely make the attempt to break the centre at Waterloo, and that, through the same advantage of cavalry, his enemy could not make an offensive movement; nor can there be a reasonable presumption, but that the army of the Duke of Wellington, if our illustrious General had acted otherwise than he did, must have been either defeated, or crippled. As he is lightly, from envy, maltreated by French vanity, it is sufficient to say, that the squares were no more than the defences of Dessaix against the Mameluke cavalry; and the final attack, *en masse*, the undeviating practice of Buonaparte, with his Imperial Guard in front, and the others rallied in the rear. So much for breaking the centre, an old story, but one that may be well told, when risk is removed of its ending, like a libel, with damages. We have next to give an account belonging to the Oriental Post-office.

"By the means of carrying-pigeons, he was quickly made acquainted with every transaction in his vast empire." p. 422.

Among the Hieroglyphic figures of Devon, is a pigeon with a letter tied to his neck, and we see no solid reason why, at the great ports of Plymouth and Portsmouth, such a feathered establishment should not accompany that of the Telegraph. Time is of incalculable importance in all affairs of business, and the Telegraph could report, "The Pigeon is arrived." Noah, the first Lord High Admiral ever known, used a similar signal, full as good, as lanterns, rockets, and strips of various coloured cloth. There was a time, when the Prime Ministers of Europe dismounted their horses at the gates of the Sovereign's Palace, and then turned them loose to trot home, which they never failed to do.—The misfortune is, that the plan looks
ridic

ridiculous; but a chance of a letter reaching its destination, with a day saved, might, under circumstances, prevent the capture of a town; and the Telegraph-men might keep the pigeons, at a very trifling additional expence, which would be saved in messengers, with interest.

Richard Cœur de Lion was formed in mind and habits for a Grecian Hero; and the account of his captivity is very interesting.

"At the end of six weeks from his departure from Acre, Richard was off the Barbary shores, within three days sail of the port in the South of France, whence he had embarked for the Holy land. His misfortunes had become known; and he heard that the French Lords had resolved to seize him, if he landed in their territories. The condition of his vessel forbade the hope of a safe return to England, and Germany was the only country, through which he expected to escape. He purchased the maritime guidance of some pirates, and the course of his vessel was changed from Marseilles to the Adriatic. His companions were Baldwin de Betun, a priest; Anselm, the chaplain; and a few Knights Templars. The royal party landed at Zara. They wished to pursue their route to the North; and accordingly one of them went to the Governor of Gorizia for passports, (p. 71.) Unfortunately for Richard, was nephew of the late Marquis of Tyne. The messenger was desired to declare the quality of his masters. He described them as pilgrims, on their return from Jerusalem. Their names, asked the Governor. 'One is called Baldwin de Betun,' answered the man, 'and the other, Hugh the merchant, and the latter has commanded me to give you a ring, as a proof of his good dispositions towards you.' The Governor admired the beauty and splendour of the ruby; he was struck with the singularity of the transaction; he naturally thought that he who sent the gift could be no common person, and after weighing the circumstances in his mind, he exclaimed, 'the name of the owner of this ring is not Hugh the merchant, but King Richard: tell him, however, that although I have sworn to detain returning pilgrims, yet the magnificence of this gift and the dignity of the donors induce me to violate the rule, and to allow your master to pass.' Plantagenet heard with alarm of the discovery, which his generosity had occasioned: the knowledge of the circumstance of the dispersion of his fleet was not confined to France, and every Christian Monarch was prepared to seize (p. 72) as a prisoner, the great Champion of the Cross. Richard and his friends took to their horses

in the middle of the night, and the news was spread, that the King of England was in Germany. The fugitives were unmolested till they reached Frisack, near Saltzburgh. The Governor of that country commanded one of his relations, a Norman Knight, to examine all Travellers. The speech and manners of Plantagenet were marked with simplicity by him, who knew the English character, and his prayers and tears produced an avowal from the King, that the object of his search was discovered. Honorary and pecuniary rewards had been offered, as incentives to diligence, but the generous Norman thought only of the safety of his liege lord, entreated him to fly, and presented to him a swift horse. He then returned to his master, and told him that Baldwin de Betun and his companions were the only pilgrims in the town, and the report, that Richard was of the party, was false and ridiculous. The Governor, however, relied upon the certainty of his previous information, suspected the old knight of deceit, and issued orders for the detention of strangers. Six of the English were put into prison, but the king escaped, accompanied only by William de Stagno, and a boy, who understood the German language. After travelling (p. 73) for three days and three nights, and scarcely ever stopping for refreshments, Richard arrived at a town near Vienna. He heard that the Duke of Austria was in the place, and he knew that that haughty and impetuous Nobleman remembered him with feelings of hatred, because in the siege of Acre the English Monarch had checked his arrogance and presumption. The fugitives were so much harassed, that they could not pursue their course. The German boy was sent to the market place in order to purchase provisions; and as he had experienced the generosity of his Master, he was usually dressed with elegance and nicety. The contrast of the vulgar demeanour and the handsome clothes of the youth, attracted the attention of the people; they demanded his name and condition; and he replied, that he was the servant of a very rich merchant, who three days before had arrived in the town. The boy saw that his story was not credited, and on his return to the king, he advised his immediate escape. But Richard was ill and weary, and totally unable to depart. The boy continued his visits to the market-place, and for some days attracted no further notice; but, on one occasion, the citizens saw in his girdle a pair of such gloves as were usually worn by kings. The poor lad was immediately seized and scourged, and the threat of cutting out his tongue, if he did not tell the truth, drew from him the secret of the real quality of his Master. The Austrian soldiers immediately surrounded

surrounded the house of Richard, and the king, knowing the fruitlessness of resistance, offered to resign his sword. The Duke advanced and received it, p. 75. He afterwards sold Richard, as usual in those days, to the Emperor, and, says Mr. Mills, *à la Gibbon*, 'Imperial Cruelty' [not the Emperor] commanded, that armed men should always be present in the chamber of Richard, and that he should never speak in private to any of his companions." p. 76.

Now, if this man of *unroyal* mind had supposed that he should have gained two-pence more, by fattening Richard, like a Christmas Turkey, he would have tried to do it. The ransom was the object. Prisoners of war were matters of commerce. No money could purchase the liberation of Buonaparte; and the principle was Jewish extortion. Under present circumstances, the powers of Europe would arm against a potentate, detaining a Sovereign, not engaged in warfare against such potentate.

We have no room for further extracts, and we certainly recommend Mr. Mills's book as a proper and respectable companion to the Historical Collections in our Libraries. But we must again observe, that it was the *Philosophical Knowledge of Mr. Gibbon*, (who was also a man of vanity,) which rendered his work one of superior cast. Mr. Fox proved, that he *only dipped* for incidents; and what Horace Walpole was in Connoisseurship and Antiquities, a fop; such was Mr. Gibbon in Philosophy. But, as it does not follow from such a character, that he does not actually wear a capitally made coat; (on the contrary, it is probable, that he really does;) we shall make up a sentence for the purpose, viz. that Mr. Gibbon, in a long Otaheite and Grecian mode of expression *Philosophically-Bond-street-lounged the Decline and Fall, in a style worthy the first Dancing-master in Philosophy ever known*. The serious and unnecessarily insulted Christian has a right to this just observation. His introduction of that subject was pure coxcombery and folly.

125. *A Commentary on the Systems, which have been advanced for explaining the Planetary Motions*. By James Burney, Esq. of the Royal Navy, and F.R.S. 8vo. pp. 60.

WE are decidedly of opinion with Captain Burney, that the Phenomena of the Solar System are not wholly to be explained by the principles which are known; for instance, there are, we think, some unknown causes operating on the atmospheres of the several planets, which produce irregularity of season, meteoric stones, &c.

What is the property of space (as it is called) in the medium in which these large orbs move. According to Capt. Burney, "matter may be supposed to collect in the superior air, or medium, and be changed into an infant planet, by an instantaneous fusion from some electric power, and so from acquiring weight descend." (pp. 55, 56.) We say no more, because we agree with Capt. Burney, (p. 54) "that all matter seems to be in perpetual action of interchange," but we should rather say, that there is a chemical co-operation of causes between space and planets, but that these are not known, or defined. Capt. Burney's work consists of suggestions for very deep professional investigations; investigations only next in character to the theological disquisitions concerning the attributes of Deity.

129. *The Practice of Elocution, or a short course of Exercises for acquiring the several requisites of a good delivery, arranged to correspond with "The Theory of Elocution"* By R. H. Smart, Public Reader of Shakspeare. 8vo. pp. 158. Richardson.

THE opinions which we promulgated concerning the proper method of teaching Elocution, in our Review of this Author's "Theory" of the subject, consisted in recommending the notation of the emphasis, with simple distinctive marks of the proper tone and pauses, and time: and we still think that such a plain humble method would be most efficient. We shall only alter the type of two lines quoted by Mr. Smart, p. 121, to exhibit our meaning:

"Thy SPIRIT — INDEPENDENCE — let me share —

Lord of the LION HEART and EAGLE EYE."

Mr. Smart's rules in this tract are certainly very well adapted to correct bad enunciation; but, as he charges us with mistaking the Theoretical Knowledge, intended for Teachers, as meant in *usum* Tyronis, we beg

to say, that the exercises introduced in this book are very judicious, particularly those in Chapter II. and show, that pupils under the tuition of Mr. Smart can scarcely fail, with common attention, of acquiring the object desired. Still we think that in such books the several emphatic words should be marked by a different type, or by accents, e.g. from p. 41. "The young, the healthy, and the prosperous, should not presume on their advantages."

130. *The Second Outinian Lecture; being also the Second of the Married State.* Edited by John Fyfe, Esq. 4to. pp. 40. Hatchard.

OUTINIAN LECTURE, we at first sight took for a misprint of CURTAIN LECTURE, such being also the second of the Married State, but as it seems, it refers to the reply of Ulysses to Polyphemus, that *Ours* [nobody] had wounded him.

We have been reprimanded for not noticing these Lectures before—

"Saxa morantur
Cum rapidos anes clauso fit gurgite
murmur."

But, as they seem to imply, only that young people should know each other's characters well, before marriage, we were not inclined to prose upon a truism, only to observe, that each party should enter upon the study before attachment could be suspected; for, after they are once in love, the natural character is lost in the mutual desire of pleasing. How they go on after matrimony is admirably told in the Doyen de Killerine (as the French spell Coleraine) tom. vi. p. 230.

"You can never conceive how strong is the force of habit, between two persons, who have used for a long time the same house, the same table, the same occupations, the same pleasures, and who pass in one word the day and the night without separation almost for a moment, have learned mutually to know their faults, to pass them over, to look upon one with reference to the other, as well as to dispense with all forms of politeness and constraint, to speak, or be silent when they like, to hide none of their thoughts, and to put their satisfactions and their pains into a common stock. It is not interest which binds them, for they could lead as easy lives, without any aid from each other; it is not precisely a taste for the same pleasures, for they do not find

them very lively, and half of their time is passed in discovering the weakness of all which bears the name; it is not any inclination for good living; for though nothing is wanting upon their table, they have no more appetite, and very often they leave it without having touched the best dishes; it is still less love, for they behold each other without eagerness, absent themselves without chagrin, scarcely say a single word of tenderness, often refuse the simplest tokens of complaisance which they would show to the greatest stranger, and though they occupy the same bed, lie down and get up with indifference. Notwithstanding all this, try, if you think it possible, to make them renounce cohabitation; you will see, that they will deride all your efforts."

131. *An Historical Map of Palestine, or the Holy Land; exhibiting a correct and masterly delineation of the peculiar Geographical Features of the Country, and of all places therein connected with Scripture History; interspersed with Ninety-six Vignettes, illustrative of the most important and interesting circumstances recorded in the Old and New Testaments, introduced Topographically, from the best Historical and Geographical Authorities: drawn by Asheton; engraved by Hall, on a very large Sheet, 40 inches by 27½. S. Leigh.*

TO render the Holy Scriptures intelligible and familiar to every class of Readers, to attract the young and the old, the rich and the poor to a constant and attentive study of them; to open to every one those treasures of Divine knowledge which contain all the riches of Salvation, is an employment so important and so beneficial, that every attempt to assist in the good work is highly creditable and praiseworthy.

In this light it is, that a MAP of PALESTINE, illustrated by references to the most remarkable events described in sacred History, and rendered interesting by the elegance and novelty of its embellishments, deserves to be regarded amongst the most useful aids which ingenuity has supplied to those who read with attention, and desire to retain the memory of that which they have read.

This Map is accompanied by a sheet of Explanatory References to the Vignettes:—a general view of the principal districts and most remarkable places contained therein: and an economical calendar of Palestine, which supplies a curious and entertaining

taining account of the climate, seasons, habits, employments, and customs of its antient and present inhabitants.

132. *Penzance, a Descriptive Poem.* 12mo. pp. 15. T. Vigers.

THE Author of this neat little Poem assures the Publick that he has been faithful in his description of the climate of Penzance, and endeavoured to be as exact as possible in the picture of the beautiful country around it.

"From India-heats who sought the temperate clime

To revel in the gale, which warmer blood
(Ah sweet remembrance of his youthful prime!)

Rosy, and wild in vigorous toil withstood.
Now deem'd each heath and dale but dreary waste;

For scarce, sore chill'd, his labouring pulse
Where should the bard his shivering footsteps haste

To warmer suns, yet freedom's blessing
Canst thou not, muse, that happy coast pourtray

Where genial breezes bade this wanderer
Tell of mild airs that cheer his short'ning day?

Of British fields in brighter verdure drest?
Tonkin *, to thee she'd give the pencil due:

Thou native genius bright in russet rude,
Whose strokes e'en Cornwall's *Opie* lov'd to view,

Who wild like thee his self led way pursue.
Say might Montpellier high, or Naples clear,

Or Lisbon's rising palaces dare vie
With that quick view, when listless travellers near

Michael, thy Mount †, and *Silves-Bay* de-
Last, blest resource for anguish'd parent's heart,

When *Phlœus* with her fang has seiz'd his

* "Mr. James Tonkin of Penzance, whose Views of the Bay are so much admired; from one of which a Print has been taken—we understand he purposes to publish a set of Views of Mounts Bay.—Mr. Tonkin excels also in Miniature Portrait painting."

† "St. Michael's Mount, once famous for the resort of pilgrims, and now the property of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. has between two or three hundred inhabitants; is about 250 feet high; with a castle on the summit, which serves as a mansion; it has also a chapel with a fine organ. But we will say with Spenser, 'St. Michael's Mount who does not know?' See also Milton's *Lycidas*."

What other climes far fam'd, could ne'er impart,
[arms to ope.

Penzance here breathes *, and smiles her
Yet for himself the bard her fame shall tell:

Say how he pensive sought her healing
When, sad forboding, sharp deflection fell,
She set a Wife's, and Daughter's heart at ease."

Most of the principal Seats in the neighbourhood are introduced in this little Poem.

133. *A Letter to the most noble the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, and Master of the Revels, on the Subject of a Dramatic Institution.* By *James Plumtre, B.D.* Vicar of Great Gransden, Huntingdonshire. 8vo. pp. 13. Rivingtons.

TO this respectable Peer, as Master of the Revels, the present Letter is properly addressed by a pious and exemplary Divine. [See p. 511.]

"To you, then, my Lord, occupying this important, this awful trust, I take the liberty of addressing this Letter, on a subject which so nearly concerns, not only yourself, but the nation at large. We, my Lord, of the clerical Profession, who have entrusted to us what is called 'the cure,' or 'care,' of souls, are considered as standing by a most awful and perilous situation. Is not your Lordship's of a similar, but much more extensive, nature? We promulgate doctrines and morals to a few hundred, or at most a few thousand souls, mostly but once a week; whilst those sanctioned by your Lordship are promulgated to many thousands, for six nights in the week, to many congregations throughout the kingdom; and they are not confined merely to one age and nation, but are perpetuated from generation to generation, and are extended, in some considerable measure, throughout the four quarters of the globe."

"An *Harmonic Institution* has been lately established, under the patronage of his present Majesty, while Prince Regent, for the Advancement of the Science of Music, for the encouragement of Composers, for the delivery of Lectures, for collecting a Library, &c. &c.; and it strikes me, that it is very desirable to establish a similar Institution for the improvement and advancement of the Drama; that your Lordship should undertake the Presidency, and, perhaps, his Majesty might be graciously pleased to take it under his protection as the Patron."

* "Penzance is a resort for consumptive patients; but they must repair hither in an early stage of the complaint."

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"One of the principal objects should be to form a *Library*, which should embrace the Drama in all its ramifications and bearings. To contain a copy of almost every play which has been written (for there are some which it would be a disgrace to the Library to own), and, in the case of those plays of which there are only unique copies, to procure, if possible, transcripts of them:—all Dramatic History and Biography—all Dramatic Controversy—all Dramatic Prints and Paintings—Magazines, Reviews, Newspapers, &c. &c."

"It is much to be regretted, that Mr. Capell, when he left his valuable Dramatic Library to Trinity College, Cambridge, should have left it under such restrictions that no person is allowed to transcribe a whole work; so that it is not possible to reprint some of the scarce Tracts, which would be a valuable acquisition to the Antiquary and the Commentator. Though this might have done away the poor gratification of possessing a unique copy, it would still have left that of being the preserver and possessor of it, and have added that of being still more extensively the promoter of Literature."

"Another object should be to give Lectures on the Drama,—on Poetry in general, and dramatic poetry in particular—on Elocution and Acting—on Music and Singing—on Dramatic Architecture, Machinery, and Painting, &c."

"The Institution should contain, likewise, a *Theatre*, which would serve both the purpose of a *Lecture Room*, and also for the performance of Plays."

For a few other particulars in the worthy Author's plan, we refer to his Pamphlet.

134 Mount Leinster; or, *The Prospect a Poem, descriptive of Irish Scenery.* 8vo. pp. 31. Longman and Co.

THE site of the View delineated in this Poem is the loftiest in a chain of mountains that divides the Counties of Carlow and Wexford in Ireland; and, by way of pre-eminence, takes the name of the Province in which it is situated, being called Mount Leinster.

"A visit," says the Author, "paid to its summit some years since, in company with a few friends, at that time of the year when summer begins to mellow with the tints of Autumn, first suggested the idea of soliciting the aid of the Muse in describing a scene, the impressions of which, at the moment, were of a kind that is not to be forgotten. How far I have succeeded, is not for me to judge, as I here (with great diffidence) offer my labours to an impartial and enlightened Public. Of one thing I am conscious, which is, that my language falls short of expressing the pleasure I then experienced."

Many pleasing descriptions of mountain scenery are introduced; and several sensible remarks on the situation of Ireland in respect to its connexion with the other parts of the Empire.

As a specimen of the versification, we take the introductory address to Mount Leinster:

"Lord of the landscape, lofty Leinster, hail!" [tant sail,

From whose high crown we view the distant
As on the horizon's misty verge it fires,
Where distant ocean mingles with the skies,
With thy majestic beauties varying wide,
As from the base we mount the rocky side,
On an extensive tract the eye first dwells,
Where Erin's shore he rolling surge repletes,
Dotted with woods, with villas, and with farms,

A glowing landscape still unfolding charms,
Still, as we rise, sublimer views expand,
In lengthening prospect o'er the sea and land;

Where silver streams extend, and hamlets rise

In panoramic view before our eyes:
Ascending yet the hills bend less grow,
And one wide plain appears the scene below,

Till, urging on, all toils and dangers past,
The aerial peak above we gain at last."

135. Terence's *Andrian*, a Comedy, in five Acts, translated into English Prose, with Critical and Explanatory Notes. By W. R. Goodluck, jun 8vo pp. 330 Longman and Co.

BY introducing this excellent Comedy in a neat translation to the English Reader, Mr. Goodluck may fairly claim considerable merit.

"The writings of Terence and of Plautus present us with an inexhaustible source of pleasure and instruction. As long as virtuous and humane sentiments do not lose their appeal to the heart; as long as purity, delicacy of expression, wit, and spirit, and well-wrought fable continue to satisfy the judgment, so long the names of Terence and of Plautus must remain immortal."

"I have attempted," says Mr. G. "to present to the Public the most celebrated Dramatist of ancient Rome, in such a dress as may enable the English Reader, learned and unlearned equally, to relish, in his own language, the beauties of this great Poet. Though the original is composed in verse, I have employed prose in this translation,

translation, because the versè of Terence approaches so very nearly to prose, that in prose only is it possible to adhere faithfully to the words, and particularly to the style of our Author; as we have in our language no measure of verse at all corresponding with that used by Terence.—To the learned Reader, the number of the subjoined Notes may, perhaps, seem excessive; and the minuteness of description which characterizes many of them, may appear unnecessary; but, though this work was not written professedly for the schools, yet the Notes were not composed entirely without a view to the instruction of the young student; and many of them tend to the general elucidation of the various passages in the remaining five plays of Terence.”

“This Comedy was acted at the Megalesian Games; in the Curule sedile of Marcus Fulvius and Marcus Glabrio; by the company of Lucius Ambivius Turpio, and Lucius Attilius, of Præneste.—Flaccus, the Freedman of Claudius, composed the Music for equal flutes, right and left-handed.—It is taken from the Greek, and was published during the Consulate of Marcus Claudius Marcellus, and Cneus Sulpicius Galba. Year of Rome 587; before our Saviour 162; Author's age 27.

The striking resemblance which “The Harlot's Progress” of Hogarth, bears to the scene in the first act of “The Andrian” has been pointed out by the learned Author of the “Clavis Hogarthiana.”

136 *Taxidermy: or, The Art of Collecting, Preparing, and Mounting Objects of Natural History. For the Use of Museums and Travellers. With Plates.* 12mo. pp. 168. Longman and Co.

THIS Treatise, originally published in France, was written to facilitate the means of procuring and preserving skins; and contains a careful description of the proceedings necessary to collect and preserve all the objects of the Animal Kingdom.

“We find” (says the Author) “the more pleasure in guiding young Naturalists in their interesting labours, as our efforts, for the last fifteen years, have already been rewarded. Since the publication of the first edition, the number of persons who apply themselves to Taxidermy is singularly increased, not only in Europe, but in all parts of the world; and we have had the satisfaction of observing, that almost all the animals sent to the Museum at Paris, have been prepared according to the methods we have recommended.”

These “methods” are clearly pointed out; and the Volume concludes

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with “Additional Instructions for Travellers;” which are thus prefaced,

“The preceding Treatise having been written for the use of collectors, superintendents of museums, and artists, as well as travellers, I add the Instructions drawn up by the Professors of the Jardin du Roi, at Paris, expressly for the use of the latter, to whom they are gratuitously presented.”

137. *Christian Union without the Abuses of Popery; a Letter to the Lord Bishop of St. David's, in Reply to his Lordship's Letter, entitled “Popery incapable of Union with a Protestant Church, &c. By Samuel Wix, A. M. F. R. S.* pp. 64.

THE controversy between the excellent Episcopal Champion and the well-meaning Mr. Wix being, we trust, finished (see pp. 155, 195, 418), we shall not ennui our Readers by further remarks.

138. *Copellii Nepotis de Vitis excellentium Imperatorum, Editio nova: ad fidem optimorum Codicum accurate castigata; Notis, Chronologia, Calendario, Vocabulario, et Nominum Propriorum Indice illustrata, Studio Alexandri Stewart, 12mo. pp. 398. Whittaker.*

WE have recently noticed, p. 341. a good edition of this favourite school-book, which recalls to our recollection many pleasing ideas of youthful satisfaction in the “Lover of eminent Commanders.”

Mr. Stewart's is also a neat and useful edition; and we have particularly to commend the Index of proper Names, which is rendered more useful by the geographical, historical, and theological information which it contains.

139. *The Algebraist's Assistant; being a Compendium of Algebra, upon the Plan of Walkingame's Tutor's Assistant; designed for a Question-Book for the Use of Schools and Private Study. By James Harris, Teacher of the Mathematics, Walworth. 12mo. pp. 180. Scatterd and Letterman.*

In the Prefatory Remarks which are of some length, and well worthy of perusal; the Author observes that,

“Care has been taken to work afresh every example which has been borrowed from other works into this, in order to verify its accuracy, and likewise to correct the press. An inaccurate solution,” he adds, “in works like the present, may occasion much unnecessary trouble to the student.”

SELECT

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SELECT POETRY.

A Tale founded on Fact, from TRUSTAR's instructive Proverbs in Verse, written by the Author at the age of 85

MURDER WILL OUN *Proverb*

LUCULLUS, on reaching a village, and
[road,
Alights from his horse, at an inn, on the
To seek some refreshment, as nature requir'd,
And there, till the morning, to take his abode.

The day had been sultry—oppress'd were
the trees— [was seen,
But Sol had declin'd, bright Hesperus
The prospect inviting an evening breeze,
And sweet Philomela enliven'd the scene.

Refresh'd by his meal, yet annoy'd by its
fumes, [strays,
At eve to the church yard he pensively
T'indulge his reflexions, to muse o'er the tomb,
[lays
To list to a nightingale warbling his

Cast out from a grave, now op'ning anew
A skull, which a toad for its safety had
enter'd, [view,
Self mov'd, as it seem'd roll'd forward in
On this the whole thoughts of our moralist centred.

Our Sexton, like Charon, to whom poets
have [dead
Assign'd a like office; conveying the
From region to region, the one third the grave,
The other o'er Styx, as by Virgil is said.

Like Shakspeare's grave digger, our digger
of graves [with years,
Now leans on his spade, bring encumb'd
Harangues boldly on death, its horrors
outbraves, [feats.
Yet whistles at times, as 't' banish his

Perchance had the owner of these luckless
bones [was then,
Been known as well now, as poor Yorick
His gibes and his jests would be retail'd in
in tones
Of sad lamentation again and again

The skull was ta'en up, which the reptile
had left— [been pass'd,
A nail to its head was observ'd had
Apparently driv'n thro' its temporal cleft,
And, tho' greatly decay'd, it stuck firm
and fast.

Enquiries took place All the sexton
could say, [v'ler was led
Was, that, "Twenty years since, a tra-
To sleep for the night, at yon Inn, in his
way, &c. [in his bed.
Was robb'd of his cash, and found dead

The landlord who keeps it was strongly-
suspected, [said,
But no marks of violence seen, as was
The matter blew over—he's now well re-
spected—
And in this very spot his body was laid."

"Good Heav'ns!" exclaimed he, "Now
strangely we know, [ing and dull
Do things come to pass, by th' unthink-
Unnoticed! This grave was ne'er open'd
till now, [be his skull!"
And certain as death, Sir,—this must

As Jael of old, in an arduous strife,
'Twixt Jabn and Batak, in Israel's
cause, [life,
By a nail thro' his temple, took Sisera's
(In defiance of war and its general
laws) *

Driv'n in by a hammer, as sleeping he
lay— [doubt,
So here was a murder committed, no
By similar means, in a similar way,
In hopes it might never be after found
out.

Absorb'd with the thoughts of so horrid
a deed,
Resolv'd to his utmost to bring it to light,
Lucullus hies back with the skull in great
speed, [from sight
Yet, as prudence directed, conceal'd it

'Till fit opportunity serv'd to impart
The tale to his host, as it stated had
been— [his heart,
When with riveted eyes, that pierc'd to
And saw how his conscience was working
within

With such powerful words, he disclos'd it
as press'd [with his crime,
The mind of this miscreant so home
Still smit on he wept—but the throbs of his
breast [time.
Suspended his power of speech for a

The moment bid fan—with the skull now
confronted, [astound,
Its looks grim and ghastly, his senses
The nail did the rest, nothing further was
wanted,— [the ground
He shudders, he trembles, he drops to

"Own thy guilt," roars Lucullus, "that
pow'r implore [an act,
Whom thou'st highly incensed by so foul
For mercy and pardon—concealment's
now o'er" [fact
The panic struck murd'rer confesses the

Thus Heaven brought forward, what all
must allow, [conceal'd
A truth of great import, which long lay

* Judges, ch 4 v 8.

Enveloped in darkness mysterious, till now
Abundance of things in concurrence
revealed.

Its all-searching eye is thus made known
to men, [past doubt?
Its power of unravelling, established,
Less vices are seldom conceal'd from
our ken,
But sooner or later, all murders will out.

A FAREWELL TO MY HARP.

HARP of my soul, and must I fly
From thy entrancing witchery?
Will thy lov'd strains no more impart
A balm to soothe my throbbing heart?
And must I never listen more
Dear harp, to thee?

Ah! 'twas sweet, but now 'tis o'er,
'Tis gone for aye to me.

Harp of my soul, thy witching lay
The barb of sorrow charm'd away;
And, as I felt thy soft controul,
Dreams of rapture flid my soul.

Fame on wings of azure light,
With radiant meteors round her spread;
Spread her golden scroll to sight,
And beckon'd, as she said,
Earthly mortal, follow me,
And win the meed of immortality.

Like the spells of summer eve,
Which sunbeam fairies love to weave,
As they sip the falling dew,
From the rose of vermeil hue.

The illusion fled—but still my mind
Had Hope the charmer left behind,
Her balmy power no more I know,
That angel form is gone;
Bleach'd is my youthful cheek with woe,
I am alone.

Now I am lonely, and the grave
Will be a welcome bed of rest;
The choral anthems of the blast,
May cheer my rising soul.

But ah! on earth no mortal tear,
Will fall upon my unwept bier;
But wild winds whistling drear and lone
Will sweep along the dark dark ground;
Where wither'd grass just points the
mound,

Where William sleeps unknown.

W. S. WICKENDEN.

*Verseification of the prose part of Satan's
Speech in the Christiad of H. KIRKE
WHITE.*

XXXI.

YE powers of hell! no coward's is my
soul,

Of old I proved it. Who the forces led
That shook Jehovah's throne above the
pole? [dread

Who with Ithuriel coped? the thunders
Of the Omnipotent? Who, when ye fled,
Followed by wrath and flame, who
waked ye first

From that infernal lake, your burning bed,

To fell revenge? Who dared, alone, the
worst, [prison burst?
And through the void obscure, from out the

XXXII.

Who brought ye o'er the unfathomable
abyss, [reign?

To this delightful world, and bade ye
Mine was the peril, yours possession, bliss
I won—and ye enjoyed the new domain,
The thrones that totter now—then who
shall stain [would lose
My valour, chiefs, with doubt that I
Tame, the power I had such toil to gain?
Yon treacherous fiend? what he! shall
he traduce [but by abuse,—
The strength of Satan's sword, who breathes

XXXIII.

Lives but in death—on the defenceless
preys— [delight

Who sucks the blood of infants—doth
But in ignoble cruelty, and aways
Unequal strife? Away, thou bane of
fight! [the night,

Who shunn'st the day, and lurkest for
To hover like a cormorant o'er the plains,
And feed upon the flesh of wounded knight,
And drench the last drop from his bleed-
ing veins, [pains!
And greatly triumph o'er a hero's dying

XXXIV.

True bravery is from rashness as remote •

As trembling hesitation, oh, my peers!
Then be our counsel cool, and calm our
thought, [fears;

Not warped by fury, nor subdued by
That resolution, stedfast as the spheres,
Fixed—fierce as hell—our purposes
may rear! [declares,

The time which lost us heaven by proof
That Power is His who doth the thunder
bear, [there I

But Sublety is ours—we are his equals
J. A. HERAUD.

Written after the Battle of Talavera.

WELLESLEY! thy country, just to
martial fame, [name.

“High in the list of heroes” ranks thy
Thy deeds, which grateful admiration raise,
Claim and receive a gen'rous nation's
praise— [sway

That bold decision which could fortune
In the unequal conflict of Assaye—

That ardent spirit, that heroic mind,
With prudent foresight temper'd and com-
bin'd— [stand,

That genius, which nor skill nor force with-
Prove thee the glory of thy native land.
Before thy prowess, chiefs unknown to
yield,

And only now defeated, quit the field.
How Gallia's veteran legions vanquish'd
fell,

Long shall Vimeira—Talavera tell.

ESON.
HISTO

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 30.

The Civil List Bill was read the third time.

Lord Dacre moved as an amendment, that no part of the surplus sums arising from the Admiralty Droits should be applied for the purposes provided for in the Bill, but that an account should be annually laid before Parliament, in order to its disposal.

This was seconded by Lord Ellenborough, but opposed by the Earl of Liverpool, and was negatived by 81 to 21.

The Bill was then passed.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. H. Sumner disclaimed any wish on the part of the Agriculturists to encroach on the privileges of the other two interests in the country. They did not wish for any extension of the Protecting Duty of 80s. a quarter; but they wished for a Committee to enquire into the ways in which that protection had been evaded. It had been said, that our corn since 1815, had averaged 78s. per quarter, but it was of that they complained; for such was the system of fraud, and falsehoods in taking the averages, that while the markets gave them at 79s. they had in reality never exceeded 72s. The general prayer of the Petitioners was, either for a Committee to enquire into their distress, or to be called to the bar to prove it. They did not pretend to point out the way in which their sufferings were to be alleviated. His motion was, that the several Agricultural Petitions be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report on them.

Mr. Gooch seconded the motion; without some relief, the farmers could not pay the taxations, which, whether just or not, were absolutely necessary.

Mr. F. Robinson did not deny that there was agricultural distress; but it did not arise from the last Corn Bill being inoperative, but from the extraordinary circumstances attending, and consequent upon the late war. He had never advocated the last Corn Bill as a positive good, but as a choice of evils: but it gave him great relief to find that the remedy proposed by Mr. Webb Hall was so extravagant as to be intolerable, namely, to impose a permanent duty of 40s. per quarter upon all foreign corn imported. No Government could carry on the affairs of the nation under such a measure. The agriculturists complained that immense quantities of foreign corn had been smuggled in from

the Isles of Man, Jersey, and Guernsey. He had enquired into that, and found no truth in it; he was therefore of opinion that this alarm was perfectly groundless. If his Hon. Friend would confine himself to an enquiry into some of the practical effects of the Corn Laws, he should not object; but on account of the Government and the country, he must protest against any alteration of the Law itself. (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. C. Western entered into a long detail, to prove that the Act of 1815, was no protection to the Agriculturists at all; for it had admitted more foreign corn to be imported than any former measure of this kind. He stated it as a positive truth, that the state of Agriculture was so much depressed, that its produce must diminish. The capital of the farmer was sunk and gone; and without some relief the prosperity of the country must be shaken.

Mr. Baring said, the distress of the farmer arose from the inability of the manufacturer to consume his produce, as appeared by the diminished consumption of the town of Birmingham. The Petitions presented to the House appeared to have been procured in the same way as those in favour of Universal Suffrage. He could state his conscientious opinion that the farmers were the class of the community that suffered the least.

Mr. F. Lewis wished, that the Petition should be referred to a Committee that might set the subject finally at rest. The language of the Petitions rather prayed for an examination of the general principle of policy, than for any immediate relief; but though he was anxious for enquiry, he should vote against the motion.

Lord Milton said it was the load of debt and taxation that pressed on the country. (*Hear, hear.*) And it would be a delusion to hold out the prospect of relief except by a diminution of that debt. He felt much regret that he could not vote for the motion, as no good effect could arise from an inquiry so instituted.

Mr. Curwen said, that the poor's rates and taxes had increased since the Corn Bill, and that had more than counterbalanced the diminished price of labour. Many of the taxes, he thought, should be thrown into a modified income-tax. The rent of land had fallen 15 per cent.; and a Committee should be appointed, not for any particular class, but for the people of England.

Mr.

Mr. Ricardo looked only to the good of the country at large, and was on that account averse to the Corn Laws. The high price of food must diminish the profit on the capital of the country, by raising the price of wages; and if the price of labour was low in a foreign country, that circumstance would induce capitalists to remove thither. The Corn Law ought to have been made a temporary and not a permanent measure.

Mr. Huskisson considered the appointment of a Committee as unnecessary.

Mr. Coke of Norfolk, could have wished to see a Committee appointed on a broad basis, taking into consideration the difficulties of all classes; for if it were the fact, as stated in the petitions read to-night, that several manufacturers did not earn more than eleven-pence three-farthings a week, they had suffered more than the agricultural labourer had.

Mr. Ellice considered the present motion as only calculated to increase the public distress, and therefore he would meet it by moving the previous question.

Mr. Brougham conceived it would be most improper, after the numerous petitions which were presented to the House from distressed Agriculturalists, not to pay some attention to their claims; and therefore he was greatly astonished at hearing the monstrous proposition made by the Hon. Member for Coventry, of moving the previous question. (*Hear, hear.*) The great mass of taxation and poor-rates fall generally on the Agriculturalists, much more than on any other class of men. There was nothing like a free trade to be any where found; and it was absurd to object to the Corn Laws on the ground of the freedom of trade. He wished to see some measure carried into effect, that, by taking away a moderate part of the public burdens from one class, and adding a moderate part to the other class, would tend to equalize the pressure of those burdens. If some amendment could be proposed, confining the object of the Committee, he should feel it his duty to vote for the motion.

Mr. Ellice explained, and declared his readiness to withdraw his amendment.

Gen. Gascoyne would not consent to the previous question being withdrawn; if the House went into a Committee, he should propose the repeal of the Corn Laws.

Lord Castlereagh could not consent to the motion in its present extended shape. If confined to a specific object, it should have his support.

At three o'clock the House divided, when there appeared, for the original motion, 150; for the previous question, 181; majority 49.

On re-admission into the gallery, Lord Milnes was found lamenting the decision

to which the House had come, and begging them to defer the nomination of the Committee on account of the lateness of the hour (half-past three).

Mr. Baring moved the adjournment of the House, in order that the Committee might be appointed at a time when there could be a full attendance.

Lord Castlereagh deplored and lamented from the bottom of his heart the decision of the House. So little had he anticipated such a result, that, being asked by several persons whether he thought there was such a difference of opinion as would make it necessary for them to remain in the House till the division, he had told them that nothing was so unlikely, from the temper which the House had evinced during the debate, as an effective support of the motion. If he had thought that it would have had so many supporters, there would have been a very different attendance of Members, and a very different result from that which had taken place.

Mr. H. Sumner said, that the decision of the House, had taken him as much by surprise as it seemed to have taken others; for however convinced he was of the propriety of the measure he proposed, he had not thought that any proposal he could make to the House would have been so favourably received.

The motion of Mr. Baring was then put in the following form, and carried unanimously:—“That this debate be adjourned till this day.” Adjourned at a quarter before four.

May 31.

Mr. Robinson proposed, that the enquiries of the Committee which Mr. Sumner had obtained, should be strictly confined to devising means for the prevention of frauds in striking the average under the provisions of the Corn Laws of 1815; frauds which had been described by the Agriculturalists as working effects so extensive and injurious, as to reduce the general excluding price throughout the country from 80s. a quarter of wheat, which the Legislature had acknowledged as necessary for the British farmer's protection, to 74s. and even 70s.

Mr. Robinson's proposition was (justly perhaps) considered by the Landed Interest, as merely a device to neutralize the important results of Mr. Sumner's successful motion, and the gentlemen in that interest accordingly opposed the restriction of the Committee with great warmth.

Mr. Bankes and Mr. Burrell proposed, that a middle course might be taken, and that the Committee should be confined to the question of averages, but not to the consideration of frauds, or the particular arrangements of 1815; suggesting that instead

instead of striking the averages by the twelve maritime districts, a general average of all the kingdom should be taken.

This proposition was vehemently resisted by Lord Castlereagh, who contended that in 1815, the Legislature fixed upon the maritime districts as affording not a representation of the general average of the kingdom but a *criterion*. That from the nature of things the general average must always be lower than that of the maritime districts, and had the Legislature contemplated the general average, it would have taken a suitably low excluding price, 72s. or 74s.

Mr. Brougham replied to this argument with great eloquence; but, on a division, Mr. Robinson's motion was carried by a majority of 251 to 108; which of course destroys the whole effect of Mr. Sumner's motion.

June 1.

Mr. F. Campbell called the attention of the House to the present system of administering justice in Wales, and pointed out its numerous defects, as compared with the proceedings in the English courts. He also contrasted the character of an English judge with that of a Welsh judge. After various observations, he concluded with moving, that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the courts of justice in Wales; to examine into the propriety of abolishing the same; to consider the best means of including Wales in the English circuit; and to report their opinion thereupon to the House.

After a discussion of some length, in which Mr. Warren, Mr. Creevey, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Wynn, Colonel Wood, and Mr. J. Allan took part, Lord Castlereagh moved an amendment to leave out all the words after "appointed," for the purpose of inserting the following: "to enquire into and report to the House their observations, touching the laws relating to the administration of justice in Wales." This amendment, after some further conversation, was agreed to, and a Committee was appointed accordingly.

Lord Castlereagh, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to continue the Alien Act, stated the grounds on which the measure had been continued since the peace, and contended that they still existed in full force.

The motion was supported by the Solicitor General, and opposed by Sir R. Wilson, Mr. G. Baring Wall, Sir J. Mackintosh, and Mr. Lambton. It was carried, on a division, by a majority of 149 to 63.

His Lordship also obtained leave to bring in a Bill for continuing the suspension of the provision in the charter in the Bank of Scotland, which naturalizes

foreigners, purchasing a certain amount of stock.

June 2.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Lord Palmerston addressed the House on the subject of the Army Estimates, but in a few minutes was obliged to sit down, from indisposition.

Mr. Ward then brought forward the Ordnance Estimates. The savings effected by the reduction of various establishments amounted to 16,000*l.* a year, but on the whole there was an increase of 133,000*l.* He concluded with moving for a sum of 692,694*l.* bs. 8d.

Mr. Hume went through the different items, and stated the increase of the present as compared with the last year.

Mr. Wall replied at considerable length.

Mr. Creevey contended, that by law, the repairs of the forts at Barbadoes, and other islands in the West Indies, should be defrayed out of the $\frac{4}{2}$ per cent duties, a fund now expended in paying Sir C. Long, 1500*l.* a year, Sir H. Popham 500*l.*, and other pensions to Mr. Huskisson, Sir Fulk Greville, Lady Mansfield, &c. When he (Mr. C.) first introduced his motion relative to the Tenthings of the Exchequer, it was almost hooted out of the House, as an indecent attack upon private property. He had persevered, however, and the feeling of the country being pretty manifest, the Marquis of Buckingham and Lord Camden, after having enjoyed a sinecure of nearly 30,000*l.* for 19 years, begged, as a particular favour, that it might be taken away from them (*a laugh*), because they knew that though there were only 45 persons against them in the House, they had not one man out of it with them. The Hon. Gent. concluded by protesting against these items for repairs.

Mr. R. had observed, that the pension attacked by Mr. C. had been granted for public services, and had been confirmed by Parliament.

Mr. Vassall was surprised at the way in which Mr. C. treated the conduct of the Marquis Camden, who had given one of the most splendid examples of public spirit recorded in the annals of any country.

Lord Castlereagh said, if ever an act proceeded from virtuous and disinterested sentiment, it was the mode in which the noble personage adverted to (Lord Camden) had resigned so large a portion of his income.

After some observations from Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. W. Smith, and others, the several resolutions moved by Mr. Ward were agreed to.

Lord Palmerston then explained at large the different items of the Army Estimates. Resolutions agreed to.

A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RETURNED FOR THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. [CORRECTED TO JULY 4, 1890.]

*** Those printed in *ITALICS* are new Members. Those marked thus (*) are for OTHER PLACES than they before served for.

SPEAKER, Right Hon. Charles Manners-Sutton.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

- Abingdon*—John Maberly.
Alban's, St.—W. T. Roberts, *Chr. Smith*.
Aldborough (Yorkshire)—H. Fynes, G. C. Antibus.
Aldborough (Suffolk)—Josh. Walker, * Ja. Blair.
Amersham—T. T. Drake, W. T. Drake.
Andover—T. A. Smith, Sir J. Pollen, *bart.*
Anglesea—Earl of *Uxbridge*.
Appleby—J. A. Dalrymple, T. Cleeve, *esq.*
Arundel—Robert Blake, *Lord Bury*.
Ashburton—Sir L. V. Palk, *bart.* Sir J. S. Copley.
Aylesbury—Lord Nugent, Wm. Rickford.
Banbury—Hon. Henrice Legge.
Barnstable—F. M. Ommamey, *Michael Nolan*.
Bath—Lord J. Thynne, Col. C. Palmer.
Beaumaris—T. F. Lewis.
Bedfordshire—Marquis of Tavistock, F. Pym.
Bedford—Lord G. W. Russel, W. H. Whitbread.
Bedwin—Right Hon. Sir J. Nichol, *knt.* John Jacob Buxton.
Beeralston—Lord Lovaine, Hon. Jocelyn Percy.
Berkshire—C. Dundas, Hon. R. Neville.
Berwick—Lord Ossington, Sir D. Milne, *bt.*
Bevesley—John Wharton, G. L. Fox.
Bewdley—Wilson Aylesbury Roberts.
Bishop's Castle—* W. Holmes, H. Rogers.
Blechingley—Marquis of Titchfield, Hon. E. H. Edwards.
Bodmyn—* J. W. Croker, Davers Gilbert.
Boroughbridge—G. Mundy, H. Dawkins.
Bossiney—Sir C. Domville, *bart.* Hon. J. W. Ward.
Boston—H. Ellis, G. J. Heathcote.
Brackley—R. H. Bradshaw, H. Wrottesley.
Bramber—Wm. Wilberforce, John Irving.
Breconshire—Thomas Wood.
Brecon—George Gore Morgan.
Bridgenorth—Thomas Whitmore, W. IV. Whitmore.
Bridgewater—W. Astell, C. K. Tynte.
Bridport—James Scott, Sir Horace David Cholwell St. Paul.
Bristol—R. H. Davies, Henry Bright.
Buckinghamshire—Earl Temple, * Hon. R. Smith.
Buckingham—Sir Geo. Nugent, *bart.* W. H. Freemantle.
Bury St. Edmunds—Lord John Fitzroy, Hon. A. P. Upton.
Callington—Matthias Atwood, *esq.* Wm. Thompson, *esq.*
- Calne*—Hon. James Abercromby, James Maconald.
Cambridgeshire—Lord F. G. Osborne, Lord C. S. Manners.
Cambridge Borough—Hon. F. W. Trench E. M. Cheere.
Cambridge University—Lord Palmerston, J. H. Smyth.
Camelford—Earl of Yarmouth, Mark Milbank.
Canterbury—Ld. Clifton, S. R. Lushington.
Cardiff—Wynndham Lewis.
Cardiganshire—W. E. Powell.
Cardigan—Pryse Pryse.
Carlisle—Sir J. Graham, *bart.* W. James.
Carmarthenshire—Hon. George Rice.
Carmarthen—Hon. J. F. Campbell.
Carnarvonshire—Sir R. Williams, *bart.*
Carnarvon—Hon. Charles Paget.
Castle Rising—Earl of Rockingham, Hon. F. G. Howard.
Cheshire—D. Davenport, W. Egerton.
Chester—Lord Belgrave, T. Grosvenor.
Chichester—Lord J. G. Lennox, Rt. Hon. W. Huskisson.
Chippenhams—* W. A. Madocks, J. R. Grosset.
Christchurch—Right Hon. Sir G. H. Rose, Right Hon. W. S. Bourne.
Cirencester—Lord Apsley, Joseph Cripps.
Culcheth—Hon. Robt. Curzon, Hon. Wm. Cust.
Cockermouth—Rt. Hon. J. Bickett, J. H. Lowther.
Colchester—J. B. Wildman.
Conse Castle—H. Banks, G. Banks.
Cornwall—Sir W. Lemon, *bart.* J. H. Tremayne.
Covehitry—Edward Ellice, Peter Moore.
Cruckland—Robert Gordon, Joseph Pitt.
Cumberland—J. Lowther, * J. C. Curwen.
Dartmouth—J. Bastard, C. M. Rickells.
Derbyshire—Sir W. W. Wynn, *bart.*
Denbigh—J. W. Griffith.
Derbyshire—Lord G. A. H. Cavendish, E. M. Munday.
Derby—H. F. C. Cavendish, T. W. Coke, jun.
Devizes—T. G. Estcourt, John Pearce.
Devonshire—E. P. Bastard, Sir T. D. Acland, *bart.*
Dorchester—R. Williams, C. Warren.
Dorsetshire—W. M. Pitt, E. B. Portman.
Dover—E. B. Wilbraham, J. Butterworth.
Downton—Hon. Barth. Bouverie, Sir T. B. Pechell, *bart.*
Droitwich—Earl of Sefton, T. Foley.
Dunwich—Michael Barne, G. H. Cherry.
Durham

- Durham County*—Hon. W. J. E. V. Powlett, J. G. Lambton.
Durham—M. A. Taylor, Sir Henry Hardinge, K. C. B.
East Loos—T. P. Macqueen, G. W. Taylor.
Essex—C. C. Western, Sir Elijah Harvey, K. C. B.
Evesham—Sir Charles Cockerell, bart. W. E. B. Boughton.
Exeter—W. Courtenay, R. W. Newman.
Eyes—Sir R. Gifford, kt. S. M. Nightingale.
Flintshire—Sir Thomas Mostyn, bart.
Flint—Sir E. P. Lloyd, bart.
Fowey—Lord Valletort, George Lucy.
Gallon—Thomas Dievell, J. W. Russell.
Germania, St.—Rt. Hon. C. Arbuthnot, Hon. S. T. Bathurst.
Glamorganshire—Sir Christopher Cole, bart.
Gloucestershire—Sir. B. W. Guise, bart. Lord R. H. Somerset.
Gloucester—E. Webb, R. B. Cooper.
Grampound—John Innis, Alex. Robertson.
Granham—Hon. Edw. Cust, J. Hughes.
Grimshy—C. Tennyson, W. Duncumb.
Grinstead, East—Lord Strathaven, Hon. C. C. Jenkinson.
Guildford—C. B. Wall, Arthur Onslow.
Hampshire—G. P. Jevoise, *J. Fleming.
Harwich—Rt. Hon. N. Vansittart, Rt. Hon. C. B. Bathurst.
Haslemere—Right Hon. C. Long, R. Ward.
Hastings—James Dawkins, *Hon. W. H. J. Scott.
Haverfordwest—W. H. Scourfield.
Helstone—Harrington Hudson, Lord J. N. Townshend.
Herefordshire—Sir J. G. Cotterell, bart. Robert Price.
Hereford—Hon. J. S. Cocks, R. P. Scudamore.
Hertfordshire—Hon. William Lamb, Sir J. Sebright, bart.
Hertford—Lord Cranborne, Nicholson Calvert.
Heydon—Robert Farrand, John Baillie.
Heytesbury—E. H. A. Court, C. A. A. Court.
Higham Ferrers—William Plumet.
Hindon—Hon. F. G. Calthorpe, John Plumber.
Hamiton—Hon. P. F. Cust, S. Crawley.
Horsham—R. Hurst, *S. J. Aubrey, bart.
Huntingdonshire—W. H. Fellows, *Lord John Russell.
Huntingdon—J. Calvert, Lord Ancrum.
Hythe—S. J. Lloyd, S. Majoribanks.
Ichester—Sir I. Coffin, Bart. S. Lushington.
Ipswich—W. Haldimand, T. B. Lennard.
Ives, St.—James Robert George Graham, Lyndon Evelyn.
Kent—Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart. W. P. Honeywood.
King's Lynn—Lord Walpole, Sir M. B. Folkes, bart.
Kingston-on-Hull—J. Mitchell, D. Sykes.
Knarborough—Sir. J. Mackintosh, kt., Rt. Hon. G. Tierney.
Lancashire—Lord Stanley, J. Blackburne.
Lancaster—G. Doveton, J. F. Cawthorne.
Launceston—James Brogden, Hon. P. B. Pellew.
Leicestershire—Lord Robert Manners, G. A. Leigh Keck.
Leicester—J. Mansfield, T. Pares.
Loominster—Lord Hotham, Sir W. Fairlie.
Liskeard—Hon. W. Elliot, Sir W. H. Pringle, K. C. B.
Lewes—Sir J. Shelley, bart. Sir George Shiffner, bart.
Lichfield—G. G. V. Vernon, Sir Geo. Anson, K. C. B.
Lincolnshire—Hon. C. A. Pelham, Charles Chaplin.
Lincoln—C. W. Sibthorp, Robert Smith.
Liverpool—Right Hon. George Canning, Geo. Giscoyne.
London—Matthew Wood, *Sir Wm. Curtis, bart. Thomas Wilson, George Bridges.
Lostwithiel—*C. Grant, Sir Robert Wigram, bart.
Ludgershall—Sandford Graham, Earl of Cathampton.
Ludlow—Lord Clive, Hon. R. H. Clive.
Lyne Regis—Hon. J. T. Fane, V. Fane.
Lymington—Sir H. B. Neale, bart. George Finch.
Maulstone—A. W. Roberts, John Wells.
Malden—Benjamin Gaskell, C. C. Strutt.
Malmesbury—W. Leake, C. Forbes.
Mallton—Ld. Duncannon, J. C. Ramsden.
Marlborough—Hon. John Wodehouse, Lord Brudenell.
Marlow—O. Williams, T. P. Williams.
Mawes, St.—Sir S. B. Moland, bart. Jus. Phillimore.
Mentonethshire—Sir R. W. Vaughan, bart.
Michael, St.—Sir George Staunton, bart. *W. T. Money.
Middlesex—G. Byng, S. C. Whitbread.
Midhurst—John Smith, Abel Smith.
Milbourn Port—Hon. Berkeley Paget, *Lord Graves.
Minehead—H. F. Luttrell, J. F. Luttrell.
Monmouthshire—Sir C. Morgan, bart. Lord G. C. H. Somerset.
Monmouth—Marquis of Worcester.
Montgomeryshire—C. W. Wynn.
Montgomery—Henry Clive.
Morpeth—Hon. W. Howard, W. Ord.
Newark—Sir W. H. Clinton, K. C. B. H. Willoughby.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Sir M. W. Ridley, bart. Cuthbert Ellison.
Newcastle, Staffordshire—W. S. Kinnersley, R. J. Wilmot.
Newport, Cornwall—William Northey, Jonathan Raine.
Newport, Hants—Sir L. T. Holmes, bart. Charles Duncombe.
Newton, Lancashire—Thomas Legh, T. Claughton.
Newton, Hants—H. Gurney, *D. L. North.
Norfolk—T. W. Coke, E. Wodehouse.
Northampton—H. Piers, W. S. Lascelles.
Northamptonshire—

- Northamptonshire**—Lord Althorpe, W. R. Cartwright.
Northampton—Sir George Robinson, bart. *W. L. Maberly.
Northumberland—T. W. Beaumont, C. J. Brandling.
Norwich—R. H. Gurney, W. Smith.
Nottinghamshire—Lord W. H. C. Bentinck, Frank Sotherton.
Nottingham—Joseph Birch, *T. Delman.
Oakhampton—Ld. Dunalley, Ld. Glenurchy.
Oxford—John Douglas, E. A. McNaghten.
Oxfordshire—John Fane, W. H. Ashurst.
Oxford—J. J. Lockhart, Charles Wetherell.
Oxford University—Rt. Hon. Sir W. Scott, Rt. Hon. R. Peel.
Pembrokeshire—Sir John Owen, bart.
Pembroke—J. H. Allen.
Pearry—Henry Swann, *Pascoe Grenfell.
Peterborough—James Scarlett, Sir Robert Heron, bart.
Petersfield—H. Jolliffe, Sir P. Musgrave, bt.
Plymouth—Sir T. B. Martin, bart., Sir W. Congreve, bart.
Plympton—Alex. Roswell, R. G. Macdonald.
Pontefract—Thomas Houldsworth, Lord Pollington.
Poole—B. L. Lester, John Dent.
Portsmouth—Sir J. Carter, kn., J. Markham.
Preston—E. Hornby, S. Horrocks.
Queenborough—Right Hon. J. C. Villiers, *G. P. Holford.
Radnorshire—Walter Wilkins.
Radnor—Richard Price.
Reading—C. F. Palmer, J. B. Monk.
Reisford—W. Evans, Samuel Crompton.
Richmond—Hon. Thomas Dundas, S. M. Barrett.
Ripon—Right. Hon. F. J. Robinson, George Gipps.
Rochester—Lord Binning, *Ralph Bernal.
Romney—R. E. D. Grosvenor, G. H. D. Tennant.
Rutlandshire—Sir. G. Heathcote, bart. Sir G. N. Noel, bart.
Reigate—Hon. J. S. Cocks, Sir J. S. Yorke, K. C. B.
Rye—Peter Browne, John Dodson.
Saltash—Matthew Russell, *J. Fleming.
Sandwich—Joseph Marryatt, Sir G. Warrender, bart.
Sarum, New—Lord Folkestone, Wadham Wyndham.
Sarum, Old—J. Alexander, A. J. Crawford.
Scarborough—Right Hon. C. M. Sutton, General Phipps.
Seaford—C. E. Ellis, *Hon. G. A. Ellis.
Shaftesbury—Hon. E. Harbord, A. Moore.
Shoreham—Sir C. M. Burrell, bart. J. M. Lloyd.
Shrewsbury—Hon. H. G. Bennett, Pant. Corbett.
Shropshire—J. Kynaston Powell, J. Coles.
Somersetshire—Wm. Dickinson, Sir T. B. Lethbridge, bart.
Southampton—W. Chamberlayne, Sir W. C. De Crespigny, bart.
Southwark—Charles Calvert, Sir R. T. Wilson, kn.
Surrey—E. J. Littleton, Sir J. P. Ly. bart.
Sussex—Ben. Benyon, Geo. Chetwynd.
Stafford—Ld. T. Cecil, Hon. W. H. Pery.
Steyning—G. Phillips, *Ld. H. M. Howard.
Stuckbridge—John F. Barham, Joseph F. Barkham.
Sudbury—W. Heygate, C. A. Tulk.
Suffolk—J. S. Goboch, Sir W. Rowley, bt.
Surrey—G. H. Sumner, W. J. Denison.
Sussex—Walter Burrell, E. J. Curteis.
Tamworth—Lord C. F. Townshend, W. Y. Peel.
Tavistock—J. P. Grant, *Vis. Ebrington.
Taunton—Alex. Baring, J. A. Warr.
Twickenham—J. E. Dowdeswell, J. Martin.
Thetford—N. W. R. Colburne, Lord Chas. Fitzroy.
Thirsk—Rob. Frankland, R. G. Greenhill.
Tiverton—Rt. Hon. Rd. Rider, Ld. Sandon.
Tolness—T. P. Courtenay, *John Bent.
Tregony—Lord Bernard, J. O'Callaghan.
Truro—Sir R. H. Vivian, W. Goset.
Wallingford—W. L. Hughes, G. J. Roberts.
Wareham—John Calcraft, J. H. Calcraft.
Warwickshire—D. S. Dugdale, Sir Chas. Morland, bart.
Warwick—Hon. Sir C. J. Greville, K.C.B., C. Mills.
Wells—C. W. Taylor, J. P. Tudway.
Wendover—G. Smith, *S. Smith.
Wenlock—C. W. Forrester, W. L. Childs.
Weobly—Lord F. C. Bentinck, *Sir G. Cockburne, bart.
Westbury—Nathaniel Barton, J. Alford.
West-Löbe—H. Goulburn, Sir C. Hulce, bt.
Westminster—Sir F. Burdett, bart. J. C. Hobhouse.
Westmoreland—Lord Lowther, Hon. H. C. Lowther.
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis—T. F. Buxton, Masterton Ure, Right Hon. T. Wallace, William Williams.
Whitchurch—Hon. H. G. P. Townshend, Samuel Scott.
Wigan—J. A. Hodson, Lord Lindsay.
Wilton—Lord Fitzharris, Ralph Sheldon.
Wiltshire—John Bennett, J. D. Astley.
Winchester—J. H. Leigh, P. S. J. Midway.
Winchester—H. Brougham, *L. Canning.
Windsor—J. Ramsbottom, Sir H. Taylor, bart.
Woodstock—J. Gladstone, T. H. Langton.
Woolton-Basset—H. Twiss, G. Phillips.
Worcestershire—Hon. H. B. Lygon, Sir T. E. Winnington, bart.
Worcester—T. H. Davies, Lord Deausthorpe.
Wycombe—Sir T. Baring, bart. Sir T. D. King, bart.
Yarmouth, Great—Hon. Geo. Anson, C. E. Rumbold.
Yarmouth (Hants)—Sir C. Fole, bart., T. H. Broadhead.
Yorkshire—Lord Milton, J. A. S. Wortley.
York—Robert Chaloner, Marmaduke Wyvill.

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.—COUNTIES.

Aberdeen—James Ferguson.
Argyle—Lord J. D. E. Campbell.
Ayr—James Montgomerie.
Barr—Earl of Fife.
Berwick—Sir J. Majoribanks, bart.
Caithness and Bute—* Lord F. J. Stuart.
Cromarty and Nairn—Hon. G. P. Campbell.
Dumfries—Right Hon. Arch. Colquhoun.
Dumfriesshire—Sir W. J. Hope, Bt. C. B.
Edinburgh—Sir G. Clark, bart.
Elgin—F. W. Grant.
Fife—James Wemyss.
Forfar—Hon. W. R. Maule.
Haddington—Sir J. Suttie, bart.
Inverness—Right Hon. C. Grant.
Kincardine—Sir A. Ramsey, bart.
Kirkcubright and Kirkcaldy—R. Brown.
Kirkcaldy—James Dunlop.
Lanark—Lord A. Hamilton.
Linlithgow—Hon. Sir A. Hope, G. C. B.
Orkney and Shetland—Hon. G. H. L. Dundas.
Peebles—Sir J. Montgomery, bart.
Perth—James Drummond.
Renfrew—John Maxwell.
Ross—Thomas Mackenzie.
Roxburgh—Sir A. Don, bart.
Selkirk—W. E. Lockhart.
Stirling—Sir C. Edmonstone, bart.
Sutherland—G. M. Grant.
Wigtown—J. H. Blair.

ROYAL BURGHS.

Aberdeen (District)—J. Hume.
Anstruther—Right Hon. Sir W. Rea, bart.
Ayr—T. F. Kennedy.
Dumfries—W. R. K. Douglass.
Dysart—Sir R. C. Ferguson, K. C. B.
Edinburgh—Right Hon. W. Dundas.
Elgin—A. Fairclough.
Fortrose—George Cumming.
Glasgow—* Arch. Campbell.
Jedburgh—Sir H. D. Hamilton, bart.
Peebles—Henry Monteith.
Perth—Hon. H. Lindsay.
Stirling—Robert Downie.
Tain—Sir H. Innes, bart.
Wigtown—Hon. J. H. K. Stewart.

IRELAND.—COUNTIES.

Antrim—Hon. J. R. B. O'Neil, H. Seymour.
Armagh—C. Brownlow, Hon. H. Caulfield.
Carlow—H. Bruen, Sir U. B. Burgh, K. C. B.
Cavan—Rt. Hon. J. M. Barry, N. Sneyd.
Clare—Right Hon. W. V. Fitzgerald, Sir E. O'Brien, bart.
Cork—Hon. R. Hare, Lord Kingsborough.
Donegal—G. Y. Hart, Earl of Mount-Charles.
Down—Lt. Col. Castlereagh, Lord A. Hill.
Dublin—Hans Hamilton, R. W. Talbot.
Fermanagh—M. Archdall, Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, G. C. B.
Galway—James Daly, Richard Martin.
Kerry—James Crobie, Right Hon. M. Fitzgerald.
Kildare—Lord W. Fitzgerald, R. Latouche.

Kilkenny—Hon. J. W. Butler, Hon. F. C. Ponsonby.
King's County—T. Bernard, J. Parsons.
Leitrim—L. White, Hon. J. M. Clements.
Limerick—Hon. R. H. Fitzgibbon, Standish O'Grady.
Longford—G. R. Dawson, A. R. Stewart.
Longford—Lord Forbes, Sir G. Feherstone, bart.
Louth—Right Hon. J. Foster, Sir Jocelyn Mayo—Dominick Browne, James Browne.
Meath—Earl of Bective, Sir M. Somerville, bart.
Monaghan—C. P. Leslie, Hon. R. H. West-croft.
Queen's County—Sir H. Russell, bart. Rt. Hon. W. W. Pole.
Roscommon—A. French, Hon. S. Mahon.
Sligo—* Lord Cooper, Charles O'Hara.
Tipperary—Right Hon. W. Bagwell, Hon. F. A. Prittie.
Tyrone—Right Hon. Sir J. Stewart, bart. Wm. Stewart.
Waterford—Lord G. T. Beresford, R. Power.
Westmeath—Hon. H. R. Pakenham, G. H. Rochfort.
Wexford—R. S. Carriv, Lord Stopford.
Wicklow—W. Parnell, Hon. G. L. Proby.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

Armagh—William Stewart.
Athlone—David Kerr.
Bandon—* Lord Bernard.
Belfast—* Earl of Belfast.
Carrickfergus—* Arthur Chichester.
Carlow—Charles Harvey.
Cashel—E. J. Collett.
Clonmell—J. H. M. Dawson.
Coleraine—Sir J. P. Beresford, bart.
Cork—Sir N. C. Colthurst, bart. Hon. C. H. Hutchinson.
Downpatrick—J. W. Maxwell.
Drogheda—Henry Motcalf.
Dublin—Thomas Ellis, R. Shaw.
Dublin University—Right Hon. W. C. Plunkett.
Dundalk—John Meldge.
Dungannon—Hon. Thomas Knox.
Dungarvan—* A. W. Clifford.
Ennis—Richard Wallesey.
Enniskillen—Richard Magennis.
Galway—Michael George Fennell.
Kilkenny—Right Hon. Dennis Browne.
Kinsale—George Cousmaker.
Limerick—Hon. J. P. Vereker.
Lisburne—Horace Seymour.
London-derry—Rt. Hon. Sir G. F. Hill, bt.
Malton—W. W. Becher.
Newry—Hon. F. J. Needham.
Portarlington—David Ricardo.
Ross—John Carroll.
Sligo—Owen Wynne.
Tales—James O'Keefe.
Waterford—Rt. Hon. Sir J. Newport, bart.
Wexford—William Wigram.
Youghall—John Hyde.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES

FRANCE.

On the 16th inst. in the discussion of the Budget, in the Chamber of Deputies, the sum of 22,600,000 fr. was granted for the established Clergy of the Church of Rome; and that of 600,000 fr. for the Protestant Clergy, with the addition of 60,000fr. for the repair of Protestant Churches. "The Protestant religion," said the Minister of the Interior, "is organised in ~~the~~ departments of France; it is celebrated in 900 churches or places of worship, the greater part of which are in want of repair. There are many places where, for want of churches, the service of religion is celebrated in the open air."

Some disturbances have occurred at Brest, of a character similar to those which agitated the capital; but at Brest, as at Paris, the active zeal and energy of the troops quickly dispersed the rioters, and restored tranquillity. The towns of Caen and Rennes were also disturbed for some short time with the cries of *Vive l'Empereur!* *A bas Louis!* Some persons have been arrested.

On the 18th Louis XVIII. was waited upon by a deputation from the Municipality of Paris, with an Address expressive of their loyalty and attachment, which concluded with these words:—"Sire, clemency is in your heart, prudence in your counsels; but it is by justice and firmness that States are maintained."—To this his Majesty made the following reply:—"I am sensibly affected with the sentiments which you have expressed to me in the name of my good City of Paris, on an occasion at once so afflicting and auspicious. Agitators, unworthy of being Frenchmen, have dared, in order to excite commotions, to abuse the name of that Charter which is dearer to me than to them. Disasters have resulted from their conduct which I deeply deplore; but these efforts have only had the effect of displaying the good discipline of my troops and the attachment of my subjects; and especially of that populous suburb in which I so often witness such warm demonstrations of love to the laws, and, I may venture to say, to my person. Assure the inhabitants of the capital of my regard towards them; and of my constant care to maintain that tranquillity, now so happily re-established, and which I hope will not in future be disturbed."

The *Courier Français* states, that the theatre of Nantz has been closed by authority; and several provincial journals

mention reports of tumults that have taken place in various parts of France.

The *Gazette de France* says, that a very extraordinary appeal has been made to the French Tribunals, by a man named L. Castel, who was a merchant in Hamburg, while it was in the hands of the French. This man says, that he was employed by the General commanding there to get English Bank-notes to the value of 5000l discounted, which turned out to be forged, and he was consequently obliged to fly from Hamburg. — He now says that Savary (Duke of Rovigo) and Desnouettes (head of Buonaparte's Police) were the fabricators of these notes, that they employed persons to spread them in England, one of whom was seized by the London Police, and hanged.

SPAIN

Don Raphael Riego has published a letter, in which he states, that when the King appointed him to the rank of Major General, he declined the preferment in the following manner:—"I resolved to relieve your Majesty, and other nations, from the chains which ignorance and egotism have forged, the result having been what I aimed at — the establishment of civil liberty — my ambition is satiated. The rank of Lieutenant Colonel suffices me, and that which your Majesty would confer might create jealousy. My King is happy—my country is free, be this my sole reward." His Majesty would not accept the refusal, and Riego states, that he repeatedly urged it to the Minister of the War Department, from whom he received the following dispatch, dated Madrid, the 12th instant:—"I have laid before the King the fourth refusal that your very Audable moderation (which is so well allied to your merit) has induced you to make; and his Majesty orders me to inform you, that the country requiring your services in the post of Major General of the national armies, to which his Royal goodness has raised you, he does not think proper to accept your refusal of it, which I communicate to you by his Majesty's command, for your information and satisfaction." "This being the case," concludes Riego, "that my conduct may not be mistaken for pride, or some ill disposed person represent it to his Majesty as obstinate disobedience, I have resolved to accept the rank with which his Majesty honours me, and in which I shall be equally the defender of the nation and of the King."

It is stated in the Madrid papers of the

13th of June, that about forty of the newly elected deputies assembled daily in Madrid, and have come to the resolution of proposing to the Cortes to proceed by criminal process against the sixty-nine Deputies who, in 1814, demanded of the King that the Constitution should be abolished; but that should these sixty-nine Deputies be condemned to death, they would then induce the Cortes to recommend to the King to execute the punishment.

GERMANY.

In the night of 81st March, a part of the mountain upon which the village of Strow in Bohemia was built, detached itself from the mass on twenty-three houses and two churches; sixteen were overthrown, and are in ruins. This accident appears to have been prepared by the wet seasons which preceded the present, and to have been principally caused in the last instance by the heavy snow of the winter.

RUSSIA.

An article, dated Hamburg, the 13th inst. says, "His Majesty the Emperor of Russia has addressed a Declaration to all the European Courts, relative to the late political changes in Spain."

Accounts from St. Petersburg inform us, that on the 24th of May last a fire broke out in the Imperial Palace on Zankajewski (situate about 14 English miles from the capital), which consumed a great part of that splendid edifice, together with the academy founded by the present Emperor. His Majesty was present during this painful scene, and animated the exertions of the engineers and military in extinguishing the flames.

ASIA.

Advices, dated the 18th of February, have been received from Bombay. The expedition to the Persian Gulf, under the command of Sir William Keir, had completely succeeded in its object, the subjugation of the hordes of pirates on that coast. After placing a garrison in Russel-Khyma, and expelling them from all the adjacent ports, the armament was on its return to Bombay.

"*Adurac*, Feb. 5.—The expedition fitted out from Batavia on a grand scale for the reduction of Palambang, had arrived in the river, and made an attack on the batteries and defences of the Sultan on the 31st of October last; but had been beaten off with a loss of one thousand Europeans. The following is a list of the Dutch vessels employed on this occasion:—*Wilhelmine*, *Arvus Marinus*, *Agen*, *Setang*, *Prince Bischoff*, *Waterbrak*, *Endrughot*, *opretter*; *Isapa*, brig; *Emma*, schooner; *two gun-boats*, five galleys and junks with *headmen*. The force which the Malays had to oppose to them consisted of three strong batteries on the

banks of the river, and one on the island of Gombora; one large floating battery; and one ship-battery; strong piles were driven across the main stream; several immense rafts of timber on fire were also floated down the smaller channel upon the shipping with great effect. Some disturbances having taken place on the island of Banca, the Dutch Resident who went out to quell them had been made prisoner by the insurgents, who afterwards cut off his head, and sent it in a basket as a present to the Sultan of Palambang. Resistance had also been made against the Dutch authority at Rhio; and when the Dauntless left Malacca, it was supposed that they would be obliged to quit Bintang altogether.

A remarkable proof of the extravagancy of fanaticism, and of the misery which it will induce upon a man to endure, was given last summer (1819) by a Benia in Gujerat, of the Vohra Caste. At their annual feast of Pijonson, this man expressed his determination to abstain from food till he died. He had previously fasted from the 26th of July to the 23th of August; from which date he took a small quantity of food during four days, and then commenced his total abstinence. In this resolution he persevered till the 3d of October, when he died; having thus fasted sixty-six days, deducting the four in August. A small portion of hot water daily was the only thing that passed his lips. At the end he was, as may be imagined, extremely emaciated; but his senses remained perfect to the last moment of his existence. He consequently became a *Saint* among the Janias.

AMERICA, &c.

American papers have brought an account of the termination of the proceedings in Congress, which adjourned on the 15th ult. to the second Monday in November. A bill imposing a duty of 18 dollars the ton, on all French vessels entering the ports of the United States, was hurried through both Houses during the last two days of the sitting of Congress. This act is to be in full operation on the 1st of next month; and is explained to have been enacted in consequence of the refusal of the French Government, after a long negotiation, to enter into commercial arrangements, on reciprocal terms, with the Government of the United States. Provision is made for its immediate repeal as soon as France shall adopt different principles.

Mr. Clay, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, though his term of service is not completed, has retired from public life.

It appears from the American papers that all foreign vessels of war are prohibited from entering the ports of the United States, except Portland, Boston, New London, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Smithville

Smithville in North Carolina, Charleston, and Mobile, unless from stress of weather, or when pursued by an enemy.

By Quebec papers we learn, that a fire broke out at Montreal, on the 4th of May, which destroyed the theatre and twenty-two houses.

The New York theatre was burnt to the ground on the 25th of May.

Toronto, May 8.—We have, since our late unfortunate gale, had a great drought; our crops are already spoiled for this and the ensuing year. Last year this island made from 2500 to 3000 hogsheads of sugar; this year it will not make 250 hogsheads. The earth is completely parched; and nothing that is put in it survives.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

A French vessel, called *L'Uranie*, Captain Freycinet, on a voyage of discovery, touched at Sydney early in December, and during its stay a mutual interchange of civilities took place between the officers and principal inhabitants. Some residents at Sydney having expressed their intention to quit the Colony in the *Uranie*, Captain Freycinet declined taking them, without the sanction of the Governor. A Russian frigate, also on a voyage of discovery, arrived at Sydney soon after the *Uranie*. At one of the balls given by the officers of the *Uranie*, some young female natives from Parramatta, educated at the schools established at Sydney, partook of the habits of civilized life, and were admired for the grace and ease of their movements. The reputation of these seminaries, and a desire which is gradually spreading among the rude people of the Southern Ocean to share the benefits of instruction, had attracted to Sydney a party of young persons from the Bay of Islands, among whom was the son of Shungee, their principal Chief, but the plan of the Schools limiting them to the natives of New South

Wales, they could not be received, the managers fearing, in that case, to be overwhelmed with claimants for instruction. The annual assemblage of the native tribes took place at Parramatta on the 20th of December, but was less numerously attended than usual, the extreme heat of the weather preventing them from proceeding from the interior. About 250 persons of both sexes were present, and were regaled by the Governor with provisions and liquor. The examination of the native children of the institution then took place, and some very creditable specimens of their progress in writing and drawing were produced. The recognition of the children by their parents and friends was described as extremely affecting. The facilities of internal communication had been increased, by putting the roads from Sydney to Parramatta and Nassau, before impassable in wet seasons, under complete repair. The improved cultivation of the hemp in New Zealand has before been mentioned; some trials were made in January, at Sydney, of its relative strength, when made into cordage, compared with that manufactured in England from the produce of the Baltic, and determined materially in favour of the hemp of New Zealand, which possessed a degree of strength superior by one fourth.—Mr. G. Johnston, son of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony, died on the 19th of February, in consequence of a fall from his horse. The colony, in general, was in a flourishing state; European goods were in demand. The Admiral Cockburn, which brought these advices, brings home an entire cargo of the produce of the Colony. The *Regalia*, freighted in a similar manner, was to sail in about a month. The Gazette of the 8th of January contains an advertisement from the noted Dr. O'Halloran, who has opened a school at Sydney.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Sir W. J. Hope, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, accompanied by Sir John Gore, the Port Admiral of Sheerness, is on a survey of the coasts of Kent and Sussex, in order to ascertain the expediency of continuing or relinquishing the establishment for the suppression of smuggling, denominated the coast blockade; the expense being found greatly to exceed the advantage derived from it, while the plan of preventive stations, besides being more efficacious in its object, more than pays the whole cost of its establishment.

A tradesman of Bristol was summoned

lately before the Mayor of that city, and fined for suffering a bale of goods to remain on the pavement to the obstruction of the passengers; this he paid, and immediately after walked to the warehouse of the Mayor, where he saw some soap boxes standing on the pavement, and laid an information at the Council House; and the consequence was, that the Mayor was also fined by his brother Magistrates.

Mr. Joseph Hughes, of Hodnet, near the seat of Lord Hill, at Hanston, Shropshire, has at this time an extraordinary cow, which is fed on grass only, that gives every day 24 quarts of milk, which as regularly produces 21 lbs. of butter every week!

The

The fine pheasantry in the garden of T. Kingston, esq. at *Carlston House*, in *Somersetshire*, was last week maliciously set on fire, and all the birds cruelly burnt to death.

The following may be interesting to our agricultural readers at this season; as the expense of the practice must now be comparatively trifling, in consequence of the late Act which reduced the duty on rock-salt used for agricultural purposes.—"As the season for hay-making is drawing near, we must beg leave to recommend the making of ricks. I am persuaded few farmers are aware of the benefit arising from this practice, particularly in stacking in sultry weather. The salt preserves the hay from overheating and becoming mildewed. All kinds of cattle, &c. prefer inferior hay thus managed to the best that can be placed before them that has not been salted. The salt assimilates with the juices of the hay, and thereby prevents too great a fermentation, and by its saponific quality gives it a superior flavour. The proper way of using it is, in building the stack, to sprinkle the salt alternately between each layer of hay, in the proportion of one hundred-weight to seven or eight tons."

James Moffat, alias *Black Coul*, the notorious associate of the late *Hussey White*, has been found guilty before the Court of Justiciary at *Edinburgh*, of being concerned in breaking into and robbing the *Paisley Union Bank*, on the 14th of July, 1811, and sentenced to be executed at *Edinburgh* on the 26th of July.

To ensure correct returns of averages, the Board of Trade have directed country inspectors to post up in the market-places a duplicate copy of every return transmitted by them to the receiver of corn returns, in order to afford the means of detecting any error on the spot.

A large swarm of bees lately visited the Market-square at *Shrewsbury*, and many of them settled on the head of one of the dealers in vegetable. A serjeant of the militia immediately procured a broom, which he hoisted on his halbert whilst a female sounded the usual music on such occasions; and in about half an hour the whole of the swarm were collected on the broom, to the great joy of the market people, and hired. A dispute then arose between the serjeant and the woman, respecting which had a right to the hew colony, and the latter in a passion upset the whole, in consequence of which many of the bees were killed, but fortunately no person was stung. The serjeant again, with other assistance, restored the bees to the hive; after which it was taken to the Mayor, the Rev. H. Owen, by the contending parties; when it was claimed by his Worship as Lord of the Manor of the town, to the mutual disappointment of the serjeant and his opponent.

OCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Tuesday, May 30.

A commencement was made of a new building on part of the site of *Blackwell Hall*, near *Guildhall*, for the accommodation of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, to remedy the inconvenience which has hitherto been so much felt in transacting the business at *Guildhall*.

Wednesday, June 1.

The books were opened at the Bank of England this morning to receive subscriptions for the purpose of funding of Exchequer bills to the amount of seven millions. It was completed in a few minutes only by ten houses. Before two o'clock in the morning there were crowds waiting outside of the Bank. About six o'clock the outer doors were opened, when the monied men were accommodated in a passage leading to the Secretary's office. At ten the doors were opened, and as they entered each received a ticket. The fortunate holders of the first tickets were then called in, and when number nine had stated the amount required, it was found that only a hundred thousand remained. Number ten was then called, and completed the subscription. The others then departed greatly disappointed. The pressure, in gaining admission, exceeded all description. The crowd and consequent heat was excessive. Only about 200 succeeded in getting into the inner room, and tickets to about that number were issued, but at least 180 were unable to make their way to the hall-door, where the tickets were issued. There were nearly 400 applicants, and only ten, as above stated, obtained any part of the funding.

Friday, June 16.

The Spanish merchants resident in London waited on the Duke de Frias, the new Spanish Ambassador, to congratulate him on his rival in this country: the Duke in his reply assured them that King Ferdinand was as sincerely attached to the Constitution as any man in the country; and that all Spain was rejoicing over the happiness that awaited her.

Saturday, June 17.

Prince Gustavus of Sweden and suite were introduced to the King, at his Palace, in Pall Mall, by his Excellency the Russian Ambassador. The Prince was most graciously received.

In consequence of the promotion of the Rev. Dr. Mant to the Bishoprick of Killaloe, he has received a present of a piece of plate, consisting of a very large circular salver, on feet, with a magnificent border of chased flowers. The inscription is—"To the Reverend Richard Mant, this plate is presented as a token of respect for his character as a Christian Rector, the beneficial influence of which the donors had the happiness

piness of experiencing during his ministry in the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate."

Thursday, June 22.

The Westminster Quarter Sessions commenced before Sir R. Baker and a full Bench. The Chairman, in addressing the Grand Jury, adverted to the outrages which took place in various streets on the Queen's arrival, by breaking windows, &c.; and recommended associations of the respectable inhabitants of the different parishes, as the only effectual means of suppressing such riots and tumults.

F. Cong. esq. is appointed Chairman of the Westminster Sessions, vice Sir R. Baker, resigned.

Saturday, June 24.

Alderman Weithman, and James Williams, esq. citizen and goldsmith, were elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Monday, June 26.

Four men were digging for the scite of the new Church in the new churchyard, at Chelsea, and found water about ten feet from the ground, of which they drank. They were soon afterwards taken ill, and are since dead. One man was seized with delirium, ran about the ground, throwing the spades and other implements at his fellow workmen, and soon after dropped down dead. It is supposed the water was in a high state of putrefaction.

Friday, June 27.

This morning, the neighbourhood of White Lion-street, Seven-dials, was thrown into the greatest alarm by the falling of the backs of five houses in the above street. The poor tenants happily escaped unhurt, and were employed the whole of the day in removing their goods off the premises. The remainder of the houses are expected to fall every moment. The landlords have erected wooden paling round the premises.

Wednesday, June 28.

The heat of the atmosphere, since the summer solstice, has been daily increasing, and during the last three days, the sun has been so powerful, that several horses have dropped dead on the public roads. The mean average of the thermometer in the shade at two in the afternoon of the above days, has been 85 degrees with the wind to the Northward and Eastward. The heat of Tuesday was more intense than the preceding one, the thermometer in the shade being as high as 90.

Friday, June 30.

Yesterday afternoon, the Queen repaired to Guildhall, by Oxford-road, Holborn, and Skinner-street, and arrived at Guildhall a quarter before seven o'clock in a private carriage, attended by Lady Anne Hamilton and another Lady, and

accompanied by Alderman Wood, young Mr. Austin being on the coach-box. In going through the Hall, her Majesty was pleased to accept the supporting arms of Mr. Ald. Wood and Mr. Favell; she passed to the Council Chamber, preceded by the City Marshals, where numbers of Ladies and several Members of the Common Council were in waiting to receive her. Every body greeted her entrance with cheerfulness, which demonstration of attachment her Majesty was evidently much moved by. The nature of our late beloved and venerated King seemed most to engage the contemplation of the Queen. After this, her Majesty went into the Court of Aldermen's room, viewed the pictures, and then passed to the Chamberlain's Office. When she returned to her carriage, the horses were taken from it, and her Majesty was drawn in procession through Cheapside, St. Paul's Churchyard, down Fleet-street, along the Strand, &c. &c.

Nearly all the Royal Letters of Summons to the Peers, to attend on the Coronation, have been issued—a few still remain unissued, in consequence of the Peers' addresses not having been transmitted to Lord Henry Howard, at the Herald's College, agreeably to the notification in the Gazette. The Knights Grand Crosses and Commanders of the Bath are to attend in the Procession. The dresses assigned to them have for some time past been on view in the Hall of the Herald's College.

There are now seven spots visible upon the sun's disk, six between the sun's centre and its Eastern limb. One of them of very superior magnitude, nearly in the form of a square, surrounded with a beautiful and distinct umbra, subtending an angle of about half a minute, occupying more than 915 millions of square miles. This spot will probably continue for seven or eight days. Another is a small one, with a very faint umbra, situated very near the Western edge of the sun.

EDUCATION.—A general account, showing the state of Education in England:

Endowed Schools—New Schools, No. 302, children, 39,590; Ordinary Schools, No. 3,865, children, 125,843; totals, No. 4,167; children, 165,433; total revenue, 300,525*l*.

Unendowed Day Schools—New Schools, No. 820, children, 105,582; Dames' School, No. 3,102, children, 53,624; Ordinary Schools, No. 10,360, children, 319,643; totals, No. 14,182, children, 478,849.

Sunday Schools—New Schools, No. 404, children, 50,979; Ordinary Schools, No. 4,758, children, 401,838; totals, No. 5,162, children, 452,817.

Total population in 1811, 9,543,610; poor in 1815, 853,249.

RELIGIOUS CHARITIES.

Account of the Receipts of the principal Religious Charities for the year ending 31st March, 1830:

Brit. and For. Bible Society	£.93,033
Church Missionary Society	30,076
London Missionary Society	23,409
Society for Conversion of Jews	8,950
Prayer Book and Homily Society	1,987
Hibernian Society	4,683
Naval and Military Bible Society	2,162
Total	£160,300

To these should be added the estimated Receipts of those Societies who do not make up their accounts at Lady-Day, taken on the scale of 1819, which will be rather under than overrating them.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	53,700
Methodist Missionary Society	24,000
Moravian Missions	5,000
Baptist Missionary Society	16,000
Society for Propagating the Gospel	13,800
National Society for Education	2,500
Religious Tract Society	6,180
Collection on the King's Letter for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	50,000

Total of one year . . . £.337,482

CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY.

The following is the manner of distributing the money collected for the Officers engaged in the apprehension of the Conspirators in Cato-street:

To Mrs. Smithers (widow of the murdered Officer) in addition to an annuity of 100 <i>l</i> .	£.226	4	6
G. T. J. Ruthven, Police Officer	408	0	0
Jas Ellis, Conductor of Patrole	204	0	0
Wm. Gibbs, Patrole (wounded)	121	10	0
W. Westcoat, Conduct. of Patrole	121	10	0
John Surman, Patrole (wounded)	131	10	0
William Brooks, ditto	60	15	0
John Wright, ditto	60	15	0
Joseph Champion, ditto	40	10	0
Benjamin Gill, ditto	40	10	0
William Lee, ditto	40	10	0
John Townshend, ditto	40	10	0
Robert Chapman, ditto	40	10	0
Luke Nixon, ditto	40	10	0
The Soldiers	49	19	0
The Parents of Smithers	4	15	0

Total Distribution . £.1661 18 6

This Distribution has been made in conformity with the plan previously adopted in the Rewards given to the same Officers by his Majesty's Government—*sic*, according to the rank they hold in the Police Establishment, and the manner in which they have signalized themselves.

SUMMER CIRCUITS.—1830.

HOMER—Lord Chief Justice Abbott and Mr. Baron Wood: Hertford, July 11. Chelmsford, July 17. Maldstone, July 24. Lewes, August 3. Guildford, August 7.

WARWICK—Mr. Baron Graham and Mr. Justice Burrough: Castle of Winchester, July 17. New Sarum, July 22. Dorchester, July 27. Exeter and City, July 11. Bodmin, Aug. 7. Wells, Aug. 12. Bristol, Aug. 12.

MIDLAND—Chief Baron Richards and Mr. Baron Garrow: Northampton, July 11. Oakham, July 14. Lincoln and City, July 15. Nottingham and Town, July 20. Derby, July 22. Leicester and Borough, July 20. Coventry, July 29. Warwick, July 29.

NORFOLK—Lord Chief Justice Dallas and Mr. Justice Holroyd: Buckingham, July 10. Bedford, July 13. Huntingdon, July 15. Cambridge, July 17. Bury St. Edmund's, July 20. Norwich, 42.

NORTHAMPTON—Justice Bayley and Justice Park: York and City, July 15. Durham, July 21. Newcastle, August 5. Carlisle, August 12. Appleby, Aug. 19. Lancaster, Aug. 23.

OXFORD—Justice Best and Justice Richardson: Abingdon, July 10. Oxford, 12. Worcester and City, July 15. Stafford, July 20. Shrewsbury, July 26. Hereford, July 31. Monmouth, Aug. 5. Gloucester and City, Aug. 9.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

This Society met on the 10th of June. A paper by Mr. F. Bailey was read, on the method of adjusting a transit instrument by observing the passage of two stars, differing considerably from each other in declination: and a new Table was given, whereby the deviation of the instrument and the error of the clock might be readily determined without the trouble of computation. Portable transit instruments are now made with great neatness and accuracy; and are a valuable acquisition to every economical observatory, and to such persons as are travelling with a view to improve the connected sciences of astronomy and geography. Instruments of this kind are often fixed in situations which do not command a view of the pole star; and under such circumstances, the table, above alluded to, is very desirable. Sir H. Englefield requested permission to address the meeting, and call their attention to the new bodies which have lately been discovered, and which are supposed to be of a cometary nature. He noticed the discoveries of Cassini and Short, supposed to be of new planets, which have not since been observed; and wished some of the members who had time and inclination.

nation for the purpose, would submit the observations of those two celebrated astronomers to the test of analysis, in order to determine whether those bodies assimilated in their motions to those which have been lately discovered.—The Society afterwards adjourned till the 10th of November.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The distribution of the rewards of this Society took place on Tuesday, June 28, at the Argyll Rooms.

Soon after 12 o'clock his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, President, entered the room, and though the company seemed absorbed in the contemplation of the different performances of the candidates in Polite Arts, which were appended to the walls, and those of Mechanics, which covered the table, an universal expression of joy beamed in the countenances of all. His Royal Highness bowed to the company as he passed to his Chair, and the business of the day now commenced.

Mr. Aikin, the Secretary, read an interesting paper on the rise and progress of the Institution, very particularly referring to its commencement, and energetically adverting to the great advantages which society had not only received by its exertions, but which would be continued, and he trusted enhanced in their value, by the labours of the day. The Premiums were then presented.

His Royal Highness, on several occasions, observed the exertions of the Candidates, and was particularly complimentary to those (and we observed several) who had been before him on former occasions in the same characters.

To Mr. J. Perkins, who was honoured with three of the Society's medals, for inventions of the first consequence, and who, though an American, his Royal Highness observed, that as President of the Society, he highly participated in the national liberality which had evinced itself on the occasion; that the reward here bestowed, proved, that men of science were happy to recognize and encourage the same qualification, be it from what country it might.

To Mr. W. Hardy, another ingenious mechanic, his Royal Highness paid some compliments.

His Royal Highness eulogized the company for their attendance, observing, that the Society had gained a great point, if the distribution had ensured the smiles of Ladies, as those Gentlemen, in all probability, who were not already Members, would serve the Institution by becoming so, in compliment to their feelings.

A band of music occasionally relieved the ceremony.

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THE ROXBURGHE CLUB.

Saturday, June 17, the distinguished Literary Society, 'The Roxburghe Club,' held their Anniversary Meeting at the Clarendon Hotel. Out of thirty-one Members, the whole number of the Club, only six were absent, and two of those known to be on the Continent. The presentation of Re-prints consisted of the "New Nuthurra May," and the "Boka of Mayd Kniye" that had 3 husbands and all bookbodies," by Mr. Hated. Two entitled, "Jack Jangle, wytte, and very playfull," and "Cheryses," by Mr. Hallowood. Two members stated that the unexpected delay of the press made it necessary for them to defer for a few days the delivery of their respective Re-prints. An auxiliary gift was placed on the dinner table, called "The Book of Life; a Bibliographical Melody," a poem from the pen of Mr. R. Thomson. As President, Lord Spencer took the Chair, and for the first time introduced as a toast, "The King." All the other toasts were strictly Bibliomaniacal. That of "The Roxburghe Club at Paris," was drunk with enthusiasm. Among the immortal memories, the most celebrated were those of Valdarfar, Fust, Schoiffer, Sweynym, and Pannartz, Wynkyu de Worde, and Analdus de Bruxella, the editor of an unique edition of Horace, printed at Naples, 1474. Nor was Caxton forgotten, to whose memory a simple monumental tablet was exhibited, previous to its being placed in Westminster Abbey, with the following inscription:

To the Memory
of WILLIAM CAXTON,
who first introduced into Great Britala
the Art of Printing;
and who, A.D. 1477, or earlier,
exercised that Art
in the Abbey of Westminster.
This Tablet,
in remembrance of one to whom
the Literature of this Country
is so largely indebted,
was raised
Anno Domini MDCCCXX.
by the Roxburghe Club.
• Earl Spencer, K. G. President.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Piece.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, LYCEUM.

June 29. *The Promissory Note*, a Comic Operetta, in one Act, taken from a celebrated French piece, called *La Lettre ange*. The plot contains a series of keas and ludicrous situations, improbable enough, but is very spirited and pleasant. Very well received. Music by Bocha.

PRO.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GRANITE PROMOTIONS, &c.

May 27. Inasmuch as the Kings and Queens of this Realm have been wont, in contemplation of their Coronations, to confer the insignia of the Order of the Bath on divers of their loving subjects, and by the rules established for the regulation of the said Order, certain limitations of the number and qualifications of Knights Grand Crosses and Knights Commanders of the said Order are laid down, the King is pleased to dispense on the present occasion with the said limitations and qualifications, so far as to declare and appoint, as his Majesty doth hereby declare and appoint, that General the Earl of Haicourt, Admirals Caldwell and Bligh, Generals Sir H. Johnson and the Earl of Mulgrave, Admirals Sir C. H. Knowles and the Hon. T. Pakenham, Generals Lord Harris, Sir B. Tarleton, bart. Sir G. Hewitt, bart. G. Don, the Earl of Roaglyn, and the Marquis of Huntley; Lieut.-Generals Craufurd and Sir H. Oakes, and the Right Hon. C. Long and C. Bagot, shall be Extra Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and shall hold and enjoy all titles, privileges, immunities, rights, and advantages, which the Knights Grand Crosses of the said Order may lawfully hold and enjoy; and that Admirals Sir H. Trollope and H. E. Darby, Vice Admirals Wells and Nicholls, Captains Sir R. Bartow and the Hon. Sir G. Grey, bart. shall be Knight Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order.

June 24. Charles Bagot, esq. Page of Honour to the King, *vice* the Hon. T. W. Graves, promoted.

15th Dragoons — Brevet Lieut. - col. Thackwell, to be Lieut.-col. and Capt. Whiteford to be Major.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

The following are the names of the Peers who were returned at Holyrood House:—Marquis of Queensberry, Marquis of Tweeddale, Marquis of Lothian, Earl of Home, Earl of Kellie, Earl of Elgin, Earl of Balcarroll, Earl of Stair, Earl of Roseberry, Lord Forbes, Lord Saltoun, Lord Gray, Lord Sinclair, Lord Colville, Lord Napier, Lord Balhaden.

Unsuccessful Candidates: — Duke of Roxburgh, Viscount Athlunot.

CIVIL PROMOTION.

Rev. E. Griffiths, B.D. to be Master of the Free Grammar School, Swansea.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. B. V. Layard, to hold the Vicarage of Tallington with the Rectory of Uffington, Lincolnshire.

Rev. George Martin, one of the Canons of Exeter Cathedral, to be Chancellor of the Diocese.

Rev. Thomas Lea, M.A. Bishop of Ichington V. Warwickshire.

Rev. Thomas Davies, M.A. Bayton V. Worcestershire.

Rev. R. R. Faulkner, (Curate of Romford,) to the Chaplainship of Epping.

Rev. John Woodcock, to the Minor Canonship of Canterbury Cathedral, *vice* J. Ratcliffe, dec.

BIRTHS.

June 7. At Bishop's Court, Isle of Man, Lady S. Murray, of a son — 15. At Littleton, Lady Caroline Wood, of a daughter. — 18. At Brussels, her Royal

Highness the Princess of Orange, of a boy, her third son. — 20. At Nun Appleton, Yorkshire, the Lady of Sir W. M. Milner, bart. of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

April 1. Wm. Springer, merchant, to Johanna Catharina, dau. of Hendrick Emanuel Blackenberg, esq. both of the Cape of Good Hope.

26. At St. Helena, Count Balmain, Commissioner of the Emperor of Russia, to Miss Charlotte Johnson, dau. of Lady Lowe, and grand-daughter of Sir John Johnson, bart.

May 9. Thory Chapman, esq. of Mornsey, to Susan, dau. of John Johnson, esq. of Leverington.

Edward Fairfax, esq. R. N. formerly Master of the Fleet under the command of Earl St. Vincent, Lords Gardner and Gambier, to Harriet Mary, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Bradley, vicar of Aldborough.

6. Rev. John Pomeroy, A.M. of Bodmin, to Margaret Conner, dau. of the late Capt. J. F. Moriarty, R.N.

9. Charles Louis Ramus, esq. to Mrs. Mary Anne Keatinge, widow of the late very Rev. Dean of St. Patrick's, and dau. of Meade Hobson, esq. of Newton Lodge, John

John Harrison, esq. of Ripon, to Caroline, dau. of James Compton, esq. of Cleobury Mortimer.

11. Rev. W. Gilby, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Harriet, dau. of W. Gilby, esq. M.D. of Clifton.

Richard Waring, esq. to Mary Celia, dau. of Thos. Morgan, esq. both of St. Mary Cray.

12. J. Sutton, esq. Surgeon, of Montague-street, Portman-square, to Miss Prior, of George-street, Montague-square.

13. Wm. James Watkinson, esq. of Brighton, to Jane, dau. of John Harrison, esq. of Greenwich.

14. At Tours, the Rev. George Way, to Susannah Mary, dau. of Enos Smith, esq.

At Dublin, Rev. Chas. Mulloy, Rector of Clontarf, to Margaret, dau. of the late Robt. King, esq. and sister of Sir Robt. King, bart.

16. Robt. Dill, esq. of Aylesbury, to Mary, dau. of Henry Chapman, esq. of Dinsdale (Darham).

At Brussels, Augustus Baron Firks, of Mittau, in Courland, to Cornelia, dau. of late Rev. Sam. Byam, D.D.

John Carnell, esq. to Laura, dau. of Wm. Scoones, esq. both of Tonbridge.

17. The Rev. George Bishopp, Archdeacon of Aghadoe, and Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant, to Catherine Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Andrew Sproule, R.N.

At Windsor, William Tibbitts, esq. of Stratford-upon-Avon, to Miss Calbourne, of Windsor.

18. Wm. Jas. Woodward, esq. of Peckham, to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Jonathan Hewlett, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

The Rev. Thos. Austin, B.A. to Jane Eliza, dau. of the Rev. James Tate, of Richmond, Yorkshire.

Wm. Wynne Sparrow, esq. son of Col. Sparrow, of Red Hill (Anglesey), to Frances Emma, dau. of B. Sparrow, esq. of Great George street.

John Ely Kemp, esq. of the Grange Worth, East Grinstead, to Sarah, dau. of late Geo. Marsden, esq. of Liverpool.

19. John Johnstone, esq. of Breston, Cheshire, to Anne, dau. of W. Young, esq. of Madley, Staffordshire.

At Limerick, Walter, son of the Rev. John Hussey Burgh, and grandson of the late Walter Hussey Burgh, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, to Elizabeth Jane, dau. of Charles Fitzgerald, esq. of Shepperton, (Clare).—Neither of the parties had attained the age of 19.

John Forbes, M.D. of Penzance, to Eliza Mary, dau. of the late John Burgh, esq. of Calcutta.

20. At Llanghorne, John Gifford, esq. to Elizabeth Amelia, dau. of J. H. Shickle, esq. formerly of Jamaica.

22. Launcelot Baugh Alleys, esq. late Master of Dulwich College, to Caroline Jane, dau. of Thos. P. Romilly, esq. of Dulwich, and niece to late Sir S. Romilly.

At Bath, Wm. Shaw, esq. of Downside House, Somersetshire, to Elizabeth Mary, dau. of Lady Staines, of Clapham, Surrey, and of Brook-street, Bath.

George, son of the Rev. George Jenyns, of Bottisham Hall, to Maria Jane, dau. of Sir Jas. Gambier, Consul General at the Hague.

23. John Hunter, esq. to Caroline, dau. of Edward Wilkinson, esq. of Potterton, Yorkshire.

Henry Hoghton, esq. to Dorothea, dau. of the late Peter Patten Bold, esq.

Robert Kemp, esq. of Gower-street, to Anne, dau. of W. J. Reeves, esq. of Woburn Place, Russell-square.

24. At Warsaw, the Grand Duke Constantine.—His Consort is to take the title of Princess de Krucinska, which is her family name.

Major Ellison of the Coldstream Guards, to Mary, dau. of Mat. Montague, esq. of Portman-square.

Dr. T. Hart, of Red Lion square, to Rose, dau. of M^r J. S. Friedeburg, of Stamford Hill.

25. Charles Willis, esq. of Cranbrook, Kent, to Mrs. Whitehead, of Hastings.

Edward Phillips, jun. esq. of Melksham, Wilts, to Sarah, dau. of the late S. Weston, esq. of Weymouth.

Fred. James, son of the late Gen. Pat. Ross, to Elizabeth, dau. of P. N. Roberts, esq. of Esher.

27. Alex. Mackintosh, esq. of Great Portland-street, to Mary, dau. of L. R. Mackintosh, esq. of Beverley Lodge, near Colchester.

30. William Scoones, jun. esq. of Tonbridge, to Harriet Jane, dau. of Joseph Sparkes, esq. of Newington, Surrey.

At Prague, his Imperial Highness the Archduke Raimier, to the Princess Francisca of Savoy Carignan.

Lately—At East Clandon, the Rev. J. Austin, to Miss Weller.

The Rev. George Trulock, to Catherine, dau. of Robt. Jones, esq. of Fortland, Sligo, late of Fulford, near York.

Sam. Fortnom Cox, esq. of the 1st Life Guards, to Mary Emily, dau. of the late Rev. Sir Robt. Sheffield, bart.

At Mansfield, Richard Townshend, esq. of Upper Gower-street, to Mary, dau. of W. Broadhurst, esq.

Geo. Warden, esq. of Glasgow, to Sally, dau. of Vincent Wanostrocht, esq. of Camberwell.

June 8. G. L. Taylor, esq. of Earl's Terrace, to Sybilla, dau. of the late Jacob Newthle, esq. of Jamaica, and of Lyvington, Hants.

W. H. Fitton, M.D. of Northampton, to Maria, dau. of the late Jos. James, esq. of Adbury House.

9. **Wm. Money, esq.** of Salisbury-place, New-road, to Guiditta, Countess Dowager D'Armie, late of Rome.

10. **Ives Harvey Urquhart, esq.** of Seven Oaks, Kent, to Louisa, dau. of the late Wm. Spurrier, esq. of Poole, Dorset.

12. **Rich. Norris, esq.** of Basing Park, to Wilhelmina Frederica, dau. of Sir Jas. Gambier, Consul General to the United Netherlands.

Rob. Greene Bradley, esq. Barrister at Law, to Lydia, dau. of the late F. Beynton, esq. formerly of Hutton Lodge, Malton.

13. **G. C. Potter, esq.** to Madame de Second de Sederon, dau. of his Excellency the Count de Vaublanc.

14. **Wm. Powell, esq.** of Neath, Gloucestershire, to Hannah, dau. of late John Jones, esq. of Brunswick-square, and of Dery Ormond, Cardiganshire.

Jas. Harrison, esq. of Chorley, to Cath. Frances, dau. of the late John Eccles, esq. of Lower-lane Cottage, Ashton.

15. **Captain James Maxwell, 31st regt.** to Mary Anne, sister of J. T. Rigby, esq. of Yately Lodge.

At St. Alban's George Searancke, esq. to Mary Emma, dau. of the Rev. J. Lowe. The Rev. J. Connop Newell, second son of Newell Connop, esq. of Durants, Eufield, to Charlotte Augusta, dau. of the late Rob. Brawn, esq. of Windsor.

James Morier, esq. to Harriet, dau. of Wm. Fulke Greville, esq.

Charles Phelps, esq. to Caroline Elizabeth, dau. of James Taylor, esq. of Baker street.

Lieut.-col. Wm. Greenshields Power, R.A. to Maria, dau. of John Morris, esq. of Baker-street.

17. **Rich. Fall, esq.** of Newington-place, to Eliza, dau. of the late Andrew Whitman, esq. of Grenada.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. Dr. Bowen, of St. Alban's, his eldest son, Mr. Wm. Bowen, of the same place, Surgeon, to Louisa, only child of Thomas Fenwick, esq. of Keppel-street, Russell-square, and of Burrow Hall, Lancashire.

20. **Hon. and Rev. George Pellew, third son of Adm. Viscount Exmouth,** to Hon. Frances Addington, second dau. of Visc. Sidmouth.

Robert Davidson, esq. of Highbury Park, to Miss W. Barkly, of Highbury Grove.

Capt. Thos. Dick, R.N. to Miss Katherine Martyr.

At Bath, Lewis Grant, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Anne, eldest dau. of Sir G. Griffiths Williams, bart.

R. S. Pemberton, esq. of Llaunely, to Anne, dau. of the late T. Rippon, esq. of Low Mill, Durham.

John Grant, esq. of Kilgraston, to the Hon. Margaret, dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Gray, of Kinfarnish Castle.

Chas. Gordon, esq. of Burlington-street, to Eleanor Mary, dau. of Nath. Atcheson, esq. of Duke-street, Westminster.

22. At Edinburgh, Charles Lenox Cumming, esq. of Roseisle, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Bruce, of Kinnaird.

22. **Hon. Berkeley Octavius Noel, son of Sir Gerard Noel Noel, bart.** and the Baroness Barham, to Letitia Penelope, dau. of the late Ralph Adderley, esq. of Coton, in Staffordshire, and widow of And. Hacket, esq. of Moxhall Park, Warwickshire.

William Milton, esq. of Hereford, to Margaret, dau. of W. Meyler, esq. of Bath.

Hugh Ingram, esq. of Steyning, to Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Stileman Bostock, of East Grinstead.

24. **Thos. B. Williams, esq.** of Jamaica, to Mary Sophia, dau. of late Hon. John Forth, of New Providence.

Mr. Thos. Parry Thomas, surgeon, of Newcastle-Emlyn, Carmarthenshire, to Ellen, dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Thomas, of Peckham, Surrey.

Rev. James Jervis Cleaver, Rector of Holme Pierrepont, Notts, to Ellen Sybilla; and John Murray Aynley, esq. of Little Haile Tower, Northumberland, to Emma Sarah, daughters of Sam. Peach Peach, esq. of Tockington House, Gloucestershire.

The Rev. Dr. Moysey, Rector of Walcot, Bath, to Elizabeth Susanna, dau. of Sir Jas. Stewart, bart. of Fort Stewart (Donegal).

The Rev. Sam. Littlewood, of Walworth Common, to Mary, dau. of the late Jos. Hayward, esq. of Beechingstoke, Wilts.

Hon. Newton Fellowes, to Lady Catherine, dau. of Earl Fortescue.

Henry Dickinson, esq. Madras Civil Service, to Mary, dau. of late George Morrison, esq. of Montagu-square.

Capt. H. Levaime Baker, C.B. R.N. son of Sir R. Baker, bart. to Louisa Anna, dau. of W. Williams, esq. M.P. for Weymouth, of Belmont House, South Lambeth.

28. **Capt. Wm. James, of the Madras Army,** to Miss Webster, niece to J. Dighton, esq. of Coleford, Gloucestershire.

Capt. Robt. C. Barton, R.N. son of Adm. Barton, of Burrough House, Devonshire, to Miss Rebecca Lopez Franco, niece of Sir Manasseh Lopez, bart. of Maristown House, in the same county.

29. **John Sanders, esq.** of Reigate, Surrey, to Josephine Teresa, dau. of Joseph Mee, esq. of Upper Berkeley street.

Mr. Watton, of Shrewsbury, to Catherine, dau. of Mr. Baskerville, of Arlington-street, Camden Town.

OBITUARY.

LORD GWYDIR.

June 29. At Brighton, the Right Hon. Lord Gwydir. He was the eldest son of Peter Burrell, esq. of Beckenham in Kent, (M. P. for Launceston and Totness), by Elizabeth daughter and co-heir of John Lewis, esq. of Hackney.—He was elected M. P. for Haslemere in 1776; and for Boston, in 1782, 1784, and 1790. His Lordship married Feb. 23, 1779, Priscilla-Barbara-Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter and co-heir of Peregrine, duke of Ancaster (joint hereditary Great Chamberlain of England with her sister, Georgiana Countess of Cholmondeley), Baroness Willoughby de Eresby. He succeeded to the Baronetage of his great uncle Sir Merrick Burrell in 1787, and officiated at the trial of Warren Hastings, (in right of his wife) as Deputy Great Chamberlain of England, on which occasion he was knighted. He was advanced to the dignity of Baron Gwydir, of Gwydir, co. Caernarvon, June 16, 1796. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Peter Robert now Lord Gwydir, who married the sole heiress of James Drummond Lord Perth, and has assumed the name of Drummond.—His Lordship had long been afflicted with the gout; which flying to the stomach, at length caused his death. The poor of Langley, in Kent, where his Lordship principally resided, will have reason to lament the loss of this Nobleman.

DR. MANSELL, BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

June 27. At Trinity College, Cambridge, in his 69th year, the Right Rev. William Lort Mansell, D. D. Lord Bishop of Bristol, and Master of Trinity College. He proceeded B. A. 1774; M. A. 1777; Public Orator of the University of Cambridge 1788; D. D. *per litteras Regias* 1798; and in the same year he was appointed to the distinguished Headship of Trinity College by Mr. Pitt, with a view to correct the disorders which had crept into the Society; and in 1798, was Public Orator of the University of Cambridge.—His Lordship owed his high elevation in the Church to the patronage of his fellow-collegian, the late Mr. Perceval; who, when Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, presented him to the Rectory of Barwick, in Yorkshire, value 2000*l.* *per annum*, and promoted him to the See of Bristol.—He was Tutor to the Duke of Gloucester, during the residence of his Royal Highness as a student at Trinity College, Cambridge. His Lordship published, "A Sermon preached before the House of Lords, Jan. 30, 1810." In Nichols's Literary Anecdotes are two

Letters from Bp. Mansell; one a Latin Address, when a young man, to the Master, &c. of his College, when candidate for a fellowship; the other, a Letter of thanks to Mr. Gough for his present of a Roman altar to Trinity College. Dr. Mansell has been thought to have materially assisted in the *Essays of Literature*.

The remains of Bp. Mansell were interred on the 3d of July in the Chapel of Trinity College.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS, G.C.B.

The Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, bart. G.C.B. (whose death we announced in p. 574.) was the President of the Royal Society, a Trustee of the British Museum, F. S. A. F. R. S. Edinburgh, M. R. I. A. and Member of the National Institute of France and of most of the learned Societies in Europe and America. This gentleman was educated at Eton and Oxford. On leaving the University in 1763 he visited the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, for the purpose of making researches in Natural History. In 1768 he accompanied Captain Cook in his first voyage round the world, and contributed the botanical observations to the account of the expedition, afterwards published.—His liberal spirit and generous curiosity were regarded with admiration, and every convenience from the Government was readily supplied to render the circumstance of the voyage as comfortable as possible. Far, however, from soliciting any accommodation that might occasion expence to Government, Mr. Banks was ready to contribute largely out of his own private fortune towards the general purposes of the Expedition. He engaged as his Director in Natural History during the voyage, and as the companion of his researches, Dr. Solander, of the British Museum, a Swede by birth, and one of the most eminent pupils of Linnæus, whose scientific merits had been his chief recommendation to patronage in England. He also took with him two draftsmen, one to delineate views and figures, the other to paint subjects of natural history. A secretary and four servants formed the rest of his suite. He took care to provide likewise the necessary instruments for his intended observations, with conveniences for preserving such specimens as he might collect of natural or artificial objects, and with stores to be distributed in the remote isles he was going to visit for the improvement of the condition of savage life.—In the course of the voyage, dangers were encountered of more than ordinary magnitude. On the coast of Terra del Fuego,

an excursion to view the natural productions of the country, Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander had nearly perished in a storm of snow. After passing a night on land, amid the storm, they at last, and with much difficulty, made their way back to the beach, and were received on board the ship; but three of the persons who accompanied them were lost. Shortly after his return from this voyage, Sir Joseph, in company with his friend Dr. Solander, visited Iceland. A rich harvest of new knowledge and of specimens compensated for the toils and expence of this scientific adventure. Among other things worthy of notice, they discovered the columnar stratification of the rocks surrounding the caves of Staffa; a phenomenon till then unobserved by Naturalists, but which no sooner was made known in a description by Sir J. Banks, than it became famous among men of science throughout Europe. In 1777, when Sir John Pringle retired from the Presidency of the Royal Society, Sir Joseph Banks was elected to fill the vacant chair; and never perhaps has it been filled with more honour to the individual, or more advantage to the interests of science. His time, his wealth, his influence, his talents; an incomparable library of science and art; knowledge and judgment to advise; affability to conciliate and encourage; generosity to assist; all in short of which he possessed, and it was all something either of goodness or greatness, he made the patrimony of the studious and learned, not of his own country alone, but of the whole world.

Sir Joseph Banks having died without issue, the Baronetage becomes extinct. Lady Banks was the daughter and co-heiress of W. Weston, esq. of Provender, in Kent.

Sir Joseph Banks has left his Lincolnshire estate (being the chief of his lauded property) to be equally divided, after the death of Lady Banks, between the Hon. Colonel Stanhope, brother to the Earl Stanhope, and Sir H. Hawley, bart.

DEATHS.

1819. **AT** Calcutta, Chas. Hollaud, Nov. 27. esq. just as he was entering on a situation that promised him both emolument and honour.

1820. **April 24.** At St. Vincent's, aged 23, W. Otley, esq. son of the late President Drewry Otley, of that island, and brother to the present Sir Richard Otley.

May 12. In Caroline-place, Mecklenburgh-square, the wife of Capt. J. R. Franklyn, of the Windsor East Indianman, lately arrived from China.

Lately. Francis Badua, esq. principal cook to the King.

Lately. In Cardiganshire, Matthew Davies, esq. late of Long Acre, London.

June 2. At Berne, in Switzerland, in her 28th year, Charlotte James, wife of Du Suere De Lerber, Major-general of the Swiss Artillery, and daughter of Sir Walter James, bart.

June 3. At Gibraltar, George, Allardice, esq.

June 6. At Montargan, in the South of France, aged 23, the Rev. Conolly Coane, son of the late Conolly Coane, esq. and formerly Assistant Minister of St. James's, Bath.

June 8. At Grange, in Borrowdale, Cumberland, aged 48, Mary, wife of Mr. T. Wilson.—It is remarkable, that on the 8th of July, 1810, her mother died; on the 8th of March, 1820, her father died; and on the 8th of June, the daughter.

June 12. At Queensberry, Scotland, the Rev. John Henderson, who was Minister of that parish during a period of 33 years, and 35 years Clerk to the Synod of Lathian and Tweeddale.

June 13. At Bath, aged 72, Mrs. Frances Hewes, late of Wisbeach.

June 14. At Kelso, after a few hours illness, the widow of John Jordan, esq.

At Ashted, aged 58, Mr. Wm. Harrison, brass-founder, of Park street, Birmingham.

June 17. At Friskney, Lincolnshire, aged 55, Mr. T. Retford, farmer and grazier.—He retired to rest as usual, was taken speechless about 12 o'clock, and soon after expired. He left a widow and seven children.

The wife of T. B. Leonard, esq. of Parliament-street, and daughter of Stephen Simpson, esq. of Lichfield.

June 18. At Caunton, near Newark, aged 96, Mr. Wm. Talbot, better known in that neighbourhood by the name of "Old Grandad."—He was father, grandfather, and great grandfather to 126 children, of whom there are now living 96.—Last winter he walked several times two miles to see the hounds throw off.

Aged 57, James Stephens, esq. of Brooke Green, Isle of Wight.—Much property was found in his house after his decease, particularly in specie; it is said, that a gallon of guineas and half guineas was discovered.

June 19. At Winchester, in her 55th year, Lady Amelia Knollys.

At Kennington Green, aged 55, Wm. Van, Esq.

Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Richardson, esq. of the 1st reg. of Life Guards.—Their infant daughter died on the preceding day.

Eliza, wife of Mr. Hanson, jun. of Pudding-lane, and daughter of John Pennock, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.

At Stainton, Yorkshire, the Rev. Char. Baillie Hamilton, Archdeacon of Cleveland,

land, son of the late Hon. George Baillie, of Jerviswoode, and cousin of the Earl of Haddington.

June 20. At Bristol, Mr. James Norton, bookseller.

In Peckham Rye, in his 70th year, Mr. William Bragg, late of Bartholomew-close.

June 21. In consequence of the whooping-cough, aged two years and two months, Fred. Gore Clough; and, on the 24th, Chas. Lonsdale Taylor Clough, an infant six months old, sons of Dr. Clough, of Berners-street, Oxford-street.

At Sea, Robert Murray, esq. of Knapdale, Jamaica, on his passage home.

In Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, aged 71, Richard Grant, esq.

June 22. In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, Col. J. Hyde.

In his 78th year, Rob. Barker, esq. of Church-lane, Chelsea.

June 23. In his 66th year, the wife of T. Blatherwick, esq. of Fareham.

In Hertford-street, May-fair, the relict of F. W. Bonham, esq. and daughter of the late Hon. Mrs. Herbert, of Rutland-square, Dublin.

At Knightsbridge, in his 36th year, Mr. Wm. Lilley.

June 24. At Coventry, Charles Wilkinson, esq. of Upper Hemerton.

Aged 31, Camilo de la Torre, esq. of Pinsbury-square.

At Brambling, Kent, aged 54, Capt. J. Wood, R. N.

June 25. At the Oval, Kennington, aged 70, James Sheers, esq. an eminent copper-smith in Fleet-market, and many years a representative in Common Council for the Ward of Farringdon Without.

At Clifton, J. B. Benoe, esq. of Holly House, Gloucestershire.

At Reading, aged 85, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mrs. Ely Dyson.

June 25. In Belmont, Bath, Elizabeth, wife of Rear-Admiral Christie, of Baberton (M^d. Lothian), and daughter of the late Admiral Braithwaite.

June 26. At Hoxton, in her 48th year, Hannah, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Blow, of Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire.

In her 67th year, Margaret, wife of Mr. C. Smith, printer, of Clement's Inn, Strand.

June 28. At Walthamstow, in his 77th year, Jesse Kusell, esq.

June 28. At Kennington, in her 87th year, the widow of John Christian Hoffmann, esq. of Bishopsgate-street.

At Wandsworth, aged 30, James, son of William Holmer, esq. of the Borough.

June 30. At Brompton, in her ninth year, Ellen Louisa, daughter of the late Edward Hussey, esq. of Stoney Castle, Kent.

Mr. Williams, proprietor of the Angel Inn, St. Clement, Strand.

ADDITIONS TO THE OBITUARY.

Vol. XC. p. 90. Rear Admiral Campbell was 67 years old. The deceased was esteemed a most excellent officer and thorough-bred seaman. In the course of a long life of arduous services, he never had the misfortune to lose a mast in the many gales of wind he encountered; and even in the hurricane of last September, to the astonishment of every person, his flag-ship, the Salisbury, escaped and saved her mast. As a trait of his goodness of heart and forgiving disposition, he never brought an officer to a court-martial.

P. 177.—The following is a copy of the Will of the lamented Prince Edward, Duke of Kent. The property is sworn under 80,000*l.* and 1050*l.* has been paid for the probate duty. This Will was made on the evening immediately prior to his Royal Highness's death. Lieut. Gen. Wetherall, Comptroller of the Duke's house, and Capt. Conroy, one of his Equerries, and his Private Secretary.

"I Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, being of sound mind, do make my Will, in manner following: And first I do nominate, constitute, and appoint my beloved wife, Victoire, Duchess of Kent, to be sole guardian to our dear child, the Princess Alex-

andrina Victoria, to all intents, and for all purposes whatever; and under a confident hope that my just claim on Government will be yet considered, for the purpose of liquidating my debts, I give, devise, and bequeath unto Frederick Augustus Wetherall, esq. Lieutenant General in the Army, all and every my real and personal estates of every sort and nature whatever, and wheresoever situate, upon trust, and for the entire use and benefit of my said beloved wife, and dear child, in such manner, on such occasions, and at such times, as my said dear wife shall direct. And I do vest the said Frederick Augustus Wetherall, and John Conroy, with all and every necessary power and authority, with the consent and approval of my said wife, to dispose of all and every, or any part of my said estate and effects, real and personal, for the purpose before-mentioned. And I do hereby constitute and appoint the said Frederick Augustus Wetherall, and John Conroy, Executors in trust of this my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have subscribed my name, and set my seal, the 22d day of January, 1820.

"EDWARD. (L. S.)"

P. 178. The Will of the late Right Hon. John Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire has been proved in Doctors' Commons, by his son Thomas, the present Earl, the sole executor, to whom is left the bulk of the personal estate, which was sworn under 35,000*l.*; no freehold property is comprehended in it. The legacies are but few, principally to servants, and charitable donations at Charlton, in Wiltshire, (his Lordship's residence) and the neighbourhood; 350*l.* *per annum* is left to his daughter, Lady Catherine Howard, and it is provided, that if by the last settlement of his Lordship's property, her Ladyship should only have 3000*l.*, the sum of 2000*l.* shall be added to it, making her fortune 5000*l.* The Will is dated on the 12th of June, 1812, and written in his Lordship's hand, as are also nine codicils attached to it, with little regard to legal construction, few of the papers having any witnesses. Two thousand pounds are bequeathed to the Countess, to be paid within three months after his decease; his Lordship, however, was the survivor, she having died in November last; the Earl in January. Letters of administration of the effects of the Countess (she having died intestate) are also granted to the present Earl as her son; her personal property being sworn to under 800*l.*

P. 275. The Will of the late Sir Vicary Gibbs, dated Oct. 6, 1818, has passed the Seal of the Perogative Court; probate being granted to George Gibbs, of Redland, county of Gloucester, esq.; George Abraham Crawley (his nephews); and Gilbert Jones, of Salisbury-square, esq.; three of the executors, Sir James Mansfield, the other executor, having power reserved to him for the same purpose. The personal property is sworn under 80,000*l.* 30,000*l.* of which, after the death of Lady Gibbs, is given to Sir Vicary's daughter, Mrs. Pilkinton, for life, and the principal is made subject to her appointment, by will or otherwise; and in default of such appointment, is given to her children at 21, or to daughters on their day of marriage; if no children, reversion is made to the testator's nephews, George Gibbs or Geo. A. Crawley. Nearly the whole of the remaining personal and freehold property is left to Lady Gibbs for life, and made subject to her appointment, in default of which it is subjected to similar provisions as the said 30,000*l.*

P. 379. The personal estate of the late Right Hon. Henry Earl of Harewood, Viscount Lascelles, and Baron Harewood, has been sworn under 250,000*l.* Testamentary provisions are made, bearing date the 2d of May 1800; among which are, 10,000*l.* to Lord Lascelles; 40,000*l.* to the children of Lady Frances Douglas. To his daughter, Lady Mary Anne Yorke,

1000*l.* *per annum* for life, one half of which to be devoted to the support and maintenance of her children; to whom also is given the sum of 20,000*l.* in equal shares, on their arrival at twenty-one, or marriage.

P. 477. a. l. 15, from the bottom. Mrs. Chitty died after a few days illness. Her memory will be justly revered; for her life was marked by generous affection, paternal love, and unfeigned piety; she was cheerful in conversation, benevolent in disposition, and warm in her friendships:—fortitude and resignation fitted her for the vicissitudes of life:—a religious mind gave her the blessing of a conciliating temper; and her aimable spirit left the world in peace, while it "returned to the God who gave it."

P. 563. The following is an extract from the late Mr. Gratian's Will:—"I have a tereverion in Fee, in my Queen's County Estate, and if all my children die without issue living at the time of their death, I leave the said estate back to the publick—that is to say, to the following great officers for the time being;—the Provost of Dublin College, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Bishop of Dublin, and Judge Day, in trust, to form a foundation for the annual support of unprovided gentlewomen, daughters of poor and meritorious Citizens of Dublin, according to such rules and regulations as they shall plan and devise."

P. 573. b. l. ult. The Rt. Hon. Lord Charles Spencer died on the 15th June at the house of his son, the Hon. W. R. Spencer, at Petersham; in the Church of which place his remains have been by his own desire committed to the grave. His Lordship was second son of Charles Duke of Marlborough, was born in 1740, and was consequently 80 years of age at the time of his decease; for upwards of 40 years of which he represented his native county of Oxford in Parliament. His Lordship was subsequently appointed Postmaster General, jointly with the Duke of Montrose. This venerable Nobleman was, at the time of his death, a Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber, and one of the oldest members of the Privy Council.

P. 574. Mr. William Thorne, printer, of Red Lion Court, Fleet-street, was 62 years of age, and had been treasurer of the Charity Schools of St. Dunstan's in the West, nearly 15 years. He was much respected by the subscribers; many of whom evinced their regard by attending the corpse to the Church, with the whole of the Charity Children. After the Deskservice was performed, and an anthem had been sung by the children, his remains were removed to Enfield for interment.

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ERRATA IN THE PRECEDING VOLUMES.

VOLUME LXXXIX. PART II.

P. 114, b. line 40, for port read post.
P. 115, b. l. 3, for a wild and, &c. read
wild and.—Line 21, for Boyle, read Bayle.
P. 163, for
" In Fane's eye, in dying lauric's wave,"
read undying; and the second line below,
for " For ever lost," read For ever last.
P. 598, for A Tittansel, read J. T.
Mansel.

VOLUME XC. PART I.

P. 2, 'b. In the article relative to the Hanger family, for Honger, read Hanger; and for Dreffield, read Driffield.

P. 177 Inscription on the Duke of Kent's coffin-plate, line 6, *for* Priscelidis, *read* Periscelidis.

P. 468, b. l. 16, omit the word *as*.

P. 502, F. I. might have added to his List of Inscriptions on Bells (which would have strengthened his own narrative on the subject), *Satanam arceo*.

P. 532, l. 1. 34, *for* Rolland, *read*
Toland.

P. 561. ' 36, *for* Bamgfyld, *read*
Bampf

P 574, u. 27, for "the two pre-
ceding," read "Baron Fletcher Norton,
and Baron Archibald Cockburn."

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ERRATA IN THE PRECEDING VOLUMES.

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- P. 114, b. line 40, for port read post.
P. 115, b. l. 3, for a wild and, &c. read wild and.—Line 21, for Boyle, read Bayle.
P. 163, for
" In Fancy's eye, in dying lauricis wave,"
read undying; and the second line below,
for " For ever lost," read For ever last.
P. 598, for A Tittanser, read J. T. Mansel.

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- P. 2, b. In the article relative to the Hanger family, for Honger, read Hanger; and for Dreffield, read Driffeld.

- P. 177 Inscription on the Duke of Kent's coffin-plate, line 6, for Priscelidis, read Periscelidis.

- P. 468, b. l. 16, omit the word as.
P. 502, F. 1 might have added to his List of Inscriptions on Bells (which would have strengthened his own narrative on the subject), *Satanam arceo*.
P. 532, b. l. 34, for Rolland, read Toland.
P. 561. 36, for Bangfylde, read Bangpf.
P. 574, u. 27, for " the two preceding," read " Baron Fletcher Norton, and Baron Archibald Cockburn."

END OF VOL. XC. PART I.

